THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 259

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

New England Women

In its local pages today The Christian Science Monitor is beginning a daily department devoted to news of women's activities and organizations in Boston and New England.

This department is edited by Jessie Ash Arndt, who comes to the Monitor from the Washington Post and whose background of experience on several leading papers has earned her a wide reputation in the field of women's news.

Publicity chairmen of the various women's groups in New England are invited to send their information to Miss Arndt at the Monitor's news room, One, Norway Street, Boston.

The New England Women's Club news will be found today on Page 4.

Profits Bill Delayed to '42; $100,000 Bail for Dowd; British Raid Many Towns

The World's Day—September 30, 1941

Washington: Profits Bill Not for 1941

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told his press conference that while his department was working on a bill to limit corporation profits to 6 per cent it would not be ready for Congress before 1942 and would not be made retroactive to apply to 1941 profits. [Financial Page.]

The Government ordered makers of household mechanical refrigerators to cut production 43 per cent. [Page 3.]

Chairman Connally (D), of Texas, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a radio address urged the arming of merchant ships and their being given the right to sail through combat zones. [Page 1.]

Wendell L. Willkie was reported advising friends that he would support the President in any effort to repeal or modify the Neutrality Act.

Wage-Hour Administrator Philip Fleming announced approval of recommendations by industry committees for the establishment of minimum wage rates of 35 cents an hour in the lumber industry and 40 cents in the wood furniture industry. He said orders would be issued shortly to make the rates effective beginning Nov. 3.

Donald M. Nelson, Defense Priorities Director, imposed full priority control on all supplies of copper scrap in an order designed to make hoarding unlawful.

President Roosevelt and six Government advisers discussed revision of the social security program in the light of the way it has been and will be affected by the present emergency. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said something might crystallize, perhaps as a message to Congress, "in about a week."

New England: Dowd Pleads Innocent; Held in Bail

Former Sheriff John F. Dowd, brought back to Boston for trial, pleaded not guilty and was held in $100,000 bail in Suffolk Superior Court. [Page 2.]

Closing arguments in the Senate impeachment trial of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley started, with Senate verdict expected by the end of the week. [Page 2.]

Rain tonight may ease New England drought situation, the Boston Weather Bureau reported. [Page 5.]

Air and Sea: British Strafe Axis Points

British warplanes machine-gunned and shrapnel-bombed airfields at Cagliari, Sardinia, and Catania, Sicily, and at the same time started large fires in an attack on the German ports of Stettin and Hamburg during the night. Fourteen British craft were admitted missing from both operations.

Switzerland protested to the British over the passing of British aircraft over Swiss territory while en route, presumably, to bomb targets in Italy.

Aerial torpedoes hit the British battleship Nelson while escorting a convoy through the Mediterranean, the British admitted. [Page 9.]

In Europe: British Tank Output at New High

British tanks rolled off assembly lines in greater numbers during July, August, and September than during the entire year of 1940, the British announced.

"Enemy-owned industries" were nationalized by Italy in a measure approved by the Italian Cabinet.

Americas: Change in Mexican Cabinet

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—President Avila Camacho appointed his brother, Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, to his cabinet as Minister of Communications and Public Works, succeeding Gen. Jesus de La Garza, who resigned for "reasons of health."

In Rio de Janeiro, War Minister Gen. Eurico Dutra, back from an inspection tour of Brazil's northeastern military zone, ordered the immediate transfer of four important army units to the strategic Recife-Fortaleza area. The order will send about 2,800 men to the area embracing the easternmost tip of the Brazilian coast.

In Russia: Nazi Advance Reported Held Up

Russian resistance was reported to have held up the German advance both around Leningrad and in the center of the line in the Bryansk sector. [Page 1.]

In Czechoslovakia: 24 Czechs Shot by Germans

German firing squads shot 24 Czechs accused of plotting to throw off German rule, according to a Berlin announcement. [Page 9.]

Three former generals were stated to be among those executed. Premier Gen. Alois Elias, who was arrested yesterday, has been taken to Berlin for trial.

A military pact between the Soviet Government and the Czech Government in exile, was announced. Czech troops in Russia will carry their own standard, subject to Czech military law, but will be maintained by Russia.

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Farmers Talk Less But They See More

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Only one farmer out of four had a telephone in 1940, in contrast to 1930, when one farm home out of three had telephone service, the Census Bureau reported today.

"This decrease is usually attributed to the depression," the Bureau added, in reporting the drop in farm phones from 2,139,194 to 1,526,954 during the decade.

On the other hand, one farm home in every three was lighted by electricity last year, compared with less than one in seven in 1930.

Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Buyers Jam Retail Stores As Taxes Near

Defense toll on many articles in effect on Oct. 1 sends buying up to new high in the Boston area.

Traditional Yankee thrift brought volume business to the retail counters of Metropolitan Boston today and cash registers jingled merrily as thousands of buyers made last minute purchases to avoid the 10 per cent defense tax which goes into effect tomorrow.

Housewives, shoppers, and even mere man crowded around counters in Boston retail stores yesterday and today to stock up on toilet goods, cosmetics, jewelry, and furs, before the defense tax takes effect.

There is a saving of 10 cents on every dollar and the response of the thrifty resembled Christmas shopping days in those departments. Crowds assembled at the doors of big stores before the doors opened at 9:30 a. m. both yesterday and today.

Only Small Part

Taxes on radios, phonographs, musical instruments and their parts, and phonograph records will be up 5½ to 10 per cent as also will the taxes on mechanical refrigerators and air conditioning.

And that's only a small part of the entire list on which John Q. Public, directly or otherwise, will be taxed.

Renters of safe deposit boxes will be called upon to pay a 20 per cent tax instead of the present levy of 11 per cent. The tax on automobile tires and tubes will double, moving from 2½ to 4½ cents a pound to 5 to 9 cents a pound.

Roof gardens and cabarets will be assessed 5 per cent on anything the public pays, while club dues and initiation fees, on which taxes remain at 11 per cent, will be exempted only when less than $10 as compared to the present $25 level.

It was believed that the date of transfer of the title to a purchase would determine whether or not the tax would be levied, although official regulations have not been issued by the Treasury Department.

Jewelry, clocks, watches, flat and hollowware, furs and toilet goods are retailers' excise taxes and according to tax experts, retailers may absorb the tax, but may not advertise they are doing so. The National Retail Dry Goods Association recommended that they list the tax as a separate item when possible.

Other taxes are assessed against manufacturers. They are expected to increase prices to cover it.

A five per cent tax on railroad fares will be assessed on single fare tickets costing 36 cents or more and on round trip tickets in cases where the one-way-fare would be 35 cents or more, a Boston railroad officila explained. The tax on railroad fares, however, will not go into effect until Oct. 10.

Most commutation tickets will not be affected by the defense tax it was pointed out.

A ruling of the Department of Internal Revenue in Washington, received in Boston, made it clear that amounts paid before Oct. 10 for transportation to take place after that date will not be taxable, Arnold Rigby, President of Arnold Tours said today.

Extra clerks were pressed into service from other departments of some stores, and in most cases new help was hired to cope with the situation. It was conservatively estimated in retail circles that several hundred additional clerks had been employed in Metropolitan Boston stores for the anticipated business.

Advertising Up

In addition to the wide publicity given to the tax legislation as it progressed toward Presidential signature, the store advertising in the past few days has been conspicuous, especially on furs. Competent observers declared today that there were more fur advertisements recently than in many years, and many of them were for high-priced articles. Yet the response was described as good, indicative of the expansion of buying power since the defense program got into its stride.

Customers reported delay in making their purchases because of the crowds, and waits of 15 minutes were frequent. Then it was often found that clerks were obliged to make many trips to their reserve stocks to keep assortments on the floor complete.

Aside from the heavy, though temporary, business prior to the effective date of the defense tax, merchants report goods moving more freely than in recent years. Latest available Government figures show sales of independent stores throughout the nation in August, for instance, to be 26 per cent above sales in August of 1940. The gain in New England alone was 25 per cent.

Problem of Army Morale: Aims and Appreciation

The average American doesn't like Army life but he wants to do his duty and get the job over quickly—Plenty of arms, competent officers, and higher pay also would help.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE ARMIES IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 30—All this talk about bad morale in the Army comes down to one basic thing.

The average American doesn't like military life and wants to get out of the Army just as fast as he possibly can.

But there is nothing new in this, and nothing basically serious. It's the normal, healthy American approach to the Army. It's not a question whether they like being in the Army. They don't. It is a question whether they feel that it is a job that has to be done. As far as I can determine after three weeks in the field, the great majority do feel just that way about it.

I encountered a very high percentage of boys whose attitude was, "Let's go overseas, get this over, and go home." I encountered none with any doubt as to the ability of the American Army to whip any other army in the world. Despite a very keen awareness of the shortcomings of this army they still believe in it as a means of putting an end to Hitler and German militarism. What irks them more than anything else is the delay in doing the job. If the job is to whip Hitler's armies, they want to get along with it, not sit around waiting indefinitely doing very little which seems to them worthwhile.

There will undoubtedly be some who will "go over the hill in October." But the symbol for this, "OHIO," is not as prevalent as some accounts have indicated. I saw it only once on a truck. The explanation offered is that morale is highly irregular among different outfits. Some divisions are notoriously bad. At least officers talk about some other division as being bad. But it is always some division which is not near at hand. I had heard that the 27th, mostly from New York, and the 35th, with strong Chicago representation, were particularly bad. But I watched both in the field and talked to as many of their men as I could. And I did not find evidence of what could be called bad morale.

On the contrary, these two divisions gave a good account of themselves in the maneuvers.

Some officers in both these divisions were concerned about how their men would behave. They were afraid that life in the country would be resented by boys accustomed to the high-powered life of

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

'Fryers for Fliers' aid defense: Page 3.

New Auto Insurance Rates To Save Motorists $900,000

Massachusetts motorists will realize a $900,000 saving in their 1942 compulsory insurance rate, according to a tentative schedule, announced today by Charles F. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance.

Coupled with this welcome news to motorists was the Commissioner's announcement of a new "workmen's livery" rate under which automobile owners will be allowed to carry fellow employees or others to and from work on an expense-sharing or other co-operative basis.

The Commissioner announced that the new rate is being established "in order that the insurance companies or automobile owners may be afforded an opportunity to co-operate with the Federal Government in the program of gasoline and oil conservation for national defense."

Commissioner Harrington said the regular passenger car rate will be charged for the workmen's livery classification.

Under the present compulsory insurance rate system an automobile owner carrying his fellow workers to work on an expense-sharing basis has been required to take out a regular livery rate insurance which is more expensive than ordinary passenger car insurance.

The new rate will be particularly welcome to Chelsea automobile owners who for several years have conducted a campaign for a substantial reduction. The tentative rates announced today contain a reduction of $6.30 for Chelsea car owners, the rate being reduced from $69.80 in 1941 to $63.50 in 1942. Worcester mortorists also are receiving a substantial reduction, the 1942 rate being set at $31.80 compared to $35.30 in 1941. In Springfield the rate is dropping from $32.20 in 1941 to $27.20 in 1942. Boston's $53.70 rate will continue during the next year under the tentative schedule.

The Commissioner announced that on Oct. 6 at 10 a. m. in the auditorium of the State Public Work Building a public hearing will be held on the tentative schedule. The public is invited to comment on the schedule. In addition, insurance companies will pre-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

List of new auto insurance rates for Massachusetts cities and towns: Page 2.

Retail Stores Reflect Oncoming New Taxes

By a Staff Photographer

Prospective Buyers Seek to Forestall Rising Costs

Lower—Women preparing for winter by buying furs in Boston stores before the new defense tax takes effect tomorrow. Upper—Cosmetics, toilet goods, shaving preparations, and similar items will cost 10 per cent more after tomorrow—but not for these thrifty New Englanders who are laying up a stock at the old price. Insert—Busy street scene in shopping district, where more people were found today than in many weeks, most of whom are potential buyers of pre-tax items.

Sea Loss Cut Two Thirds, Churchill Tells Commons; Neutrality Change Charted

Roosevelt-Hull agree on move to arm U. S. ships and carry arms to Britain.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull today agreed that the Administration should ask Congress for the double authority to arm the Nation's merchant marine and to allow American ships to carry munitions to Britain.

This is, in effect, repeal of the Neutrality Act although incidental restrictions would be retained and this is the recommendation which will be placed before a White House conference of legislative leaders preparatory to the President's message.

During more than an hour's discussion this morning, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull found themselves in agreement that the main provisions of the Neutrality Law should be discarded and while this action may technically be called amendment it encompasses the removal of the essence of the Act.

Final Decision to Come

Final decision on the full extent of revision will rest on the outcome of a subsequent meeting, scheduled for tomorrow, between the President and his Congressional chiefs but the belief is predominant that the Administration can accomplish any alterations it seriously seeks.

Both the President and the Secretary of State favor the retention of some of the clauses of the act, particularly those which place all arms exports under Federal control, regulate the collection of war relief funds, restrict the travel of civilians and require the registration of alien propagandists.

But these restrictions, which probably could be accomplished by executive action under unlimited emergency powers, are the frills of the neutrality legislation, not its heart. The core of the law is its prevention of American merchantmen from sailing to belligerent ports and its prohibition upon their equipment with protective armament.

Hampering Defense

These restrictions Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull agree are hampering the defense of the United States and are incompatible with the freedom of the seas, and any recommendation to repeal them can fairly be counted as virtual repeal of the law itself.

That the Administration, encouraged by new signs of political and public support for its policies of "active defense," is prepared to go this far in asking Congress to part

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Nazi Firing Squads Stage Czech 'Purge'

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 30

German firing squads, carrying out swiftly imposed sentences on the third anniversary of the Munich crisis which spelled the end of Czechoslovakia, have executed 24 Czechs accused of plotting to throw off German rule, it was announced today.

Three former Army leaders were among those executed. The announcement named them as Army Gen. Joseph Bily, Division Gen. Hugo Votja and Brig. Gen. Franz Horacek, and described them as "leading men in the opposition group which had as its goal the re-establishment of an independent Czech State."

Nazis execute three Czech generals: Page 9.

Soviet Claims Recapture Of Many Towns

By the Associated Press

Soviet recapture of an important city on the approaches to Leningrad and of many villages as the result of counterattacks was reported from Moscow, which also claimed new successes in the Central Front offensive, particularly in the neighborhood of Bryansk.

There, in an area more than 200 miles southwest of Moscow, it was asserted that the Germans had been thrown back sharply and that two Soviet villages had been recaptured.

Before Odessa, it was declared that two Rumanian infantry brigades had been routed with losses of more than 2,500 in a single action.

Soviet thrusts at the center, it was asserted, considerably deepened a wedge in the Nazi lines.

The Soviet southern fleet, whose continued existence is vital to the defense of the Caucasus, was said by Moscow to be still in heavy action despite unending German efforts to immobilize it by sowing the Black Sea with mines.

Soviet Warships Aid

Soviet warships aiding the defense of Leningrad were reported to have sunk a German cruiser and two German destroyers in the Baltic.

A German High Command communiqué claimed the storming of 210 pillboxes on the Northern Front in an attack on Soviet defenses.

The only other reference by the German Command to land operations was the announcement of Italian successes in the Ukraine.

These claims were elaborated in a special Rome bulletin by the Italian High Command which said the Italians were mopping up the remnants of four Russian divisions totaling 60,000 men between the Dnieper River and one of its tributaries. The capture of 5,000 prisoners was claimed.

Defenders of Leningrad forced German besiegers back at several places and Soviet troops are maintaining the initiative, a Reuters dispatch to London from Moscow said.

Reuters said the information was telephoned to the Russian Capital from Leningrad.

RAF in Air Battle

Royal Air Force and Russian fliers, working together on one sector, shot down 26 German planes in two days, 17 of them by the British, Exchange Telegraph News Agency quoted the Moscow radio as saying.

Reports in London said the Germans were pounding at the Perekop Isthmus, four-mile-wide land link of the Crimea with the Russian mainland, but were making scant headway.

One view is that this whole enterprise is scarcely more than a diversion to mask German intentions to conquer the industrial and agricultural North.

"There is no indication of any German advance anywhere," one London authority said, giving a more optimistic light to both official and a large part of British public opinion.

Despite Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky's recent sharp criticism of reliance on "General Mud and General Winter," many Britons are inclined to expect great results from unfavorable weather conditions in Russia.

Corroboration of this view comes from Berlin where a military spokesman is quoted as saying "certain importance can be attached" to the recent reports in the German press that the Russian war might run into winter months.

The same military source declared there would be "little news from the Eastern Front for the next few days."

Britain has seized air initiative, built up food reserves, aided Russia, he says.

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Britain has seized the initiative from Germany in the air, has cut shipping losses two-thirds in three months, and has "several times" considered invasion of the German-dominated continent, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today in a broad war review which was the most optimistic he yet has given.

Adolf Hitler is suffering from a "very serious shortage" in air power, Mr. Churchill said, but "for the rest he still retains the initiative and we have not had the force to take it from him."

Mr. Churchill did not thus rule out the possibility of a British invasion of the Continent, however, remarking that Hitler "does not tell us his plans and I do not see why we should tell him ours."

Danger of Invasion

In every respect, except in the air, he said, Germany remains so strong that Britain's own peril of invasion is not past and only "enormous" conversion of United States' factories to produce war material can keep Russia on the firing line indefinitely.

"Many important supplies already have been dispatched" to Russia by Britain, Mr. Churchill disclosed, mentioning aircraft, aluminum, copper, rubber and oil, and remarking that "it may be that transportation rather than willingness or ability to give will prove in the end the limiting factor."

To keep Russia in the fight, "sacrifices of the most serious and extreme kind will be necessary by the British people," he said.

Russian Ambassador Ivan M. Maisky leaned over the diplomatic gallery rail, intent on every word of the Prime Minister's report and cheered at each of the frequent references to the Soviet Union.

How Long Will War Last?

Suggesting that the war would last at least through 1942, Mr. Churchill said, "The enemy's air shortage is a very serious shortage, but for the rest he still retains the initiative. He has the divisions, the weapons and the ample means of transportation in Europe."

If Germany should take a defensive stand in Russia, it certainly would be in Hitler's power to launch simultaneously attacks against Britain, Africa and Spain, the Prime Minister declared in a broad review of the war situation on this third anniversary of the ill-starred Munich pact which sought peace by appeasement of the Nazis.

Despite the grave warnings he gave, emphasizing that winter gives no assurance "that the danger of invasion will be entirely lifted from this island," Mr. Churchill said Britain's position in shipping, food reserves, and many other ways was better than ever.

Out of the Pit

"We have climbed from the pit of peril on to a fairly broad plateau," he asserted.

"We can see before us the difficult and dangerous upward path that we must tread, but we can also feel the parallel movement of convergence of two mighty Nations, Russia and the United States."

British, Allied, and neutral merchant shipping losses during the past three months have dropped two thirds from the three months before, he said, telling also of the dispatch of important British war materials to Russia and expressing a complete willingness to bomb Rome if necessary.

British official figures for losses of British, Allied and neutral shipping useful to Britain are 589,273 tons for April, 497,847 for May, and 329,296 for June, a total of 1,416,416 tons, but showing a consistent decline.

Two-thirds less apparently would be a total of only about 472,000 tons for the entire three months of July, August and September.

Sinking of Axis Ships

Mr. Churchill said that during the three months just ending, Britain's "slaughter of enemy shipping is one and one-half times that of the three previous months, and is increasing by leaps and bounds."

From March 25 to Aug. 16, British figures show losses of German, Italian, Finnish and neutral shipping useful to the Axis totaled about 1,707,000 tons, including 200,000 tons claimed sunk by the Russians.

Very few important ships carrying munitions to Britain have been lost, he said.

He asserted that "our reserves of food stand higher than at the outbreak of war."

Partial text of Churchill speech: Page 22.

U. S. and British navies keep Atlantic open, experts say: Page 3.

Dowd in Court Pleads Not Guilty and Is Held in Bail Totaling $100,000

Ex-Sheriff Returns To Suffolk Jail

John F. Dowd, former Sheriff of Suffolk County, today ended a two-year trail in Suffolk Superior Court where he pleaded "not guilty" to 12 indictments of conspiracy and bribery.

He was immediately committed to Charles Street Jail in default of $100,000 total bail set by Judge Edward F. Hanify, of Suffolk Superior Court.

Brought to the Court House where he once was chief, Mr. Dowd stood in the crowded courtroom to waive reading of the indictments.

He arrived in Boston this morning at the South Station, escorted by three police officers who had superintended the chase for the missing Sheriff for the past two years.

Facing trial on Oct. 20, Mr. Dowd, through his Counsel, this morning indicated that there may be a special plea before that time.

John P. White, who appeared at the request of Mr. Dowd, interrupted the Clerk's question as to how Mr. Dowd would plead by asking for an entry of not guilty and a respite of 10 days for special pleading. Judge Hanify granted the respite and Mr. Dowd, attired in a neat gray suit, green tie, white shirt, then pleaded not guilty.

Bail Set

At the request of Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, Judge Hanify set bail at $10,000, with double surety on each of five indictments. He allowed the defendant to be recognized in his personal surey for $1,000 on the remaining seven.

The indictments contained 60 counts of requesting and accepting bribes, two indictments charge conspiracy with others to request and accept bribes, and another receiving gifts and gratuities.

Following his arraignment in Suffolk Superior Court, the former Sheriff was confined in the Charles Street Jail, one of the institutions formerly under his supervision. Court officials believed, however, that his stay at Charles Street would be short. Prison authorities, they explained, have the power to transfer a prisoner to other institutions where they consider it advisable. It was believed that Dowd would ultimately be confined in the Dedham County Jail.

Greeted by Crowd

Mr. Dowd on his arrival this morning was greeted by a crowd of more than 200 curious at the South Station. As he stepped from the train on Track 13, the prisoner doffed his gray hat to wave it with a smile to the welcoming crowd, newsmen, and photographers. He walked quickly down the concourse between Lieut. John J. Walkin and Sergeant Coleman Joyce. Behind him was Special Officer John J. Cunningham, who also made the trip west to Los Angeles to pick up the missing former Sheriff.

Mr. Dowd was preceded by a wedge of officers led by Sergeant Frank Mullen of Station 16. Sergeant Mullen and his detail boarded the train at Huntington Avenue accompanied by newsmen and photographers.

The arraignment this morning culminated a trainscontinental odyssey begun by the surprise capture early last week of the former County official. Arrested by California peace officers, Mr. Dowd's capture was predicated on an arrest made earlier for drunken driving.

By a Staff Photographer

Former County Sheriff Returned to Boston

John F. Dowd, apprehended in California after a two-year chase, arrived in Boston this morning to face arraignment in Suffolk Superior Court on 60 counts of accepting bribes. Accompanying Mr. Dowd (center) are Boston police officers, Lieut. John J. Walkin (left) and Sergeant Coleman Joyce (right), who went to California to bring the prisoner back.

SWEATERS, TWEEDS AND PLAIDS FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

Scotch Tweed Suit FOR FALL

$90 up

Tailored to order in your own choice of 500 MATERIALS

Tweed Hats and Hand Bags to match or contrast. Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves.

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston St. . . . Boston

N. E. Temperature To Be Near Par

Extended forecast for New England from 7:30 p. m. Sept. 30, to 7:30 p. m. Oct. 4; Temperature for the period will average near normal, with rising trend to near normal Oct. 1, followed by only minor changes thereafter. Normals for the period are: Boston and Nantucket, 58 degrees; Portland, 55; Concord and Burlington, 54; Eastport, 52, and New Haven, 59. Precipitation will average moderate, one-quarter to two-thirds of an inch, occurring over all sections first half of period.

Bay State Auto Insurance Rates Are Listed

The 1942 tentative compulsory automobile insurance rates, compared with the 1941 rates, are listed below for all Masachusetts cities and towns. The figures apply to passenger cars but do not include so-called "guest coverage" which is not required by law.

Municipality	1941 rate	1942 rate
Abington	25.80	25.80
Acton	17.30	17.30
Acushnet	25.80	29.00
Adams	17.30	17.30
Agawam	31.20	31.20
Alford	17.30	17.30
Amesbury	22.10	19.40
Amherst	19.40	19.40
Andover	17.30	17.30
Arlington	34.00	31.20
Ashburnham	17.30	17.30
Ashby	17.30	17.30
Ashfield	17.30	17.30
Ashland	25.80	22.10
Athol	17.30	17.30
Attleboro	17.30	17.30
Auburn	31.20	29.00
Avon	37.40	37.40
Ayer	22.10	22.10
Barnstable	22.10	19.40
Barre	19.40	22.10
Becket	17.30	17.30
Bedford	25.80	25.80
Belchertown	22.10	22.10
Bellingham	22.10	22.10
Belmont	29.00	29.00
Berkley	17.30	17.30
Berlin	22.10	22.10
Bernardston	17.30	17.30
Beverly	25.80	25.80
Billerica	41.80	41.80
Blackstone	17.30	17.30
Blandford	17.30	17.30
Bolton	17.30	17.30
Boston	53.70	53.70
Bourne	17.30	17.30
Boxboro	17.30	17.30
Boxford	17.30	17.30
Boylston	22.10	22.10
Braintree	31.20	31.20
Brewster	17.30	17.30
Bridgewater	34.00	34.00
Brimfield	17.30	17.30
Brockton	34.00	34.00
Brookfield	17.30	17.30
Brookline	41.80	37.40
Buckland	17.30	17.30
Burlington	43.40	43.40
Cambridge	43.40	43.40
Canton	34.00	34.00
Carlisle	29.00	29.00
Carver	22.10	22.10
Charlemont	17.30	17.30
Charlton	22.10	22.10
Chatham	17.30	17.30
Chelmsford	25.80	25.80
Chelsea	69.80	63.50
Cheshire	17.30	17.30
Chester	17.30	17.30
Chesterfield	17.30	17.30
Chicopee	31.20	31.20
Chilmark	17.30	17.30
Clarksburg	17.30	17.30
Clinton	34.00	31.20
Cohasset	34.00	34.00
Colrain	17.30	17.30
Concord	25.80	22.10
Conway	17.30	17.30
Cummington	17.30	17.30
Dalton	17.30	17.30
Danvers	22.10	22.10
Dartmouth	19.40	22.10
Dedham	37.40	34.00
Deerfield	19.40	19.40
Dennis	17.30	17.30
Dighton	19.40	19.40
Douglas	22.10	22.10
Dover	25.80	22.10
Dracut	37.40	41.80
Dudley	19.40	17.30
Dunstable	17.30	17.30
Duxbury	19.40	22.10
E. Bridgewater	19.40	19.40
E. Brookfield	17.30	17.30
E. Longmeadow	25.80	25.80
Eastham	17.30	17.30
Easthampton	17.30	17.30
Easton	17.30	17.30
Edgartown	17.30	17.30
Egremont	17.30	17.30
Erving	17.30	17.30
Essex	17.30	17.30
Everett	47.00	47.00
Fairhaven	17.30	17.30
Fall River	31.20	29.00
Falmouth	22.10	22.10
Fitchburg	25.80	22.10
Florida	17.30	17.30
Foxboro	19.40	19.40
Framingham	31.20	31.20
Franklin	31.20	31.20
Freetown	17.30	17.30
Gardner	22.10	19.40
Gay Head	17.30	17.30
Georgetown	17.30	17.30
Gill	17.30	17.30
Gloucester	25.80	25.80
Goshen	17.30	17.30
Gosnold	17.30	17.30
Grafton	25.80	22.10
Granby	17.30	17.30
Granville	17.30	17.30
Gt. Barrington	17.30	17.30
Greenfield	17.30	17.30
Groton	17.30	17.30
Groveland	22.10	22.10
Hadley	17.30	17.30
Halifax	25.80	22.10
Hamilton	17.30	17.30
Hampden	17.30	17.30
Hancock	17.30	17.30
Hanover	25.80	22.10
Hanson	22.10	22.10
Hardwick	17.30	17.30
Harvard	17.30	17.30
Harwich	17.30	17.30
Hatfield	17.30	17.30
Hawley	17.30	17.30
Haverhill	29.00	25.80
Heath	17.30	17.30
Hingham	31.20	31.20
Hinsdale	17.30	17.30
Holbrook	31.20	29.00
Holden	19.40	22.10
Holland	17.30	17.30
Holliston	25.80	25.80
Holyoke	31.20	29.00
Hopedale	17.30	17.30
Hopkinton	29.00	25.80
Hubbardston	17.30	17.30
Hudson	31.20	29.00
Hull	41.80	41.80
Huntington	17.30	17.30
Ipswich	25.80	22.10
Kingston	22.10	22.10
Lakeville	17.30	17.30
Lancaster	17.30	17.30
Lanesboro	17.30	17.30
Lawrence	29.00	29.00
Lee	17.30	17.30
Leicester	29.00	29.00
Lenox	17.30	17.30
Leominster	25.80	25.80
Leverett	17.30	17.30
Lexington	31.20	31.20
Leyden	17.30	17.30
Lincoln	17.30	19.40
Littleton	22.10	22.10
Longmeadow	22.10	22.10
Lowell	34.00	34.00
Ludlow	25.80	22.10
Lunenburg	17.30	17.30
Lynn	37.40	34.00
Lynnfield	31.20	31.20
Malden	43.40	43.40
Manchester	17.30	17.30
Mansfield	17.30	17.30
Marblehead	17.30	17.30
Marion	19.40	19.40
Marlboro	34.00	34.00
Marshfield	22.10	22.10
Mashpee	17.30	17.30
Mattapoisett	17.30	17.30
Maynard	25.80	22.10
Medfield	29.00	29.00
Medford	41.80	41.80
Medway	37.40	34.00
Melrose	29.00	29.00
Mendon	17.30	17.30
Merrimac	22.10	22.10
Methuen	22.10	22.10
Middleboro	22.10	22.10
Middlefield	17.30	17.30
Middleton	34.00	34.00
Milford	31.20	29.00
Millbury	22.10	19.40
Millis	25.80	29.00
Millville	17.30	17.30
Milton	31.20	31.20
Monroe	17.30	17.30
Monson	17.30	17.30
Montague	17.30	17.30
Monterey	17.30	17.30
Montgomery	17.30	17.30
Mount Washington	17.30	17.30
Nahant	31.20	29.00
Nantucket	17.30	17.30
Natick	31.20	29.00
Needham	29.00	25.80
New Ashford	17.30	17.30
New Bedford	25.80	22.10
New Braintree	17.30	17.30
New Marlboro	17.30	17.30
New Salem	17.30	17.30
Newbury	17.30	17.30
Newburyport	22.10	19.40
Newton	29.00	29.00
Norfolk	25.80	25.80
North Adams	17.30	17.30
North Andover	17.30	17.30
North Attleboro	17.30	17.30
North Brookfield	17.30	17.30
North Reading	25.80	25.80
Northampton	22.10	22.10
Northboro	17.30	19.40
Northbridge	22.10	19.40
Northfield	17.30	17.30
Norton	17.30	17.30
Norwell	22.10	19.40
Norwood	37.40	37.40
Oak Bluffs	17.30	17.30
Oakham	17.30	17.30
Orange	17.30	17.30
Orleans	17.30	17.30
Otis	17.30	17.30
Oxford	34.00	34.00
Palmer	22.10	22.10
Paxton	17.30	17.30
Peabody	37.40	34.00
Pelham	17.30	17.30
Pembroke	22.10	22.10
Pepperell	17.30	17.30
Peru	17.30	17.30
Petersham	17.30	17.30
Phillipston	17.30	17.30
Pittsfield	19.40	19.40
Plainfield	17.30	17.30
Plainville	17.30	17.30
Plymouth	19.40	19.40
Plympton	22.10	25.80
Princeton	17.30	17.30
Provincetown	17.30	17.30
Quincy	36.10	32.10
Randolph	37.40	37.40
Raynham	17.30	17.30
Reading	31.20	29.00
Rehoboth	17.30	17.30
Revere	53.70	53.70
Richmond	17.30	17.30
Rochester	19.40	17.30
Rockland	25.80	25.80
Rockport	17.30	17.30
Rowe	17.30	17.30
Rowley	17.30	17.30
Royalston	17.30	17.30
Russell	17.30	17.30
Rutland	19.40	19.40
Salem	31.20	31.20
Salisbury	25.80	25.80
Sandisfield	17.30	17.30
Sandwich	19.40	19.40
Saugus	37.40	37.40
Savoy	17.30	17.30
Scituate	29.00	25.80
Seekonk	17.30	17.30
Sharon	29.00	29.00
Sheffield	17.30	17.30
Shelburne	17.30	17.30
Sherborn	17.30	17.30
Shirley	17.30	17.30
Shrewsbury	29.00	25.80
Shutesbury	17.30	17.30
Somerset	25.80	25.80
Somerville	47.00	47.00
South Hadley	22.10	22.10
Southampton	17.30	17.30
Southboro	29.00	29.00
Southbridge	17.30	17.30
Southwick	17.30	17.30
Spencer	19.40	19.40
Springfield	32.20	27.20
Sterling	17.30	17.30
Stockbridge	17.30	17.30
Stoneham	37.40	37.40
Stoughton	31.20	31.20
Stow	25.80	25.80
Sturbridge	17.30	17.30
Sudbury	29.00	29.00
Sunderland	17.30	17.30
Sutton	19.40	19.40
Swampscott	29.00	25.80
Swansea	22.10	22.10
Taunton	19.40	19.40
Templeton	17.30	17.30
Tewksbury	41.80	41.80
Tisbury	17.30	17.30
Tolland	17.30	17.30
Topsfield	17.30	17.30
Townsend	17.30	17.30
Truro	17.30	17.30
Tyngsboro	17.30	17.30
Tyringham	17.30	17.30
Upton	17.30	17.30
Uxbridge	17.30	17.30
Wakefield	34.00	31.20
Wales	17.30	17.30
Walpole	31.20	29.00
Waltham	37.40	34.00
Ware	17.30	17.30
Wareham	22.10	22.10
Warren	17.30	17.30
Warwick	17.30	17.30
Washington	17.30	17.30
Watertown	37.40	37.40
Wayland	29.00	25.80
Webster	31.20	29.00
Wellesley	25.80	22.10
Wellfleet	17.30	17.30
Wendell	17.30	17.30
Wenham	17.30	17.30
West Boylston	25.80	25.80
W. Bridgewater	19.40	19.40
W. Brookfield	17.30	17.30
W. Newbury	17.30	17.30
W. Springfield	29.00	29.00
W. Stockbridge	17.30	17.30
W. Tisbury	17.30	17.30
Westboro	31.20	29.00
Westfield	22.10	22.10
Westford	25.80	22.10
Westhampton	17.30	17.30
Westminster	17.30	17.30
Weston	22.10	22.10
Westport	17.30	17.30
Westwood	25.80	25.80
Weymouth	34.00	34.00
Whately	17.30	17.30
Whitman	25.80	22.10
Wilbraham	17.30	17.30
Williamsburg	17.30	17.30
Williamstown	17.30	17.30
Wilmington	47.00	47.00
Winchendon	17.30	17.30
Winchester	29.00	29.00
Windsor	17.30	17.30
Winthrop	47.00	43.40
Woburn	41.80	43.40
Worcester	35.30	31.80
Worthington	17.30	17.30
Wrentham	17.30	17.30
Yarmouth	17.30	17.30

The Mother Church Presents Lecture

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., this evening at 7:45 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Revelation of God's Nature and Omnipresence."

The lecturer, Adair Hickman, C. S. B., of New York City, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Coakley Trial Nears an End As Closing Arguments Open

The Councilor Daniel H. Coakley impeachment proceedings were characterized as "the last refuge of political heavy artillery" by Francis Rafter, associate defense counsel, as he started the closing arguments of the defense today befor the Senate impeachment court.

Mr. Rafter asserted that the impeachment charges against the Councilor emanate from political desire to eliminate him from office.

After Mr. Rafter finished his portion of the closing arguments, William H. Lewis, chief defense counsel, will deliver his argument for the Councilor tomorrow. Mr. Lewis will be followed by prosecution counsel, including Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, and possibly Judge Frederick A. Crafts, special Assistant Attorney General.

Attacking the impeachment as an "obsolete instrumentality" Mr. Rafter said "everything that is before this body now was before the Boston electorate in 1940," when the Councilor stood for re-election.

Vote by Thursday

Senate impeachment court leaders hope to come to a vote on the impeachment charges Thursday. Rules call for a separate roll call vote on the Councilor's guilt or innocence on each of the 14 articles of impeachment. If he is found guilty on any or all of the charges, the Senate will then vote on whether to bar the powerful Boston politician from public office for life.

Submission of evidence was completed late yesterday when the Senate turned down three defense pleas. One of these motions was to dismiss two articles involving the Maurice Limon case on the ground that the prosecution did not present evidence on the charges. The articles charge the Councilor sought $2,500 to obtain a permit to leave the State for Limon, a prisoner pardoned on parole conditions, who has since committed suicide. Mr. Bushnell presented no witnesses on this case, relying on the report of the special commission which investigated pardons.

The second defense motion asked the court to dismiss the three articles containing general charges that the Councilor interfered with witnesses testifying before the pardons commission and that he "corruptly" obtained pardons for criminals. Mr. Lewis said the prosecution failed to prove the charges.

The last motion asked for elimination from the record of all testimony regarding the Roger Baker and John Donnelly cases which were referred to specifically in the articles of impeachment.

Upon announcing court rejection of the motions Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer, stated that Senators Joseph B. Harrington of Salem, Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence, Charles F. J. Sullivan of Worcester and William E. Nolen of Holyoke, all Democrats, dissented.

Rebuttal Testimony

During the afternoon session Councilor Coakley returned to the witness stand to reiterate his insistence that the Rev. Philip Guarino did know his name had been used on the Coakley-prepared petition for the Raymond L. S. Patriarca pardon. The Roman Catholic priest has told the court, through a statement, that he did not know his name had been used.

Attorney General Bushnell presented rebuttal testimony to show that the Councilor deposited $346,-107, mostly in cash, from 1933 to 1940 inclusive in the First National Bank of Boston. The testimony came from Ernest H. Osgood, an assistant cashier at the bank. The amounts included $97,801 in 1933, $63,950 in 1934; $39,900 in 1935; $31,870 in 1936; $34,398 in 1937; $28,995 in 1938; $20,200 in 1939, and $29,587 in 1940. These deposits were made during Mr. Coakley's service as a $1,000 a year Councilor.

Councilor Coakley has contended that the deposits came from an $800,000 secret cache he tucked away after his 1922 disbarment. He said the cache lasted until January, 1941. The Attorney General has presented a transcript of the Councilor's own testimony before the Supreme Judicial Court, at a 1933 hearing for reinstatement, in which he is quoted as saying he had been "living on borrowed money" for two years.

Mr. Osgood, under questioning by Jacob Lewiton, Assistant Attorney General, said that in 1941 thus far Mr. Coakley has deposited $3,335. However, Mr. Lewis brought out that part of this sum was a credit of $1,200 on the part of the bank for four "forged" checks previously charged to the Coakley account.

New Auto Insurance Rates

Continued from Page 1

sent any claim that they have for higher rates.

Of the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts the rates of 56 communities have been reduced, while in 11 others the rates have jumped.

Chelsea motorists will continue to pay the highest rate in the State, while those in Boston and Revere will pay $53.70, the next highest rate. In territory three, Everett, Somerville and Wilmington automobile owners will pay the same premium they did last year, $47, the third highest in Massachusetts.

The fourth highest rates $43.40 will be paid by Malden, Cambridge, Winthrop and Burlington. All except Winthrop paid the same rate in 1941. Winthrop is being given a $2.60 reduction.

The lowest rate in the State is $17.30, given to a number of upstate communities.

As in the past year or two, all cars in a territory pay the same rate. For some years after compulsory automobile insurance was established in Massachusetts, rates were based on the weight of automobiles. But the present Commissioner abolished that system.

The reductions ranged from $1.70 in numerous districts to $6.30 in Chelsea. The increases varied from $1.70 to $4.40. The town of Dracut experienced the highest increase.

Brookline received a reduction from $41.80 to $37.40. Fall River was cut from $31.20 to $29.00. Haverhill dropped from $29.00 to $25.80. Holyoke was cut $2.20 to $29.00. Lynn will enjoy a $34.00 rate, a cut of $3.40. Quincy will pay $32.10 compared to $36.10 in 1941. In Wellesley the rate is dropping from $25.80 to $22.10.

The standard rate for so-called "guest coverage" was set by the Commissioner at $2.30 throughout the State. This is a reduction of 10 cents from the 1941 rate.

Search Widens For Missing Girl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, N. H., Sept. 30—Airplanes, radio amplifying facilities and sound trucks were called into service today in the intensified search being conducted here for five-year-old Pamela Hollingsworth, daughter of a Lowell lumber company superintendent, who has been missing since her family went on a picnic last Sunday afternoon.

While airplanes flew overhead, 150 searchers, including soldiers from Fort Devens, Mass., continued their methodical sweeping of woodlands around Conway, and Joseph E. Hollingsworth, the father, mounted in a sound-truck rode along the highways and lumber roads appealing to his daughter through radio amplifiers.

Pamela's dog "Shag" has also been enlisted in the search in the hope of picking up her trail near the picnic grounds.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

At the Museum if Fine Arts, third evening session of the extension course on "Color Composition in Home Furnishings," by Margaret George. From 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Open House week at the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association. Tonight's events include a badminton exhibition in main gymnasium, at 6 p. m.; swimming instruction for men, at 6:30 p. m.; class and demonstration matches in wrestling, weight lifting, handball and squash, 7:30 p. m.; gymnastic exhibition and instruction, 8 p. m.; Boston Y Outing Club Meeting, open to guests, 8 p. m. Crafts demonstration in the workshop, 8 p. m.

Shrine Circus, presented for the benefit of Boston's needy children, sponsored by the Aleppo Temple. At Boston Garden, tonight through Saturday, at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Egyptian Art" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Band Concert by the Boston Work Projects Administration Band. Conducting the early afternoon concert will be John Jacobson. The Mall, Boston Common, at 1 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8

Radio Timetable, Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday. Warmer tonight. Lowest temperature near 50. Slowly rising temperature Wednesday. Gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday rain with little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight. Little change in temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional light rain tonight and Wednesday. Warmer tonight with slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Increasing winds becoming gentle to moderate southwest tonight and moderate to fresh southerly Wednesday, increasing cloudiness followed by showers tonight, Wednesday occasional rain.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	59	New Orleans	78	89
Chicago	58	60	New York	49	63
Denver	42	52	Norfolk	65	—
Kansas City	60	67	Philadelphia	49	68
Los Angeles	60	74	St. Louis	63	64
Miami	80	88	San Francisco	52	70
Minneapolis	45	60	Washington	54	73

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., September 30.
B—Maximum for previous twenty four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:17 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 7:56 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:00 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1919.

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Rare Antique Sheffield Silver

Collector's and museum pieces . . . the kind of fine pieces you want for serving or decorating your home. Buy now for October weddings . . . Put away for Christmas gifts . . . New Federal 10% Tax effective Wednesday, October 1. Use Jordan's Convenient Budget Payment Plan on Purchases of $15.00 or more.

CHURCHES: many choice pieces such as large vases, candelabra and candlesticks, $20. to $500.

Also Silver Plate in Reproductions of Sheffield Designs . . . High Grade American Silver Plate . . . and ImportedChina and Glassware

Including a just arrived Direct Import of Victorian Silver Plate from England . . . priced in accordance with our sale prices on the Schmidt stock.

Autumn

By a Staff Artist

The forest folk prepare Autumn's leaves for a final display of glorious color before the advance of King Winter

With all of this painting, Jack Frost still finds time to keep up with his window-frosting activities.

U. S. and British Navies Keep Atlantic Open, Experts Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The combined United States and British naval forces are winning the battle of the Atlantic.

This is the careful conclusion of highly placed American defense authorities who give strong confirmation to the heartening picture of the war on the seas which Prime Minister Winston Churchill painted in his speech in the House of Commons today.

Though convinced that Hitler does not want to precipitate an open fight with the United States quite yet, American naval chiefs are prepared for intensified submarine attacks on allied shipping and are confident that these attacks can be defeated.

The fact is that despite the cautious testimony of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, before the House Appropriations Committee last week wherein he warned Congress and the country not to expect any quick falling off of sinkings, the Navy was never more optimistic about any task to which it has been assigned.

See Disaster for Axis

"Axis submarines are headed for disaster" is the way one naval officer reflected the confidence of the Navy.

Washington is not, therefore, surprised at the significant reduction in sinkings revealed by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, who reports that ship losses are now at the lowest point of any period since the war started.

There is full recognition here that the British Navy is still doing the major job in the Atlantic and there is no inclination to look for any credit in bringing about this more favorable situation.

For two weeks now the protection of the North Atlantic shipping lanes has been a joint naval undertaking in which Britain and the United States have united on what is the most vital battle plan of the war and in Mr. Churchill's candid phrase are "fighting in intimate concert."

Several factors persuade American officials that while an intensified U-boat campaign is anticipated and losses are not expected to be immediately choked off, that there is now no doubt whatsoever that the supply line to Britain will be kept intact.

Better Detection Devices

One factor is that American warships are today equipped with new submarine-detecting devices far more efficient than heretofore available which have not yet, as a matter of fact, been passed on to the British.

Another factor is the tremendous effectiveness of air reconnaissance, as well as the striking power of the bomber. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the submarine cannot seriously menace shipping without rising to the surface—as evidenced by the inability of a submerged U-boat to torpedo the Greer though very near at hand—and air reconnaissance gives the Navy a span of vision which it never had in the World War.

Already, it is reliably reported, hundreds of British fighting craft of all kinds, from battleships to corvettes, have been freed from the 2,800-mile convoy duty from America to Iceland and have thereby been released for both defensive and aggressive action elsewhere. When stronger units of the British Navy are able to engage the Axis elsewhere it means fewer Axis raiders available to menace the Atlantic.

The United States does not expect Hitler to accept the President's ultimatum that Axis submarines must not operate an all-out-submarine warfare until Germany decides that the uninterrupted flow of American arms to Britain is more dangerous than America's full entry into the war.

In the meantime the United States is now certain that combined British and American navies can keep that flow uninterrupted.

Negro Woman Climbs in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRYON, N. C.—Proof that there are no insurmountable handicaps to prevent anyone from attaining most things they strive sufficiently hard to attain is graphically contained in the experience of Lola Jackson, Tryon negro, who, although she is the mother of several children and a grandmother as well, has persevered in accomplishing something that has made her the ideal of the settlement in which she lives. She began teaching the lowest grades in the elementary classes with the State's lowest mark, a "C" certificate. To earn more in her chosen work, she saw she must acquire a better rating.

She began regular attendance at summer school every year until she had made an "A" grade certificate. Now she has studied and received a B.S. degree at State A. & M. College at Greensboro.

Lawyers Want Courts Taken Out of Politics in Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30—State legislative enactments to free the judiciary of blighting influences of politics is an objective the American Bar Association hopes to see fulfilled quickly, it developed in convention proceedings here today.

Early judicial reform will aid national defense efforts since it will strengthen the United States internally, convention speakers held. National subjects, including debate as to whether the organized bar should ask Congress to repeal the Neutrality Act, dominated the second-day convention proceedings.

Jacob M. Lashley of St. Louis, President of the Bar Association, led in asking the 3200 convention delegates to work in their respective states for legislation freeing the bar from politics. He said:

"An improved and simplified practice act, with provision for its perpetual care, that would remove judges from the political arena would be a contribution of great value to any state, and to the country at large in the cause of the national defense. Lawyers and judges, working together, can bring about legislation that will protect the judiciary from politics."

Racial Bias Held Down

Attorney General Francis Biddle told the lawyers in a prepared address that "antialien baiting" still continues in some parts of the United States, but that thus far in the defense program efforts of authorities had been successful in "holding down" racial discrimination.

The Attorney General said only a few states have passed laws discriminatory to foreigners while others had taken specific steps to forbid class or race discrimination. He referred to recent public expressions of anti-Semitism and commented:

"That this attack should have been everywhere resented throughout the country shows that such Nazi methods do not find response in America, or outside of particular groups."

The legal preparation of the United States in the present emergency, Mr. Biddle said, is "far more effective" than during the period just before the World War.

Debate on Neutrality

In the opening debate on the proposed resolution that the Neutrality Act be repealed, James W. Ryan of New York City declared to the International and Comparative Law section:

"The war is here, whether Congress recognizes it or not. Germany has started it. If we don't use force to resist the attacks, our vital commerce on the high seas will be destroyed."

Mr. Ryan asserted that when a foreign power has started war against the United States, it was the Commander in Chief's constitutional duty "to use immediately" the entire Army and Navy.

"In granting to Congress a power to declare war," he said, "the framers of our Constitution undoubtedly had in mind a situation in which a war was to be begun or declared, and not a situation in which a foreign country had already established a state of war against us."

"There is nothing for a deliberative or rule-making body like Congress to do when war or hostilities have already been started against us."

Selection of Judges

The contention of Mr. Lashly that the judiciary must be made safe from political influences was supported by a committee of which Judge John Perry Wood of Los Angeles is chairman. He said:

"In the smaller communities where the membership of the Bar Association is known to the people, direct election of judges works with fair satisfaction. In the more populous areas, however, with numerous judicial offices to be filled and usually a flock of candidates for each office, it has been practically impossible for the electorate to secure information adequate to intelligent voting.

"With increasing frequency the judicial office goes to the man who is the most persistent handshaker, who is willing to toot his horn the loudest and longest, and whose chief qualification is a flair for publicity and politics.

"Even those judges who have served the people ably and fearlessly are compelled to waste their time and strength and to spend large sums in competition with untried but ambitious politically minded candidates."

Program of Reforms

The study committee's plan for judicial reform presented for consideration of the Association, calls for a nominating commission composed of outstanding citizens, none of whom is an officeholder. This commission would, when a vacancy in the judiciary occurs, name a group of candidates from which the Governor would make a selection. The judge named would subsequently be required to run on his record.

His name would appear alone on the ballot and the voters would be asked to decide whether from his record he should be retained in office. If he was retained then after a period of years he would again come before the voters on a similar provision, and if continued on the bench would remain in office during good behavior.

In connection with improving the judiciary, a committee headed by Walter S. Foster of Lansing, Michigan, asked that judges be paid more for their services. It reported:

"It is our opinion that if this country will ever need a strong judiciary, it is in the near future. We need judges of courage as well as wisdom, men of faith, fortitude, and sagacity. The surest way to obtain such a judiciary is to make the office attractive to those who are, in fact, best qualified for a trying ordeal. The possibility of a short tenure, through defeat for election, is a great handicap, but inadequate compensation is equally a deterrent. A great responsibility rests on the bar to encourage the selection and retention of competent judges."

Page Ice Man: OPM Cuts Manufacture Of Mechanical Refrigerators 43 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Reenter the ice man?

The man with the tongs and brawny arms received his cue today from the Office of Production Management when it ordered the mechanical refrigerator industry to cut its output by 43.2 per cent from now until Dec. 31.

Mechanical refrigerators are the second "heavy industry" consumer product to be put under a drastic quota system because raw materials are essential to defense. A similiar limitation order already has been issued for automobiles.

Sales of mechanical refrigerators also have been discouraged by the Government's new installment-buying rules which require a 10 per cent down payment on refrigerators and full payment within 18 months.

The OPM curtailment program means a decline of 45.5 per cent from output in the 12 months ended June 30, 1940. It is higher than the output in most other years since 1929.

"The estimated demand for refrigerators to replace those wearing out during the coming year," said an OPM announcement is 700,000 units. "Anticipated production will cover this by a wide margin and still leave a substantial number of refrigerators for new installments."

The cut is designed to reduce consumption of steel in the manufacture of refrigerators by 175,000 tons a year, to effect substantial savings in consumption of other scarce materials, to help relieve the pressure on material supplies from consumers' durable goods industries, and to release facilities for defense work.

The refrigerator industry consumes a substantial amount of aluminum, brass, chromium, copper, nickel, iron, tin, zinc, mica, neoprene, and rubber, in addition to steel.

Even before the curtailment was announced, the OPM's Labor and Contracts Distribution Division started to work on the problem of labor dislocation resulting from reduced production. A small amount of defense work already is being done in refrigerator plants and additional contracts and retaining of workers for other defense jobs are being planned.

The refrigerator program was worked out in detail for only the five-month period from August through December, 1941 "since it is problematical what conditions will be in the succeeding seven months," the OPM said.

Similar limitations relating to washing machines, ironing equipment, and other consumers' durable goods are being prepared by the OPM's Division of Civilian Supply.

Ensign Roosevelt Reports For Duty at San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 30 (AP)—Ensign John A. Roosevelt, United States Naval Reserve, reported for duty at 11th naval district headquarters yesterday, remarking, "I think I'm going to like it here." He was assigned duty as naval air station assistant supply officer.

The President's youngest son arrived at San Diego by auto from Boston Sept. 25 with his wife, the former Anne Clark, of Boston. They have taken residence at near-by Coronado.

'Fryers for Fliers' and Eggs Aplenty Raised as Alabama Defense Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT CRAIG, DIVISION OF SOUTHEASTERN AIR CORPS TRAINING CENTER, SELMA, Ala.—Southern fried chicken—1941 improved style—is served three times a week to Army airmen here at Fort Craig. And is it good! That's what the trainees say, with the mess sergeant also attesting the quality. Several Fort Craig airmen got together recently on a local radio program with Mrs. Eula Smart, Coffee County housewife who is raising chickens for the defense market, and talked over this matter of "fryers for fliers" which is working out to the satisfaction both of those who eat the chickens and those who raise them.

Five hundred and ten Coffee County families have enrolled to raise chickens for the defense market and a contract has been signed with Fort Craig for 8,000 pounds of dressed chicken a month. Under the direction of the Farm Security Supervisor, Shorty McArthur, a whole system of scientific poultry production has been set up.

Through co-operative buying farm families obtain 100 chicks from local hatcheries. These are raised in brooders which, to the majority of farmers, are the first they have ever owned. The same truck which brings the second 100 baby chicks to the farmer takes away about half that number of young cockerels for the market, while the pullets remain as a foundation for the laying flock.

Vocational agricultural teachers have helped organize dressing houses in community canneries where in five minutes the chickens are "New York dressed." Here, too, are installed the first mechanical pickers for removing feathers in Coffee County. Part of the poultry crop is going into quick freeze for winter use.

This new poultry business is bringing in $3,500 a month to Coffee County farmers most of whom had an annual income of less than $200 a month. With eggs a daily feature of the Fort Craig breakfast menu, egg production, which is just getting under way, will likewise be profitable. Coffee County farmers also have the expectation of a widening market in a 15,000-man capacity camp which the Army is constructing on the edge of Coffee County.

In addition to the Coffee County group, approximately 56,000 other Southern farmers within the past year have learned the rudiments of scientific poultry production. Some 20,000 farmers of the Southwest have added a milk cow or an extra brood of sows as their "defense project."

A program which the administration began five years ago in order to help 100,000 small-farmer families in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina produce more milk, pork, tomatoes, and poultry for their own use is now being expanded and intensified.

Sideglances in Washington: Hot Tip for Movie Probers

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Propaganda? Sure: An energetic press agent wired Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, chairman of the movie investigation, recommending that the Senators on his committee see "Sun Valley Serenade" as a sample of the kind of entertainment that ought to be recommended to producers.

The Sonja Henie picture arrives in Washington this week.

Itching to Go Places: A Washington newswoman, somewhat puzzled over the real purpose of the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, happened to meet Author Henry Mencken one day. Good, thought she, he always has an explanation for everything. He'll know.

She put the question to the sage Baltimorean.

"The reason is plain," replied Mr. Mencken flatly. "Have you ever been to Nassau. They have chiggers there."

Congressional Columnist: The Congressional Record has a columnist. He is Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas, who each week voluntarily submits to the Record his musings about current events under the heading, "The Cloakroom."

No friend of President Roosevelt or his foreign policy, Columnist Lambertson often makes remarks that never would get by a newspaper copy desk, watching for libel.

Typical of his less-acrid comments:

"It is fitting that a committee which provides such vast quantities of shooting equipment for the democracies should have as its chairman a man named Cannon (Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri).

"A part of the billion to feed Britain is earmarked for garden seed—and lo for over 13 years I have been unable to get any for my undernourished constituents.

"My colleague Frank Carlson (also Republican of Kansas) and his flood-control friends pulled a banquet in Concordia while all their rivers were running brim full."

Modesty: Mrs. Roosevelt and Mayor La Guardia were both deferentially modest when it came to having their picture taken for the newsreels at the Office of Civilian Defense on Mrs. Roosevelt's first day at work.

"My voice is terrible on newsreels," the President's wife protested.

"Mine's worse," insisted the Mayor, "And I take the most awful picture."

Any photographer will tell you the Mayor is the "most photogenic man in America."

Grown Up Now: If you want to help your country, quit talking about soldier "boys."

Army and Navy chaplains pointed out this week, through their General Commission, that "in the service there is no time for childishness. The thoughtful soldier and sailor, the War and Navy Departments all prefer that he be spoken of as a man."

234 Centers for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30—Plans have been approved by the Federal Security Agency for 234 recreation buildings in the cities and towns of the continental United States where soldiers on leave and defense workers alike may find relaxation and facilities for sports and play, members of the National Recreation Association were told here last night by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Director of Defense Health and Welfare Service.

Speaking at the opening session of the twenty-sixth annual National Recreation Congress, in session at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, under sponsorship of the National Recreation Association, Mr. McNutt praised the work of public-spirited men and women in various towns and cities who, with few resources, have "managed to build something really fine and really solid in the way of community hospitality and entertainment for men on leave."

The Federal Government now is ready to assist in this work through the Federal Security Agency, Mr. McNutt said. Congress has appropriated approximately $17,000,000 for recreation centers in defense areas, and the work of building these centers is now going on with all possible speed, he added.

"I am glad to give you a current report," Mr. McNutt continued. "Two hundred and fifty-six buildings have been approved by the Federal Security Agency. Of these 234 are to be in continental United States. Less than one tenth of these buildings are estimated to cost more than $100,000 apiece.

"The Public Works Administration has assigned to General Somervell the construction work. He counts on having the buildings completed in two months and in any event within three months after the ground is broken."

Mr. McNutt suggested that the public schools should be used more for recreational purposes.

More than 1,000 recreation leaders and public health officials from every part of the Nation attended the opening session of the Congress, which is scheduled to continue through Friday.

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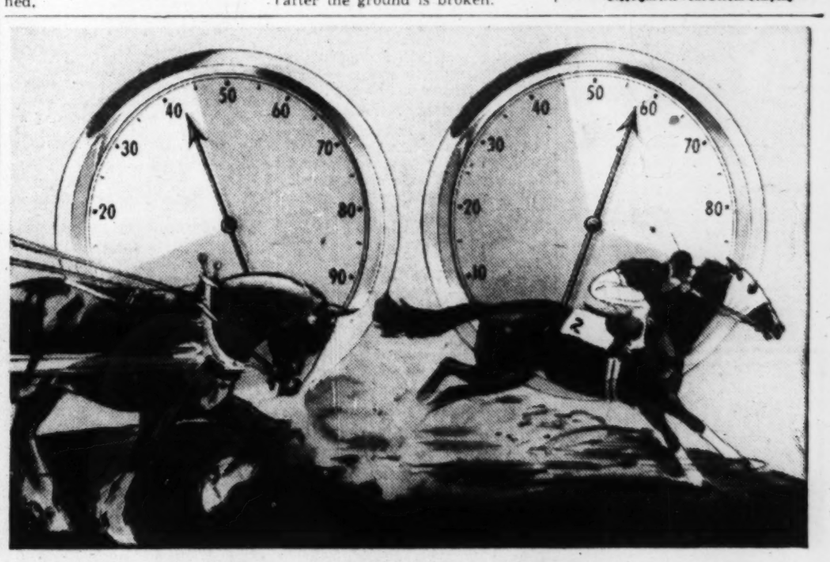

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These two horses symbolize the two main speed ranges in driving a car. The draft horse stands for the low-speed or traffic driving range. The race horse symbolizes the high-speed range, used on the open highway.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

N. E. Federated Women's Clubs Put Defense First on Program

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Defense, war relief work and the morale of the men in the country's military services will be the chief concern of the thousands of clubwomen in New England this season, according to the Presidents of the six State Federations of Women's Clubs in the New England Conference, now in its 32nd annual session at the Hotel Biltmore in Providence.

"In times such as these, we have no right to ask thoughtful women to give their time, energy and dollars if we cannot send them back with something of value to their communities," declared Mrs. Harry W. Smith, of Durham, N. H., retiring President of the conference, opening the meeting yesterday afternoon. Tonight, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, Md., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will address the banquet which is a highlight of the conclave, sounding a call to the women to put off any inclination toward apathy to the defense effort. This attitude she terms the "sixth column" which endangers the nation's safety.

New Hampshire, with 12,000 women in 147 federated clubs, has launched into civilian defense work wholeheartedly under the leadership of its State President, Mrs. Earle D. Seaverns of Laconia. She has named Mrs. Harold Smith of Portsmouth chairman of the national defense committee and subchairmen, assisted by publicity chairmen, are organizing the defense activities among the clubs in every district in the State, she says. The work of registering the membership of each club, indicating the qualifications of each woman for volunteer service has been practically completed.

Leaders Named

Women appointed in every county as co-chairmen on the Governor's defense committee are leading clubwomen in their communities. Three New Hampshire women are being sent to the Massachusetts State Defense School in Boston and, when they complete their course, will return and organize training courses in their State.

Taking responsibility for doing their bit in keeping up the morale of men in the military services, the members of the Portsmouth City Club have volunteered to keep the cookie jar on Pierce Island recreation center filled—600 cookies a day. They have also, for the past several weeks, arranged the entertainment of 2,500 men from the harbor forts at Sunday dinners in private homes each week.

The Somersworth Club last week bought a $500 defense bond and the Derry Woman's Club voted to do without refreshments at its meetings this year, devoting the money saved to the purchase of one defense bond monthly. These are only some of the things the New Hampshire women are doing in beginning their club year, says Mrs. Seaverns.

In Massachusetts, according to Mrs. David A. Westcott, of Dorchester, a program for the sale of defense bonds in the clubs will be launched at the first club institute at the Y. W. C. A. in Boston this month. The women are cooperating in every department of defense and a Defense Day will be held at the Statler Hotel October 29 at which heads of all the clubs in the state will come together to discuss co-ordination of their work in this field.

Raise $12,000

Last year, the Massachusetts Federation raised $12,000 for war relief work and gave three rolling kitchens, two to Britain and one to China, she said, indicating the response of the clubwomen of her State when a call for action comes.

In Maine, the State Federation is co-operating closely with the Civilian Defense Council of the State, says Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Island Falls, State President. There, last August, the only State Defense School of its kind was conducted for two weeks at the Farmington Normal College. The 118 women enrolled lived on the campus and took an intensive two weeks course for air raid service, motor corps, home nursing, and nutrition work. Mrs. Emerson recommended women from each county in the State and they returned to their home communities to organize classes and instruct women there.

The Maine Federation has about 10,000 women in 200 clubs.

The nutrition phase of national defense is being stressed by the Vermont State Federation as its major project for the year, according to Mrs. George B. Young, of Montpelier. There is a member of the Federation on the State Defense Council and the women are also co-operating in other ways in the defense program. In the field of nutrition, they are expanding the school lunch program which many clubs were already sponsoring, said Mrs. Young. They are also filling out questionnaires, designed to show nutrition deficiencies in the menus served in their own homes. Programs will be worked out to instruct the women in what to serve to correct these. This plan of making the clubs alert to nutrition needs is expected to reach throughout the different communities of the State and raise the entire nutrition standard, says Mrs. Young.

Classes Formed

During the summer, Mrs. Eric V. Johnson, President of the Connecticut State Federation, asked each club to name a national defense chairman and classes in nutrition and other phases of defense training will be set up at once in co-operation with the State Defense Council, she says. There are 89 federated clubs in the State, with about 8,000 members.

The women of Rhode Island, who are not represented on the Governor's Defense Council, according to Mrs. Edward L. Freeman, President of the State Federation, are setting up their own national defense training program. The Federation and other large organizations of women are now coordinating their work under the chairmanship of Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne, of North Providence, a newly-elected National Vice-President of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs, in co-operation with the State Federation of Music Clubs, has already launched a plan to supply entertainment for the seven forts in Rhode Island and has provided a large collection of music and records for one fort. Musical instruments also will be supplied whenever possible to meet requests for them. Mrs. Gertrude Joseffy Chase of Providence is chairman of a talent bureau. People not able to use concert tickets will be asked to notify the officer at Hope Street High School in Providence, who will give them to men on leave in the city.

Democracy Threats

This service is one of the functions of music in the defense program, according to Mrs. Ralph E. Nock, the Federation's representative on this committee. She participated in a panel discussion at this morning's conference session on "The Place of the Arts in Today's World." Mrs. Robert S. Crosby spoke on "Art" and Mrs. David Hays on "Literature."

Yesterday, Dr. Malcolm Boyd Dana, President of Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia, urged the women to acquaint themselves with conditions in this country which threatened its democracy. He declared there were 836 different Fascist groups in Georgia out to bait labor and asserted that the United States Congress is controlled by Southern Congressmen who come from a section where votes are not only paid for but are numbered so the politicians can see just how a citizen voted. He assailed the poll tax system for its exclusion of the poor from the right of franchise. The conditions of poverty to be found in the South are fertile soil for Communist and Fascist propaganda, he said.

There was sharp division among the women in a discussion of labor organizations, following a talk by Mrs. Hazel Hammond Albertson of Gloucester, Mass., on the function of industry and agriculture in the defense of freedom.

Dennis J. Robert, Mayor of Providence, welcomed the clubwomen and the morning address was by Mrs. Vincent Hilles Ober, Past President of the National Federation of Music Clubs. There was also an author's reading by Lois Grant Palches. The music included harp and violin numbers by Marianne Channon Welshman and Earl Hedberg.

This afternoon, a chorus from the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs sang under the direction of Mrs. Edmund Male, with Miss Florence Guethlein as accompanist. The six State Federation Presidents participated in a round table on "Foundations of Democracy Which We Must Guard." Welthy Honsinger Fisher was the featured speaker of the afternoon.

At the closing session tomorrow, Dr. Lucius A. Whipple, President of the Rhode Island College of Education, will address the conference.

By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Federation of Women's Clubs Meet

Top—Presidents of the six State Federations talk things over at the 32nd annual session of the New England Conference at the Hotel Biltmore, in Providence. Left to right are: Mrs. George B. Young of Vermont; Mrs. Edward L. Freeman of Rhode Island; Mrs. David A. Westcott of Massachusetts; Mrs. Eric V. Johnson of Connecticut; Mrs. Earle D. Seaverns of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson of Maine.

Bottom—Mrs. Harry W. Smith (left) of Durham, N. H., retiring President of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, discusses its activities with Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Ludlow, Vt., who has been nominated without opposition to succeed her. The election takes place tomorrow.

Women's City Club To Hear Shirer

The major event on the program of the Women's City Club this year will be William L. Shirer's lecture on "Inside Germany," which will be given at Symphony Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 20, at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Shirer, internationally known as newspaper correspondent, news commentator, and author of "Berlin Diary," will present the hard facts behind Germany's position today, and evaluate America's present place in the world situation.

Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the club, is chairman of the committee which has arranged to bring Mr. Shirer to Boston. Mrs. Hugh Bancroft of Cohasset and Boston is in charge of posters, assisted by Mrs. William H. Pearson of Lexington. Co-chairman of invitations are Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, Mrs. Oliver Andrews, chairman of the activities committee, Miss Clara Burgess, Mrs. Robert Cushman, and Mrs. Durham Jones.

Mrs. Walter Powers and Miss Louise Condit are co-chairmen of the ticket committee. Heading the publicity committee is Mrs. Albert C. Titcomb, helped by Mrs. David E. Burr, Miss Eyinor Hughes, Mrs. E. K. Rand, and Mrs. E. F. Melvin.

Daughters of Colonial Wars Issue Program for the Season

The Daughters of Colonial Wars, of which Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman is Massachusetts State President, have issued their program for the coming season, announcing the opening meeting Tuesday, Oct. 14. Judge Frankland W. Miles will address the session, which will be held at 2 p. m. at the Hotel Vendome.

Other meetings scheduled, all at the Vendome, are Nov. 21, with Sidney N. Shurcliff speaking on "Restoration of Williamsburg"; Dec. 19, with a program by the Beverly Handbell Ringers; Jan. 20, to be addressed by Pearl K. McGown on "Hookcraft Designs"; Feb. 2, when Louisa Dresser will speak on "Early American Silversmiths and Their Work"; March 23, with readings from original poems by Mrs. C. Leonard Shaw, and April 2, with a musical program presented by Mrs. Mabel Anderson Pearson. The annual luncheon will be May 13.

Officers serving with Mrs. Cushman are Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, Vice-President; Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, Chaplain; Mrs. Walter E. Barnard, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ernest F. Dow, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Walter T. Garfield, Treasurer; Mrs. John K. Allen, Registrar; Mrs. Harry C. Wiggin, Historian; Mrs. George E. Holt, Genealogist, and Mrs. Arthur L. Dexter, Custodian.

Women's Clubs Give Support To Civic Projects

Despite the emphasis on defense this year, the State Federations of Women's Clubs in New England are not forgetting their own communities. Mrs. Allen M. Fletcher of Ludlow, Vt., Chairman of the Committee on Community Improvement, reported today that more than 80 New England clubs had co-operated in such community projects.

Speaking at the 32nd annual New England Conference of State Federations, she told of such work as billboard elimination, planting of shade trees to replace those lost in the hurricane, elimination of rag weed and substitution of wild flowers for it; the planting of laurel—a mile of it by the Bristol Woman's Club in Connecticut—beautification ow town intersections, the landscaping of river banks and elimination of water pollution.

Of the many projects offered, each club has chosen one best fitted to the needs of its own community, she said. She announced awards made with the co-operation of the New England Council. This organization was formed by the men of New England some years after the women's New England Conference of State Federations had proved the value of organized co-operation on projects of benefit to this section of the country.

'Boss Saboteur' W.C.T.U. Talk Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Sept. 30—The reasons why "thoughtful persons consider liquor the 'boss' saboteur of complete national defense" will be outlined by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the convention of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., in Hyannis, Mass., tonight.

Avery Lectures Open on Oct. 17

Miss Eunice Avery, who has just returned from a trip to Central and South America, will open her series of lectures on "Interpretation of World Affairs" October 17. They will be held as usual in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza at 10:45.

After her return from South America, Miss Avery made her annual visit to the City of Washington.

'Food for Defense' Is Pledged in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 30—Vermont farmers are pledged to a "food for defense" program providing principally for increased production of dairy and egg products, through joint action this week of their representatives on the State Agricultural Land-Use Advisory Committee and the Vermont Department of Agriculture Defense Board. A definite course of procedure has been agreed upon but with the proviso that the Vermont farmer is not left "holding the bag" alone for the increased costs involved.

Vermont farmers are pictured by their representatives as being willing to co-operate in any national program for increased production of farm products but at the same time they are quoted as believing "that the increase in dairy and poultry production for European demand and for better diets and health in the United States is for the benefit of society as a whole," and, "therefore, such a program should be financed by society, the same as any other part of the defense program, and not at the expense of the individual producers."

The willingness of the Vermont dairy farmer to co-operate in an increased production program, their representatives say, is indicated by their efforts and success in obtaining better production under the adverse conditions prevailing during recent months. On Sept. 1, according to Department figures, production per cow in the State was 6 per cent higher than last year. Pasture conditions were poorer than normal but this was offset by the feeding of more hay and green feed and about 30 per cent more grain than a year ago. The average increase for the preceding three months, however, did not reach the 5 per cent increase requested by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Program for More Milk

If total milk production is to be increased to the 5 per cent requested, the Vermont Defense Board said, most of this program will have to be followed: Feed more grain (probably at least 30 per cent); obtain more roughage from other areas increase the number of cows by culling out less than the usual number; milking three times a day; greater care in maintaining herd health; improved pastures.

In the face of existing conditions of rising grain prices, lack of cash or credit with which to buy additional grain and other factors, aid must be extended to the farmer in one of more of the following ways: A guaranteed minimum price for milk (in dollars and cents per cwt.) so that the average farmer will feel safe in going to the necessary added expense; increase the flexibility of prices in the marketing order so that they more readily keep in line with changing conditions and costs; Government guarantee of protection against future drop in prices that would result in serious loss to producers who have co-operated with the requested expansion program; prevention of speculative rise in grain prices out of line with supply and demand conditions; insure the availability of needed agricultural implements to supplement the shortage of labor; draft deferment to essential agricultural laborers including educational and technical workers such as dairy herd testers and county agricultural agents; increased assistance to farmers in improving their efficiency of production by an intensified educational program and an increase in dairy herd improvement work.

Similar concessions are also asked by the State's poultry raisers who declare them essential to insure any increased level of production.

U. of Vermont in Clear

Stabilization of University of Vermont finances and an approximate balancing of the budget with the aid of $260,000 appropriated by the recent special session of the General Assembly, has been announced by Acting President Dr. Paul C. Packer.

The new State fund was made available during the week by the State Treasurer Thomas Cave. After a meeting of the new Board of Trustees, Dr. Packer announced the budget had been balanced within $21,000 and that it was believed economies would effect a balance between the year's income and expenditures.

Walter A. Dane, U. of V., '03, prominent Boston attorney, was elected a member of the self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, acting on behalf of the University. His election brings to eight the number of this corporate body which can have nine.

Other members of the corporate section of the Board are, Horace H. Powers of St. Albans, J. Howard Moore of New York, Frederick W. Shepardson, and Levi P. Smith of Burlington, Arthur H. Kehoe of New York, Dr. Frank E. Farmer of St. Johnsbury and Joseph B. Johnson of Springfield.

Trustees appointed by the State now are, Thomas C. Cheney of Morrisville, Asa Bloomer of Rutland, Donald A. Hemingway of Hartford, Conn., Wallace M. Fay of Proctor, J. Hervey Macomber, Jr., of Burlington, S. Seeley Reynolds of Middlebury, William C. Walker of Cabot, and James E. Monahan of St. Albans.

An important subject for future meetings of the Board will be the election of a permanent President. Dr. Packer has announced that he has no desire to assume the office permanently.

Indications that student enrollment was not seriously affected by the publicity given the University's financial troubles is seen in the announcement of current enrollments of 1,238 with possibility that a peak of 1,300 may be attained. This compares with a total enrollment of 1,454 last year. Included in the enrollment are 358 freshmen from 17 States.

Bar Meeting Speakers

Lee R. Pennington, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Judge Harry B. Chase of Brattleboro, Judge of the Second United States Court of Appeals will be the guest speakers at the annual meeting of the Vermont Bar Association to be held here Oct. 7 and 8, according to an announcement by the Association Secretary, Harrison J. Conant of Montpelier.

The critical international situation will be reflected in the address of the President, Horace H. Powers of St. Albans, who will make his subject "The Lawyer Looks at the War."

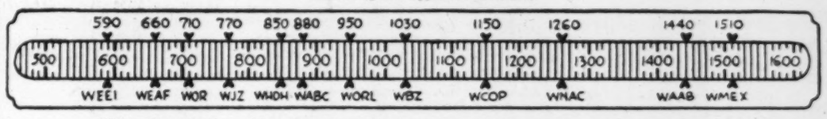
Organizations Group Meets Soon

Plans for the year's work will be outlined by chairmen of the various committees in the Boston City Federation of Organizations, at a luncheon meeting to be held Friday, Oct. 3, at noon, in the Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue. A meeting of the Executive Board has been called for 10 a. m. by Mrs. C. J. Cook, the President.

The first meeting of the season will be held at 10:30 a. m., Oct. 17, at the Y. W. C. A., and is to be open to anyone interested. Mrs. Cook, with the Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Max Ulin, Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, is arranging the program for the session.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music: 'Denver Darlings'	Sports and music
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Charioteers," quartet	Sports and music
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	National Association of	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Joseph C. Lincoln	Attorney Generals	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Concert orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Elsworth Moody, songs
4:45	Gov. H. E. Stassen	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	'A to Z in Novelty'	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Escorts and Betty"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	'Capt. Midnight': drama	'Dance Time'
6:15	Voice of Broadway.	Marine Corps Day	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Bob Hannon, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	'Diminutive Classics'
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	World Series Preview	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heir?": drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"Arkansas Trav-	tra; choir; Graham Me-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Nick Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prog'm
8:45	er": Bob Burns	Namee, m. c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People":	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Civilian Defense Prog'm	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	First Piano Quartet	Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45	tion: talks; drama	"Song Shop"	Molly	tra; vocalist	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	'Fantasy in Melody"	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	"Fantasy in Melody"	soloists; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:30	Juan Arvizu	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	'College Humor': variety;	"Mystery Hall": David	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:45	News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	soloists; orchestra	Cheskin's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	"Day's End": music
11:30	Music; network	Want"; recordings	Postview "Students	BBC News; Blue Barron's Orchestra	"Day's End": news
11:45	dance music	"Music You Want"	Prince." Interviews		"Dance Digest"

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 1
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79me and 15.35me. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73me. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.

7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners). (15.13me or 11.73me)

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; music; Brazilian program.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Waltz Time.

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; dance music.

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; The Chanticleers; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Bauer and Ramin, pianists; U. S. Army Band.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band, Viennese Ensemble, Emma Otero & Orchestra.

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.

London—6:00 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.84meg., 28.5m.

London—6:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m—News in English. RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.84meg., 28.5m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 17.79meg., 16.8m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Mazife S. Aral, Turkish Pianist. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.84meg., 28.5m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18meg., 19.7m.

London—10:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.; 2RO8, 17.82meg., 16.8m.

Berlin—10.30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.84meg., 28.5m.; DXF, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

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Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning": music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	"Renfro Folks"	"Julia Blake": drama	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"590 Presents"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up": orchestra
9:45	Kathleen Norris	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	"Choir Loft": organ	
10:00	Betty Crocker	Popular music	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Defense Series; Music	'Handy Andy'
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With You": music
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson	Mary Marlin"	News commentator	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	Music; News; Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	'Bright Horizons': sk	Stories; Music; News	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Concert orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	"Judy and Jane," sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	"Treasury Quiz"	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	National Farm and Home	Radio Playhouse, drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Hour, farm talk, Orch.	News Service	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	World Series Baseball	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	Game	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	World Series Baseball	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Game	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	World Series Baseball	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Game	John Kiley, organ
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	World Series Baseball	News Service
3:00	News for Women	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Game	Sports and music
3:15	Swing Your Partner	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	World Series Baseball	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk	"The Guiding Light"	Game	Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	World Series Game	Sports and music
4:00	Round Table: Mrs.	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk	Cedric Foster, news	The Town Parade
4:15	Eleanor Roosevelt.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"It's Dance Time"	The Town Parade
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Studio talk	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Dinning Sisters, songs	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	'Capt. Midnight,' drama	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	"About Today": drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30	Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Festival: Orchestra	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	"Waltz Time"
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion: drama	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Voice and organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean	'Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	"Go Get It": network	Defense Program
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis.	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	"treasure hunt"	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	Richard Liebert, organ	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Adventures in Melody"	Pages From the Classical
9:45	Guest; Orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Album: recordings
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Roly Roger's Orchestra.
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Roly Roger's Orchestra.
10:45	News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music": Harry	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News	"Day's End": music
11:45	James' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End": news

By a Staff Photographer

Save Your Old Papers, Pick Up Some Nice Pin Money and Aid Defense

Curley Bids for East Boston And Vote of Small Taxpayers

A skillful bid for an overwhelming victory in his old political stronghold, the East Boston section, together with an appeal for the votes of small taxpayers all over Boston, was seen by observers today in remarks by former Governor James M. Curley, now a candidate for re-election as Mayor of Boston, in a campaign radio speech last night.

Mr. Curley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, bitter political opponents, are generally considered most powerful candidates in Boston's mayoralty contest. Mr. Curley's remarks were plainly directed at two spots where the Tobin Administration is vulnerable—the East Boston section, where the Mayor's popularity is low, and the small taxpayers, whose tax bills are still heavy.

At the same time, Mr. Curley added new fuel to the mayoralty contest by threatening to sue the Saturday Evening Post for libel in an article about Boston politics which has not yet been issued and which Mr. Curley said he hadn't yet seen. The article is about the political influence of William, Cardinall O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and is scheduled for publication tomorrow.

Makes Direct Charge

Seeking to attract the votes of small taxpayers, Mr. Curley charged that policies of Mayor Tobin are calculated to help the moneyed interests at the expense of the small taxpayer.

Said Mr. Curley:

"Today the total property valuation of Boston is $1,461,000,000 or $500,000,000 less than in 1930. Tax refunds for the benefit of the banking fraternity, willingly granted by their representative in the Mayor's office, have been responsible for a very large percentage of the valuation decrease. There has been placed squarely upon the shoulders of the small homeowners the highest tax rate in Boston's history and the highest individual valuation on record."

This is important because Mr. Curley's radio speeches to date indicate this line of argument will constitute a major part of his campaign appeal in the crucial final weeks of the campaign.

Play for East Boston

Turning to the East Boston situation, Mr. Curley sought to increase Mr. Tobin's unpopularity there by asserting that East Boston has been treated like an orphan during the last four years."

Recalling large public expenditures in that section when he was Mayor, Mr. Curley set in contrast the current decline of port activity in East Boston and, for that matter, all along the waterfront. He promised huge expenditures of federal funds for new docks, piers, etc., if he is elected Mayor.

This is significant because it is generally conceded that Mr. Tobin will garner a strong vote in the suburban wards, which Mr. Curley must overcome by overwhelming strength in the downtown wards—East Boston, South Boston, downtown Boston, Roxbury, upper Dorchester and so on, if he is to win.

Boys to Greet Lone Ranger

Hi Ho, Silver! Yes, its that hard-riding hero, the Lone Ranger himself.

Lee Powell, cowboy idol of boys the country over, will be the special guest of the South End Boys Club tomorrow. The occasion is the formal opening of the fall and winter season of the club.

There'll be big doings at 1500 Washington Street from 4 to 6 p. m. Preparations are being made for more than a thousand excited, shouting youngsters to duck for apples, dig for pennies with their teeth in pans of flour, and, in a free-for-all drawing contest, depict their conception of the Lone Ranger's horse Silver.

It's a big day tomorrow for the husky youth of the South End who belong to this recreation club, sponsored by the Salvation Army.

W. Douglas Halsted, Managing Director of the Club, tells a story of two boys who came to him the other day asking if they could join the woodworking class. It seems they wanted to make a dog-house. It was all settled, one boy was to make the house, the other the roof. And they were making it for an elderly lady who lived next door to them and who had a dog.

Membership fees are: 15 cents a year for boys from 7 to 10; 25 cents a year for boys from 10 to 13; and 50 cents a year for boys from 13 to 16.

The South End Boys Club is one of the many departments of the Salvation Army, which is now conducting its annual drive for a $200,000 maintenance fund to support these organizations.

Sailors Shun Iceland Trip

A jump in pay from $87.50 a month to $209.50, including food and quarters, failed to appeal to all members of the crew of the Savannah Line's steamer City of Chattanooga, which has been preparing at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, for a two-month trip or more to northern waters.

Most of the unlicensed personnel of the ship come from the warm climate of the South, chiefly Georgia. The thoughts of serving aboard the ship while it is a floating hotel for technicians engaged in construction of new American bases "north of Halifax" and probably in Iceland, is not too attractive, and some of the crew frankly admitted they "did not choose to run" to Iceland.

Inducements to the crew in addition to the jump in pay, include a war bonus; a guarantee for $250 for replacement of personal effects in case they should be lost; a $5,000 life insurance policy, and transportation to their homes when released.

The City of Chattanooga, long operated between Boston and Savannah, Ga., via New York, was chartered by the Navy Sept. 20, since which time she has been preparing for her new duties at Hoosac Docks.

Many of the crew have been signed on, and others are being "recruited" to take the place of those who are not remaining with the ship. The craft is expected to sail shortly.

Big Turkey Crop Promises Cheer For N. E. Tables

New Englanders are promised turkey aplenty for their seasonal festive tables by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department forecasts that the New England turkey yield would reach 712,000 for 1941 as against 668,000 in 1940.

Massachusetts is expected to yield the largest number among the six States, 280,000, while only the State of Maine is expected to lag behind the 1940 production total.

Orange Club's Address On Keeping Beauty Spots

Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary of the Trustees of Public Reservations, will address the Orange Woman's Club of Orange, Mass., Friday afternoon, giving a lecture, illustrated with colored motion pictures, on "Saving Beauty Spots from Cape Cod to the Berkshires." The meeting will take place at 3 o'clock at the Universalist Church Vestry.

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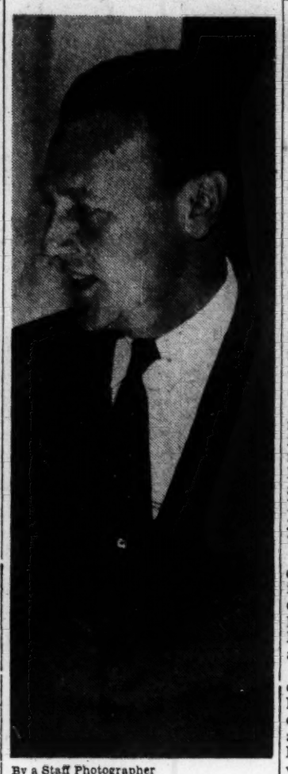

By a Staff Photographer

Lester H. Olian

St. Louis advertising man urges "cash for your trash" waste-paper-saving campaign in Greater Boston.

Waste Paper Worth Cash For Defense

With paper-consuming industries promising home owners "cash for your trash," an appeal was issued today for New England housewives and business establishments to conserve wastepaper and sell it to dealers in the interest of national defense.

Following conferences of representatives of the paper industry with defense officials, announcement was made that facilities have been organized to collect waste paper, old rags and old boxes from private homes throughout the Boston and Providence metropolitan areas, with home owners being paid 30 cents and up for 100 pounds of paper.

Such waste paper has commercial value because it is used by paper-board mills in manufacturing cardboard and corrugated paper boxes. Wartime suspension of world trade has reduced pulp imports and defense needs have increased the demand for paper products.

So serious has been the shortage, in fact, that two paper-board mills in New England had to suspend operations last week for lack of raw material.

Arrangements for collection in Boston have been made by Lester H. Olian of the Olian Advertising Agency in St. Louis, which has been retained by the waste paper-consuming industries to organize a nation-wide conservation campaign, and Dudley Hovey, regional information officer at Boston, for the Office of Emergency Management, a Federal defense agency. The campaign also has the active support of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Production Management.

Mr. Olian today urged housewives to stack old newspapers, magazines or waste paper at a convenient place until the pile is "as high as a broomstick," and then to call Hancock 0200, central telephone exchange, for the collection service.

At this central headquarters, which is located at 117 Water Street and can also be reached by postcard, the addresses are taken and distributed to waste paper dealers, who in turn send collectors to pick up the waste paper.

Mass. C. I. O. Asks Break With Nazis

Adoption of a resolution asking immediate severance of United States diplomatic relations with Nazi Germany was announced here today by the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Similar action cutting off relations with the governments of unoccupied France and Finland was urged.

In its unanimous adoption, the resolution had the indorsement of two representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, despite the isolationist position of John L. Lewis, President of this union and former National President of the C. I. O.

The State Council's meeting also voted strong approval of President Roosevelt's warning of Sept. 11 that American warships would attack Axis commerce railers operating in American defense waters.

Smoke From Brush Fire Blots Out Milton Area

Early risers in the Mattapan, Milton and Hyde Park areas of Boston were greeted today by a pall of blue smoke that hung over the surrounding neighborhood and blotted out familiar landmarks. The cause of the smoky atmosphere is attributed to a forest fire that burned in the Brush Hill section of Milton.

Rain in Sight Tomorrow, Is Latest Report

Rain in sufficient quantity to "alleviate the drought somewhat" is in sight for New England, the Weather Bureau said today.

The forecast for Boston and vicinity was: high cloudiness with rising temperatures Tuesday, followed by occasional light rain tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature Wednesday; gentle, variable winds becoming southerly.

Asserting the rain would be moderate, the Bureau forecast that it would fall late tonight or tomorrow in the five southernmost New England States and tomorrow afternoon in Maine. However, the Bureau said it was not apparent yet whether the rain would continue beyond Wednesday.

The forecast came as power companies and farmers were feeling the effects of a several weeks' dry spell and after three New England States had closed their woodlands because of forest fire hazards.

Lacking water power because of extended drought, some of Maine's large industrial plants today were operating on shortened schedules and a power shortage appeared likely for electric power companies which were confronted with 17 to 20 per cent more demands for energy for defense and other industrial endeavors.

State Agriculture Commissoner Carl R. Smith said that Maine crops had not been materially affected except the berry crops, which had been lightened somewhat. He said the grain crop was satisfactory.

Aroostook County in Northern Maine, famed for its potato production was getting along nicely because of frequent and heavy rains, Mrs. Smith said.

President Oscar H. Brown of the Washington County Chamber of Commerce said that the drought showed the "growing needs for a substantial increase" in state power facilities independent of rainfall or fuel and said the "logical answer" was in the revival and completion of the suspended $36,000,000 Quoddy Tidal power project at Eastport.

In Boston Metropolitan Police Captain Joseph Rooney ordered a ban on horseback riding along heavily wooded trails in the Blue Hills area near the city limits and prohibited campfires in the area.

Women Cleaners Expect $2 Raise

Fifty women cleaners at the Suffolk County Courthouse today were expected to get pay raises of $2 a week, bringing their wage to $20, following unanimous approval of such a step by the Boston City Council yesterday.

The Council and Mayor of Boston are the appropriating authorities for Suffolk County offices. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin recently gave a similar raise to 65 scrub women employed in City Hall and other City buildings, and was expected by observers to give final approval of the Council's action.

The Council also passed an order asking the Board of Tax Assessors to grant abatements of automobile excise taxes to soldiers, on the ground that some soldiers were threatened with loss of their cars for non-payment of taxes. Action on this order is at the discretion of the Tax Assessors.

Miss Beatrice Malkin

Who is not only Executive Secretary and Registrar of the Malkin Conservatory of Music in Boston, but handles the business half of the organization as well, in collaboration with her father, Joseph Malkin, who handles the artistic direction.

Still It's Listening to Music That Miss Malkin Likes Most

Beatrice Malkin learned shorthand in Cairo, Egypt, from a retired English Army captain.

She's glad because it equipped her for the job she's "married to" in Boston. Her dark eyes sparkle when she talks of it. Being Executive Secretary and Registrar of the Malkin Conservatory of Music in Boston is a thrilling job to this slim young woman who admits that even after hearing the labored scales of struggling pianists and aspiring sopranos all day long, her favorite diversion is still "listening to music."

It's no ordinary secretarial position that Miss Malkin holds down with poise behind her shiny topped desk. It's not just taking dictation and writing letters.

It's registering the many students—from 6 to 60—who make application through her. It's getting them tactfully assigned to the right courses. It's untangling the problems of schedules. It's arranging for student concerts. It's keeping the social ball a-rolling, not to mention a little item like the cataloging of all the music at the Conservatory.

Finally, after much maneuvering of the interviewer, it all comes out—that this young person, who looks more like a student herself than an adviser to students, is really the business head of the Conservatory. Joseph Malkin, her father, handles the artistic direction of the school, but leans heavily upon his daughter for its practical management.

A native of Berlin, Miss Malkin traveled extensively over the continent in her early years. In fact, it was during an expedition with her mother in Egypt that they stopped in Cairo, liked it so much that they remained there five years, although they had had every intention when they started out of returning to Berlin.

So it was when she came to America. It was just for a visit. She had planned to return to Cairo, where she had a position with an American representative of an automobile accessories firm. Many of her belongings were left there.

But here she stayed, and here she is. Next time she goes on a trip she says she's going "to take everything" with her. The next journey may be a long one, too—to visit her mother in Rhodesia, South Africa. **Josephine Ripley**

'Math A' Wins Out by a Nose

An academic "upset" reflecting military trends of student interest was today recorded at Harvard University when the freshmen course in mathematics outran its social science rivals—economics, government, and history—and crossed the finish line with 512 students enrolled.

This September sprint of college courses toward the prize designation of "most popular" takes place annually in the imagination of University Hall officials, who place much significance on course enrollment figures.

"Math A" bested the "Old Guard trio," 10-year favorites, by the scant margin of two students—512 to Ec A's 510—but this does not begin to tell the story.

Never before in the memory of Reginald H. Phelps, Dean of Records—whose memory can be reliably stated to go back a good long way—has "Math A" ever broken the tape at the finish line.

He says the reason doubtless is that army, navy, and flying courses all require knowledge of elementary mathematics.

Technical posts in America's defense system also require knowledge of elementary natural science, and this doubtless explains the good showing of Physics C in the race, Dean Phelps points out. The course has 238 enrollees.

Chemistry B, an advanced course on inorganic chemistry, and two other chemistry and physics courses each boast a total of more than 200.

Biology D, for freshmen, remains at the top of the natural science list with 308, but this is a required subject for all pre-medical students.

Economics A, History 1, and Government 1, the introductory social science courses, gave "Math A" a stiff battle down the last lap. They boasted the respective totals of 510, 492, and 470—showing, according to University Hall, that Harvard men are still much interested in solving postwar problems.

Economics, for example, lays the foundation for handling a revised program of international trade, for colonial readjustments, for cushioning postwar depressions. History dissects previous wars — causes, peace - conference mistakes, long-range remedies. Government places emphasis on democracy's structural strength and weakness, analyzes the appeal of totalitarian forms, studies the relations among governments thus constituted.

In the language field, German and Spanish showed great increases over last year, but French was still first with 278 enrollees. German was second with 265, and an advanced French course third with 212.

American history fell off a little, attracting 212 students — seven fewer than it did last year.

'Grapes of Courage'

By a Staff Photographer

Growing in a Boston Alley

Just off South Margin Street, in the Hub's West End, on a tiny plot of ground less than a foot square, an Italian grocer planted a grape vine two years ago. Despite misgivings on the part of neighbors, who said it never would grow, the vine has climbed far beyond the wire trellis and iron-pipe supports, and today it bears grapes—tied in place as "teasers" by the grocer, who predicts that next year it surely will bear. Window boxes with flowers also help to brighten an otherwise gloomy and rather sordid alley.

26th Division Huffs and Puffs Its Way Steadily Southward

Defense News in Brief

Yankee Division Keeps Rolling—Two motor convoy columns of 26th Division troops were moving south through New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania today on the second leg of the long trek to the First Army war games in the Carolinas.

Moving with precision, with their commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, directing the mass movement from a plane flying overhead, the convoys completed the 200 miles scheduled for yesterday on time. Traveling via the shore route, Column A poured into Westport, Conn., where the first bivouac was planned, at 3:30 p. m.

The 1,150 vehicles carrying the soldiers were tuned up for an early start today and the first trucks rolled down the Merritt Parkway shortly after midnight.

The entire convoy, 60 miles long, had orders to clear the George Washington Bridge from New York into New Jersey by 6 a. m. so as to disrupt civilian traffic over the structure as little as possible.

A route further inland, by way of the Bear Mountain Bridge, faced Column B which spent the night at Peekskill, N. Y. Column A will stop tonight at Bel Air, Md., and Column B will bivouac at Hanver, Md.

Chilly weather prevailed during yesterday's "road march" and the troops were given opportunities to walk about and stretch for 10 minutes every two hours. Tank trucks accompanying the columns replenished their gasoline supplies as the vehicles reached the bivouacs. Each column was expected to consume about 37,000 gallons a day.

A Bird on Their Hands—Hungry and thirsty, a falcon arrived at North Station, Boston, yesterday, to learn to its dismay that the Army waits for "no man." Gift of actor Humphrey Bogart, the bird was to join the 101st Cavalry from Fort Devens, but reached the terminal several hours after the regiment moved out for southern maneuvers. Soldiers at Fort Devens were trying last night to find somebody to give the stranded bird a handout before shipping it to the regiment in the Carolinas.

Brig. Gen. Wilby Promoted—Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commanding officer of the First Corps Area, may now wear two stars on his shoulders. He was officially promoted yesterday to Major General on a temporary basis "for the duration." This is in line with the War Department's policy of elevating senior officers for merit during an emergency.

"No thanks, I'll walk"—It's getting so a soldier can't even get a little exercise any more, the hospitality around the Army Air Base at Windsor Locks, Conn., is so thick. Lieut. George Dinwiddie, the Base Chaplain, told a church group in Hartford that the soldiers "tell me they even have trouble taking walks, so many people want to offer them rides."

New England "Men with Wings"—Thirty-three New England youths will report to the Aviation Replacement Center, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., for five weeks of pre-flight training on Oct. 4, preliminary to their assignment to the November class at a Civil Flying School, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer, said today. Fourteen of these new Air Cadets are from Massachusetts and a similar number from Connecticut; three come from New Hampshire and one each from Vermont and Rhode Island. All of them are unmarried male citizens between the ages of 20 and 26, inclusive.

During their 35 weeks of training these Army Aviation Cadets will receive $75 a month in addition to their food, lodging, clothing and medical and dental care, as well as a $10,000 life insurance policy. Upon completion of the course they will be appointed as Second Lieutenants in the Army Air Corps Reserves and placed on active duty at $245.50 a month and will be given a cash bonus of $500 for each year of active duty.

Grenfell Ship Docks in Boston

Completing her second trip to Boston for supplies for the Newfoundland and Labrador missions of the International Grenfell Association, the new motorship Nellie A. Cluett reached East Boston today from St. Anthony, Newfoundland, via Gloucester, Mass.

The craft brought a cargo of fish skins to Gloucester, for use in making glue, and then came down to Boston to load outward cargo, including altalfa, feeds, furniture, supplies, and livestock.

A flock of a new breed of hens, of a particularly hardy nature, was presented by the Poultry Breeders' Association and will be sent on the Cluett when she sails the latter part of the week. The hens are known as "White Americans" which were first introduced at the poultry show in Boston last spring.

What is needed now, however, are green tomatoes for making pickles,—if the frost and the drought have left any—officials of the Grenfell Association pointing out that pickles never have been tasted at many of the missions. Tomatoes are grown only in greenhouses there, it was said, and are too rare to be used for making pickles.

Two goats, presented by Peter Fuller, son of the former Governor of Massachusetts, are to be sent on this trip of the Cluett. They are of the "Saanen" breed. Seven good Holstein and Angus head of cattle are to be sent.

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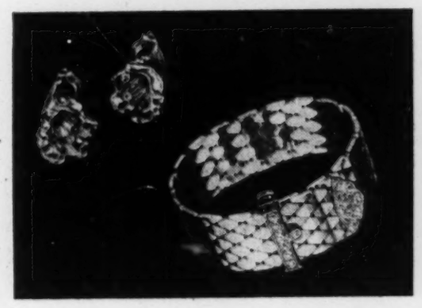
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The World at Your Fireside

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

(Second of 36 pages)

How Can Germans Beat So Many Nations?

The Fireside Series today goes into the home of an imaginary American family, whom we shall call the Howards. It purports to give the conversation around the table. Into the conversation are introduced two questions from a reader of The Christian Science Monitor. We invite other readers to participate in future discussions which will revolve around current major subjects in the news.

Richard Meier, a German electrical engineer, who had secretly left his home city of Munich in 1938 was a guest of the Howards for dinner. As the meal ended, Harold Howard, a senior in high school, asked, "How does it come that a few Germans can beat the whole world?"

"Well, they aren't a few and they haven't beaten the world," the father, Henry Howard, commented.

"But they have won a remarkable string of victories," Mrs. Hazel Howard countered.

"And with 70,000,000 Germans against 1,000,000,000 enemies," Harold asserted.

"Where did you get 1,000,000,000?" Mr. Howard asked.

"I looked it up," answered Harold. "I added the British Empire, France, Russia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia and Greece and topped off with the United States—we're the arsenal, aren't we?"

"Let's get the facts straight," the mother interrupted again. "How many Germans are there in this war, Mr. Meier?"

"About 80,000,000 in the Nazi Reich," he replied, "and several million more outside the Reich who give Hitler much aid."

"Then, if we add 115,000,000 Japanese and Italians, we get about 200,000,000 people on the side of the axis," Mrs. Howard continued, and asked, "How many on the other side?"

The guest answered, "If we add all the nations that have fought or are fighting against the Nazis to those parts of the British Commonwealth actually engaged in the war, we get about 360,000,000. If the Chinese are added to this the ratio would be about 800,000,000 fighters for freedom against 200,000,000 axis members. But that doesn't mean very much. Actually the relation of the Germans and Italians to their shooting opponents is approximately one to three."

"Well, even that's a lot," Harold asserted.

"But Germany took them on one at a time," Mr. Meier explained, and continued:

"Suppose your father was working in his store and a couple of hold-up men dashed in with a machine-gun. Could your unprepared father stop them?

"That's the way the Nazis appeared in the lands they invaded. At first no other nation had arms that could be compared with theirs."

At this point George F. Cramer of Chicago came into the discussion. (Mr. Cramer is a real person and addressed his questions to this paper.) He felt that justifiable German grievances were being overlooked, and asked: "What is the true German viewpoint as to the causes and purposes of the war?"

Mr. Meier replied: "The German viewpoint ever since the last war has been that Germany is entitled to 'a place in the sun.' This is a legitimate ambition, but Hitler has exploited it and utilized it for his own ends—to conquer and dominate the whole world."

Mr. Cramer continued with another question: "Isn't an attempt to understand their (the Germans) feelings necessary in a lasting settlement?"

He was answered by Mr. Meier, who said:

"I think it is. In fact this question has been anticipated in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration. In four of the eight points it is pledged that there will be:

"'Equal enjoyment by all nations of world trade and raw materials needed for prosperity.

"'A peace assuring safety and tranquillity the world over.

"'Freedom of the seas to all.

"'Abandonment by all nations of the use of force and disarmament of aggressive nations, pending the establishment of general security.'"

Mrs. Howard then intervened, saying, "Let's return to the original subject: how did the Nazis get so strong?"

"In three ways," Mr. Meier answered. "First by a fighting tradition. Secondly, many Germans were ready to make any sacrifice in order to free their fatherland from a sense of defeat and humiliation. Thirdly, they hoped to win booty."

"You mean like a robber?" Helen Howard, the daughter, asked.

"That was one motive," Mr. Meier repeated. "The Nazis won the support of German plunderers as well as of German patriots. And both began working with all their might at making weapons."

"So the Germans really followed Hitler of their own free will?" Mrs. Howard asked incredulously.

"Many millions did," Mr. Meier assured her. "And among them the most dynamic. Especially the youth.

"You must also remember another Nazi weapon. They openly exalted cruelty. They terrorized their neighbors, at home and abroad."

"How did they get away with such things?" Helen asked.

"Just as racketeers dominate a city till the decent people are aroused. In Europe such people were aroused too late," Mr. Howard said.

"Yes, you see how the world developed for ten full years," the guest summed up. "Germans lauded war; other countries decried it. Germans armed at an incredible rate; other countries denounced growing government expenditures. Millions of Germans willingly sacrificed for what they called a 'new order'; in other lands millions sought gifts from what they scornfully called 'an old order.' Then with exultant spirits, in terrific force with unmatched weapons the Nazis attacked half-hearted, unprepared opponents. Are their victories a wonder?"

"Can they ever be stopped?" Mrs. Howard asked anxiously.

"You Americans must answer that," Mr. Meier replied.

Hitler Puts a Whole Nation in Uniform

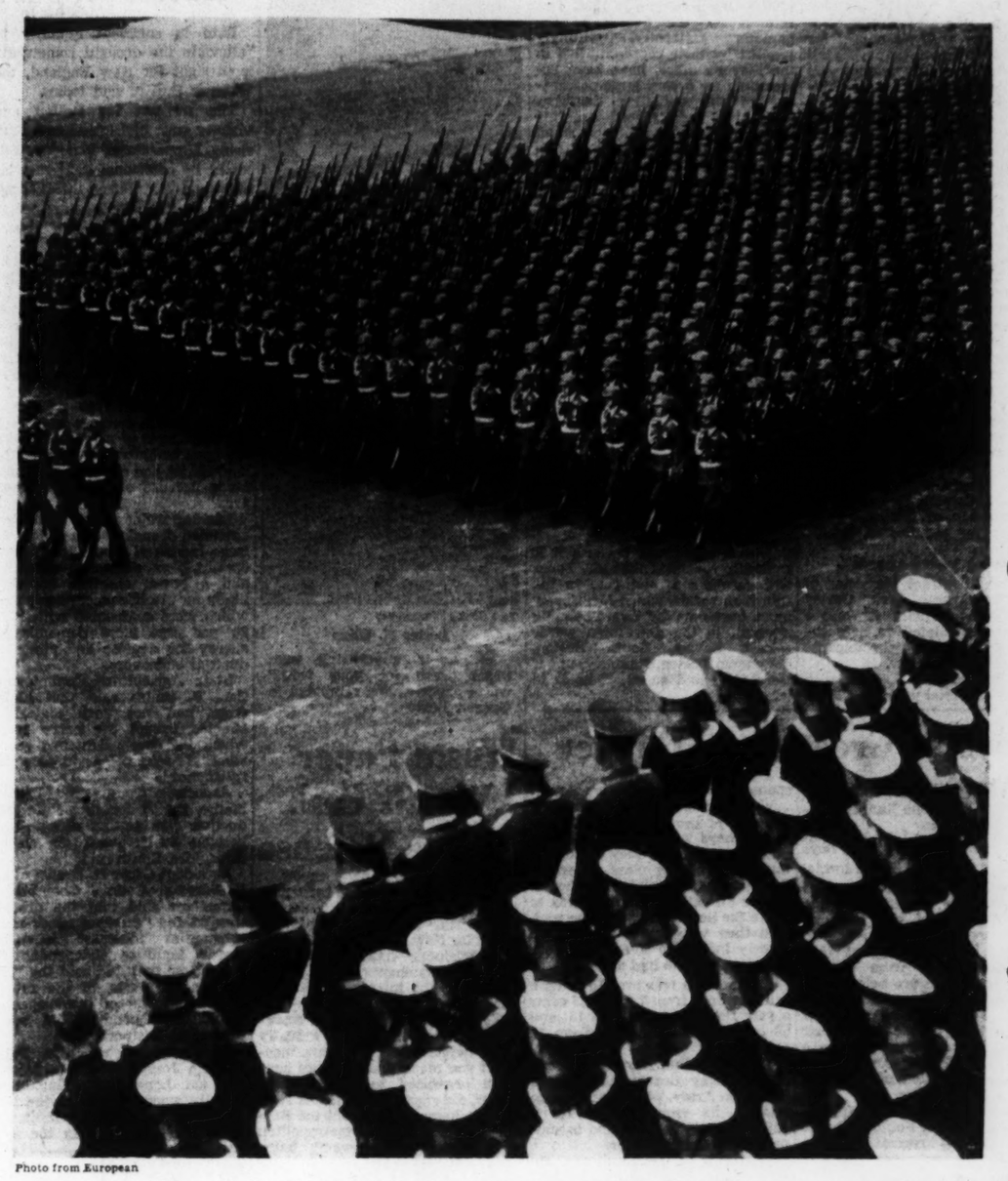

Photo from European

Belief in profitableness of military victory which many countries learned to be an illusion still seems real to youth in Germany. As Nazis march they often sing: "Today we are masters of Germany; tomorrow of the world" (Storm Troopers song), also "Soon Hitler-flags will fly over every street" (from official song of the Nazi Party).

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Germany's Political Life Militarized

One of the most popular post cards in Nazi Germany for many years showed pictures of Frederick the Great, Chancellor Bismarck, and Hitler, side by side. Popular imagination long before the war placed Hitler beside Prussia's most famous soldier, and the minister whose policy was "blood and iron."

* * *

Prussian military tradition is very old. One of its most striking early embodiments were Teutonic Knights, who conquered the land east of the Vistula River, and exterminated the native inhabitants or subjected them to German domination. The area these soldier-monks subdued came to be East Prussia and its later separation from the rest of Germany by the "Polish Corridor" served as a pretext for the present war.

* * *

The exaltation of state power in Prussia has brought benefits as well as disadvantages. One was, that Prussia established state supported public schools for all children long before most other countries. Another good result has been the fostering in Germany of a sense of obligation to society. From the earliest age all Prussians have been trained to serve. Likewise, they have been trained in honesty. Government administration was largely free from graft.

* * *

Professional soldiering was a major occupation of Germans for centuries. As the British hired German Hessians to fight against America, so other rulers hired Germans to fight in scores of other places. A large part of the army which Napoleon led toward Moscow were soldiers of German origin.

Many of the very best fighters on the side of the colonists in the American Revolutionary War were German settlers.

* * *

One of the most honored buildings in Germany is "Valhalla," a hall of legendary heroes, where statues of famous warriors are kept.

Youth Militarized

Hitler has militarized practically every institution in Germany, and put almost the whole nation into uniform. He set all the people marching. He made marching so common that even waiters in restaurants, when asked why an order is delayed, answer, "It's already marching; it'll soon be here."

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

In Germany the vast majority of boys and youth are put into military uniforms from the earliest age and trained as soldiers. Bearing the name "Hitler Youth," they are given many military honors.

A large proportion of the girls are uniformed and militarized as "German maidens."

The whole political life of the nation is militarized by being subjected to a single party, that is to an army of six million trained members. This party-army dominates Germany as an ordinary army dominates an occupied country. It places sentries at every avenue of social activity and they demand unconditioned obedience.

Labor is militarized in a threefold fashion. First, most of labor's energy is devoted to making instruments of war. Secondly, laborers are forced—20 million of them—into Nazi unions where descipline resembles that of an army regiment, and where every toiler is bound to his task as a soldier in the barracks. Thirdly, most young men were placed in uniformed labor battalions that lived in camps, as soldiers, and were trained as soldiers.

The schools also are militarized. Their supreme end is to teach party loyalty and discipline as soldiers are taught. An elite is selected which provides the political officers, and they are given special supplementary training. The militarized Nazi Party, along with Hitler youth, German maidens, and Storm Troopers, determine what the teachers and professors may and may not say. Natural science, art, history, geography, philosophy are all pressed into a Nazi mold that is as rigid as an army manual or an army command. University attendance has fallen off by 50 per cent since 1933.

The peasants are doubly militarized; they plant what is required for a warring nation, and turn all their produce over to the State, at prices fixed by the State. Also, each peasant is required to stay on his land, as a soldier in a trench or at his post.

Sport is militarized from beginning to end and so arranged as to turn all youth into good soldiers.

Industry is militarized. Every factory in the land is directed to produce the food, equipment, and arms necessary for a warring nation, from materials apportioned by the State at prices fixed by the State.

* * *

Many of the Nazi Courts function in a way similar to that of Courts-martial—especially the Criminal Courts.

Laws are made in the same way as army commands are given.

An oft-quoted Nazi teaching was expressed by General Ludendorff as follows, "War is the highest expression of the racial life."

The German army magazine "Deutsche Wehr" has written: "Every human and social activity is justified only if it helps prepare for war. The new human being is completely possessed by the thought of war."

Gigantic War Preparations

Nazi figures show that Germany spent in military preparation 36 billion dollars even before the war started. It is estimated that by now she has spent more than the equivalent of 60 billion American dollars.

The enormous amount of energy Germany has given to the production of war materials is shown by the following facts:

The index of industrial production in 1932 was 54; in 1939, 137. The national income rose from 45 billion marks to 100 billion in the same period as a result of the rapidly expanding amounts of goods the Germans were making in factories and raising in fields.

Employment rose from 12,500,000 workers to 22,000,000. The public debt mounted from 24 billion marks to over 80 billion. Taxes rose from 25 per cent of a small national income to 47 per cent of the more than doubled national income.

According to Fritz Sternberg, 21,000,000 German laborers now work for the same real wages that 12,500,000 received in 1932. So they produce vastly more wealth without an increase in labor costs. This wealth has gone into the production of war materials.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 foreigners are now working in Germany. The number of women workers also is steadily increasing.

By a Staff Artist

Gain From Conquest Spurs Germans On

By Joseph C. Harsch

Germany's great seeming military power today—a power which for the moment makes it appear that a nation of 80 millions can terrorize the entire balance of the world—is due to scores of things peculiar to the German nation and its leadership. Among all of these things two are most important, a relative readiness to war greater than that of other nations, and a belief in the profitableness of military victory which older nations have learned to be an illusion, but which to the young German nation still seems real.

The great mass of the German people did not really want this war. But their national reluctance to war was less than that of the other nations they have undertaken to conquer. The others had in fact spent most of the 20 years between the last war and this believing that the world had seen its last great war and that there would be no more. They neglected their armies and navies. They looked upon their professional officer groups as useless burdens on the public budget. They tolerated small military appropriations grudgingly. They didn't want any more wars. They conducted their national affairs on the assumption that there would be no more.

But no such feeling dominated the political scene in Germany. Deprived by treaty of large military establishments, they looked upon this privation as an injury and not a benefit. Their national respect for the military uniform and almost pathologic adulation of things military made them crave the very thing other nations wanted to put aside and forget. They spent the 20 years wanting military power and feverishly building it up, first surreptitiously and then blatantly. While the youth of other nations were thinking in Boy Scout terms of public service and woodsmanship, the German youth were trained for war from their first footsteps. The nation spent that 20-year period expecting the next war and preparing for it. They often regretted what they believed inevitable. But they always expected it.

The reason is partly that Germany reached national consolidation later than other great nations and militarism is a characteristic of national youth and immaturity. It is partly that the Germanic tribes beyond the Rhine have had a warrior tradition from the days of Rome. It is partly that they craved the respect of the rest of the world and in their immaturity assumed military prowess to be the avenue to that respect. It is partly that like all youth they love uniforms and medals and guns. All of these things added up to a greater readiness for war and a lesser aversion to militarism than existed in France, Britain, the United States or any of the other more established and civilized nations.

The second great reason is that as a nation they were impressed by the prospect of advantages which their leaders told them they would gain from conquest. As individuals they wanted prosperity and they wanted important jobs and good salaries. Their desire for these things exceeded the available supply in Germany as it functioned between wars. Their leaders succeeded in making them think that they would get these things from conquest, even before the war started. And as the war progressed the leaders took good care to give them a taste of loot and spoil and good jobs in conquered countries to strengthen the illusion.

Europe is a crowded continent. It can support only a certain proportion of the population in good jobs with titles and high incomes. When Europe is divided into different countries the people of each country get their fair share of those good jobs. But if one country conquers all the others it can, in theory, take all the good jobs for its own people, which means that the other people will have none, but their people will have many more than their fair proportion.

This is very selfish. But it also has a strong appeal to people who think their own comfort and pleasure is more important than the comfort and pleasure of anyone else who doesn't speak their language and belong to their country, and who also have developed a feeling of being inferior and of being the victim of unfairness. It gave them a feeling that war could be desirable and profitable for them. Hitler did everything he could to further this desire as the war went on. Every time he conquered a new country he began to take good jobs away from the native people and give them to Germans. That makes the German people today think that winning battles is profitable and useful. They are out on the battlefield fighting for high salaries and good jobs. It makes the German war machine strong. It gives each soldier a feeling that he is fighting for something which will taste good after it is over.

These are the two great reasons Germany is a military power today. There are other lesser reasons.

More than any other modern nation except possibly Japan, Germany is essentially a military state. The center of political power in Germany rests in the German High Command. No political regime can exist in Germany without the support or at least the tolerance of the High Command.

Then again the result of the last war helped make Germany strong. German industry was so worn out that it was necessary to build it new and in building it new it was built for war.

The same thing is true of their agriculture, their commerce and their banking. It was all organized for war at a time when no one else was planning for war. Without war Germany would have gone bankrupt. And if it loses the war it will go bankrupt. Every German senses this in some measure and understands it more or less. That is why they fight a war they were afraid of for a regime they basically despise.

British Supplies for Russia Need Speedier Iran Transport

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30—Augmentation of existing railroad facilities in Iran and establishment of a large-scale road transport system as outlined by the Commander-in-Chief in India, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, at Teheran yesterday confirm the belief here that the bulk of Britain's material aid for the Soviet is destined to travel by this route. Ensuring its safe arrival in Russian hands is regarded by the British as a military objective of paramount importance.

Whether or not this means that the British will land troops and make a common front with the Russians in the Caucasus is a military secret. But there can be no secret about the fact that there is the possibility of a bottle-neck through which aid to Russia would trickle only slowly. It might even get congested altogether, unless road and rail engineers are exceedingly busy—as undoubtedly they are.

Single Track Line

The trans-Iranian railroad, an internationally constructed single track line, completed in 1938 as the outcome of efforts by British, American, German, Dutch, French, Swedish, Swiss and other engineers, is 87 miles long with a branch line of 87½ miles joining Semnan with the northern sector at Garmsar.

The area of the country is about 628,000 square miles, rather more than seven times the size of Britain, and it has 12,000 miles of first-class roads and 20,000 miles of second class.

Fortunately the Iran railroad connecting Russia with the Persian Gulf runs over a gauge which British rolling stock fits. But aiding a vast Continent on a single track is untenable.

When speed is the essence of the contract a great deal of the effectiveness of British aid in this quarter must lie in the rapidity with which existing communications can be amplified.

Nazis Set Example

A good idea of what can be done at speed in this way has been shown by the work of Dr. Fritz Todt's, Nazi Labor Organization that follows in the wake of German advancing armies and insures provision of maintenance of roads for supply columns.

His men are said to have worked so efficiently behind Nazi troops in Russia that they are able to relay railroad tracks at the rate of 130 miles a week. Dr. Todt's vast labor corps was responsible for Germany's best autoroads in peacetice when it learned an art which was destined to be of immense value in modern war.

The Allies' capability in this direction is now liable to be tested, as supplies dispatched to Britain from the United States begin to pile up at Iran's Persian Gulf ports, railheads, and at depots, whence they are to be taken to Russia as fast as improving transport conditions permit.

Supply Arrangements

A study of how these vital supply arrangements are being handled by the British military and civilian experts engaged on them is expected here to be a matter which Gen. Wavell is now undertaking in Iran.

He was also expected to discuss dispositions for Russo-British defense of oil wells and pipe lines that the Nazis would like to have.

General Wavell's view is that the Germans are unlikely to succeed in pushing along the north shores of the Black Sea so long as the Soviet Navy is in action there. His opinion is that the only way this fleet could be knocked out is either by the capture of its bases or by use against it of the Italian Navy.

If the Italian fleet is desirous to go into the Black Sea—and accumulated evidence of the war suggests it is not particularly anxious to go anywhere—it would have either to force the Dardanelles against exceedingly strong sea, land, and air defenses, or obtain permission from Turkey to make the passage. Many observers believe this latter alternative would be almost as difficult.

Plans Discussed Fully

Meanwhile General Wavell and General Novikoff, Commander of the Soviet forces in Iran, have had long discussions about the military situation in Iran and the Caucasus in all its varied aspects.

At the same time the Nazis are reported to be launching heavy air attacks on roads and railways in the Crimea, gathering their land forces, parachutists, and air and coastal water auxiliaries for next spring's dash upon the Crimea en route for the Caucasus.

They are not finding it easy going, for the Russians are fighting as stubbornly as ever. But it is reported that Nazi concentrations on the threshold of the five-mile-wide Crimean isthmus have now assumed "gigantic proportions" and that an air attack of an intensity equaling that of Crete is anticipated. This time, however, there is to be fighter opposition.

Crimea All Important

If the Germans could secure the Crimea they could bypass the Sea of Azov and be within a short jump of the mainland north of the Caucasian Mountains which run west to east between parallel oil pipe lines.

But General Wavell's theory is that the Germans are unlikely to be able to thrust along in this way in face of opposition from the Russian Navy and Air Force and from Russian armies unbroken in their retreats and liable to counterattack on the flank of greatly lengthening communication lines.

A force thrust forward in this way would have to be maintained at strength in a difficult country under progressively severe weather conditions.

Direct crossing to the Caucasus by water would seem to be ruled out for the Nazis by the presence of the Soviet Fleet in the Black Sea. So there is left the possibility of an attempt to come through Turkey—accounted a difficult problem in face of resolute resistance, since few favorable facilities exist for securing an initial foothold on the mainland.

Anti-Nazi Movements Grow Even in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — While the revolt against Nazi rule is spreading in all occupied countries, the situation in Germany itself is beginning to give the Nazi rulers increasing cause for anxiety.

According to information reaching here from Germany, underground anti-Nazi activities are assuming significant proportions. Secret radiocasts are penetrating all over Germany, and from one, have now increased to three.

They are based on a cell system and are causing the Gestapo extraordinary trouble.

They not only give the public reliable news from the outside world, disclosing accurately the position in which Germany finds itself in regard to world condemnation and antagonism, but they also give chapter and verse for disclosures concerning the malpractices which are rampant in all sections of the Nazi regime or party.

These radiocasts are so well informed that the question is often asked whether the authors are not themselves within the ranks of the Nazi Party.

It is even thought that these men must be in key positions in the Party. Day after day, leading Nazis are attacked. Thieving and corruption and evil dealing are exposed, gigantic profits made in traffic and foodstuffs and other commodities.

Names and addresses of the guilty and the circumstances of the scandals are all furnished.

These radiocasts are neither pro-British or pro-Russian, but they are anti-Nazi. There are now three of these stations in operation. One appears to operate from Berlin itself, and the other two are further south.

They, as well as foreign radiocasts are heard over a wide field in Germany. There can be no doubt that information of the most damaging nature to the Nazis is getting through to an increasing extent, intensifying the unrest and producing a revolutionary spirit throughout Germany.

Posters are mysteriously appearing on the walls of public buildings in places like Hamburg with such words as: "We want peace." "We want our husbands and sons back." "We do not want to be governed by Berlin."

Such sentiments no doubt prevail throughout Germany, where daylight is slowly but surely penetrating the thoughts of the people.

One or other of the secret radiocasts can be heard here every evening at seven minutes to the hour, from six p. m. and then every hour at the same time till midnight. Wave length 31.6 meters. The man begins with (Gustav Siegfried speaking) "Hier Gustav Siegfried." He is generally known as "Hess Sender."

Canada Gets More Gasoline

TORONTO, Sept. 30 (CP)—Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle authorized gasoline companies to deliver additional supplies of gasoline yesterday and today to stations where shortages exist. The additional deliveries are not to exceed 5 per cent of actual September deliveries.

The Oil Controller authorized the additional supplies in a telegram to the companies. He said retailers had not properly rationed September allotments and that he had been advised a critical situation exists regarding gasoline supplies for essential uses.

Mr. Cottrelle emphasized that the immediate two-day loosening up of September delivery quotas was not to be taken as a precedent upon which to base requests for additional deliveries under the new October quota regulations.

Canada to Pipe Oil

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 (CP)—Montreal Pipe-line Company, Ltd., has deposited with Works Minister P. J. A. Cardin the plans for five crude oil pipe-line crossings to be constructed in the Yamaska, Richelieu, and Missisquoi rivers in Quebec, it was disclosed in the Canada Gazette.

A month from now the company, which is building a pipe-line from Portland, Maine, to the outskirts of Montreal, will apply for approval of the sites and plans. Earlier, the company submitted plans for a St. Lawrence River crossing.

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Totalitarianism's Seeds Seen in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Warning that America has in it the seeds of a totalitarian government as dangerous as any of those abroad, Dr. Donald Harvey Tippet, Pastor of the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles, recently addressed a joint meeting of the San Jose Lions and Kiwanis Clubs at the Hotel Sainte Claire.

Speaking on "Let Freedom Ring" Dr. Tippet said existence in a government of a vigorous minority, at all times threatening the rule of the majority, is the factor which distinguishes a democracy from totalitarian government. He explained the fundamental difference is that in the concept of democratic government, men are conceived deriving freedom from their divine origin and delegating certain of their own rights and prerogatives to those officials who handle their politico-economic affairs for them; on the other hand, he said, is the concept of power being divinely conferred upon certain individuals who in turn grant certain limited rights and privileges to those they govern.

When an overwhelming majority in any government no longer brooks opposition—even in the United States—there is no longer a democratic government, Dr. Tippett declared. He emphasized, "our duty is plain."

Anglo-American Delegates Deliver Pledge

Wide World Radiophoto

Lord Beaverbrook — Chairman of British delegation to Russia.
W. Averell Harriman — Head of U. S. mission attending Moscow parley.
Constantine Oumansky — Soviet Ambassador to the United States.
Andrei Vishinsky — Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Moscow Parley Cuts Speeches, Gets to Work to Help Soviet

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP)—Six committees of the Tri-Power War Supply Conference labored through a second day today at charting Russia's needs and American and British means of filling them.

Having cut speechmaking short, they hoped to complete their work by Oct. 3 on the problems of Army, Navy, Air Force, transport, raw materials, and medicine.

Much work was understood to have been done in advance through diplomatic channels leaving the small committees free to concentrate on linking up the technical details.

The Soviet press, meanwhile, made its own review of the Russian economic front.

A leading editorial in Pravda said the great Baku oil fields were operating ahead of production schedule and that there was no shortage of gasoline for Russia's planes and tanks.

Further Output Urged

Pravda proposed a further increase of the output from the Baku fields and development of new fields between the Volga and Urals.

W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States delegation, pledged that the United States would give Russia "the fullest possible support" for its war against Germany.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotoff, who presided, told delegates: "I hope the Conference will be guided by the high ideals expressed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill Aug. 15 when they proposed the meeting in a message to Premier Joseph Stalin."

At Mr. Molotoff's proposal the Conference broke into separate committees.

"Time is precious," the Foreign Commissar declared. "Let us get to work."

Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British delegates, told the Conference "we owe a great debt to our American friends," and added: "Our present advantageous position on the battlefield is due in large measure to them."

Partners With Russia

Of the Russian-German War, Lord Beaverbrook said "we are in partnership with the Russians. We are here today to show them we are ready to make every sacrifice to help conquer our common enemy. Mr. Molotoff said time is precious. He is right. We will give lessons to those who make war. We will do everything we can to bring the conqueror low."

Mr. Harriman declared that the presence of the American delegation at the Conference was historic in that the United States is nonbelligerent.

"But we come with your ally, the British," he told the Russians, "with the same object—to give you every assistance against the violent and uncalled-for attack upon you by Hitler and his cohorts.

"Your success means everything to the people of America. I am instructed to pledge you the very fullest possible support today, tomorrow, and as long as the struggle lasts until ultimate victory comes.

The United States and British Ambassadors, as well as high Soviet officials attended the session.

Committees were instructed to work day and night in order to have a full report on Russia's war needs ready by Oct. 3.

Anglo-Russian Co-operation

International

Leaders Confer in Iran

Following the occupation of Iran, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander of the British forces in India, shown at the left in this picture, conferred at Nashad, Iran, with Colonel Popoff, Commander of the Russian military mission. Full co-operation of Britain and Russia for the defeat of the Nazi armies has been planned.

Ban Upon Strikes Sought in Canada For War's Duration

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 (CP)—A suggestion that the National Labor Suppy Council deal with a recommendation that all labor disputes be settled by arbitration during the war has been forwarded to the Council Chairman, Labor Minister Norman McLarty said.

"Ready and complete participation" of the Government in furtherance of an all-out effort on the industrial and labor front was assured by the Minister, in replying to proposals of A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labor, that the Labor Supply Council be requested to ascertain the possibilities of obtaining voluntary agreements from employers to recognize union rights of collective bargaining, and also to obtain from workers voluntary relinquishing of the right to strike for the duration of the war.

Swedish Women Decline Invitation

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—Women of Sweden have declined an invitation to attend an "international women's meeting" in Berlin Oct. 7 to 12, a spokesman for Frau Gertrude Scholz-Klink, the Reich's woman leader, announced last night.

This was the only definite rejection received, the spokesman said. Japan apparently was the only non-European country invited. In Europe, Switzerland, Greece and the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia were not invited.

Acceptances were reported for Spain, Finland, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy and Slovakia. Replies have not yet been received from Portugal or Croatia.

Buffalo Man, Imprisoned 14 Years Illegally, Freed

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Joseph Albanese, Buffalo, who has served 14 years of a 20-year term on an arson conviction called illegal by a State Supreme Court Justice, was ordered released from Attica prison.

Justice Alonzo G. Hinkley ruled the prisoner's indictment was reported to Supreme Court and never transferred legally to County Court, where he was convicted of third-degree arson in 1927. The court asserted if Albanese "had been provided with counsel, he would not have served 14 years upon an illegal sentence of a court which never had jurisdiction to try and sentence him."

Swiss Shooting Festival Holds Spotlight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The nearness of the war caused unusual interest to attach to the recent national shooting festival here.

Peasants, workers, businessmen, Federal Councilors and diplomats might be seen lying on their stomachs side by side in Europe's most democratic shooting match.

Mountain valleys resounded with shots as though a miniature battle were going on.

On the day on which the match was held the sun came up on peasants and workers riding on bicycles and buggies—gasoline is scarce in blockaded Switzerland—over the country roads to get to the shooting match by 7 a. m. to enjoy the free breakfast served by the Swiss Shooting Club.

Over 400,000 men and boys took part in the match. In time of peace when the men aren't doing active army service the match is compulsory and over 600,000 take part. In wartime it is voluntary. Those who do not shoot a decent score with the 30 shots allowed must join the special shooting course for "blind bunnies."

National Sport

Shooting is the sport the Swiss love more than any. Nor are there many who join the "blind bunnies," for the Swiss start shooting young and never stop. There were men at the match who had shot at 50 national shooting matches.

The national match is held at different times by the Swiss Shooting Club through 4,000 local clubs with a membership of 300,000. In the mountain regions where the young men have to spend the summer in the high Alps with the cows, the shooting is held in the spring. In the lowlands between the Alps and the Rhine the shooting takes place later when the weather is cooler.

It is a notable fact that this little people of 4,500,000 people has produced the greatest sharpshooters in the world. The Swiss have taken part in every international shooting match. With the sport rifle they have won 27 international matches out of 33. With the pistol 12 out of 30 and with the regular army rifle 2 out of 3.

Rifle Democracy

The reason is that Switzerland is a "rifle democracy." Every able bodied young man after finishing his compulsory four months of army training at the age of 20 is allowed to take his rifle and ammunition home. Thus practically every house has a rifle.

Local shooting matches have been somewhat restricted during the war to save munitions for the army, but in peace time one can always see the peasants hiking over the Alps with their rifles slung over their shoulders to the nearest match.

In every peasant hut there is a modern army rifle hanging on the wall. Frequently there is an excellent hunting rifle or two in the cupboard, though there is only blackbread and cheese on the table. If the peasant is a good shot the wall is covered with medals, and cups.

Swiss in other European countries where they have lived still maintain the old custom of shooting matches along with Alp horn blowing, wrestling, and yodeling.

Practical Value

Interest in shooting has a practical value in Switzerland. When it was the only truly democratic and federalistic country in Europe, for the first 500 years of its existence it held off aggressive absolutistic, monarchist systems and for the last century and a half has been able to hold its own against the expanding nationalism of its neighbors—France, Germany, and Italy—the latter two of which in recent years have frequently expressed an inclination to "rescue" their minority groups from Swiss "tyranny."

The oldest Swiss shooting club, the "Reismusketen," dates from the 15th century. In those times Swiss mercenaries fought in all European armies and were famous for toughness and loyalty. French kings always preferred Swiss Guards to their own soldiers and the Pope has a Swiss guard to this very day. More than 2,000,000 Swiss have been in foreign service. The Federal Council has put an end to this custom, however, by Federal decree as it is against the present Swiss policy of neutrality.

Old paintings show members of the first shooting clubs in medieval dress shooting at large pictured targets with ancient muskets. The method of pointing out the shot with disks on the end of poles and varying in color according to the accuracy of the shot was employed then as now. The only difference was that the poles were extended from protecting huts near the target instead of from trenches dug below the target.

Old prints and paintings bear witness to the gala event that a shooting match was in the early 19th century. The palatial pavillions could have compared favorably with modern Swiss luxury hotels. A huge banquet was placed before anything up to 10,000 guests and shooters.

Politicians were busy making contacts or standing on a soap box expounding their program. Everybody who was anybody went to the shooting matches. It wasn't hard to win a medal, because if one couldn't shoot straight one could win by shooting a large number of bullets. The target stood at the end of a double row of trees which were supposed to guide the eye.

Marksman's Museum

At the Marksman's Museum in Bern, one room is full of the medals, cups, banners, coins, stained glass windows, cutlery, watches, statuettes, pitchers, platters, reliefs, medallions, and laurel and oak crowns—all the result of a life of shooting by Ernst Stumpf of Zurich, three times member of the Swiss team at international meets.

In a glass case is a large gold cup, a present of King Wilhelm of Holland to a Swiss team in 1876. The fine gold work on the top of the cup is a figure of Wilhelm Tell with his cross bow and arrow and his son holding an apple pierced by an arrow. On the side in relief is a scene from the battle of Sempach with Arnold von Winkelreid embracing an armful of Austrian spears in order to break the line and make a path for his comrades.

The same principle which is behind the Swiss cultivation of rifle practice is behind the army training. This principle is to gain the highest possible defense efficiency with the least possible expense and the least possible interference with civilian life and individual freedom.

Long Military Training

Hence the Swiss, unlike other European countries, spread their military training over a long period of time and give it in small doses. From the age of 20 the Swiss citizen never leaves the army until he is too old to hold a rifle.

The first regular army training is a four month course at the age of 20. After the completion of the course the young soldier receives his rifle in a solemn ceremony and keeps it until he passes on. If he is in the cavalry he is usually a young peasant and his father comes to look over the horses available and to buy one to take home. The horse is then always on hand—for army duty and for drawing the plow.

Even before the regular army service there are voluntary courses for the ages of 12 to 16. These young cadets learn how to shoot, and ride and become acquainted with every mountain and valley of their little country.

At the age of 19 there is a compulsory physical test. Those who do not reach the standard have to take a special course in physical training.

When the young Swiss enter the army over 80 per cent of them have already made the acquaintance of the army rifle and an even larger number are in perfect physical shape.

After the first course there is a yearly review of three weeks up to the age of 48. From 48 to 60 every man has to be on hand at any time for special service or for general mobilization. Once a year he has to appear for inspection of his equipment and his physical condition and has to take part in the national shooting match.

In time of danger the Swiss nation of four and one half million can put 750,000 able soldiers in the field and over a million including those engaged in passive defense.

Swiss excused from military service must pay a tax graded according to their income and property. The age group 20 to 32 pay a full tax, 32 to 40 a half tax and 40 to 48 a quarter tax. Those over 48 do not pay any tax.

Swiss living in foreign countries in Europe usually come home for their yearly military service which they take instead of a vacation.

More School Air Cadet Units Sought by Ontario Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Because large numbers of high school graduates will be needed in the Royal Canadian Air Force as long as the war lasts, Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario recently advocated the immediate increase of the number of air cadet units now operating in the secondary schools of the Province.

It was also recommended that some existing high school army cadet units be changed to air cadets.

Every Board of Education in the Province was asked by Mr Hepburn to give favorable consideration to the air cadet expansion suggestion as set forth in a circular sent out by the Dominion Government.

Prior to the war practically all cadet units in schools were organized and administered by the Army, it was explained. Most sea and air cadet units, administered by the Navy and Air Force, respectively, had been outside of schools, and it was found to be impossible to attempt a comprehensive syllabus without interfering with the school work of their members.

Ottawa wishes the cadet training to be established on a basis which will be of general educational value as well as affording a good basis for subsequent training in whichever of the armed forces the cadet decided to enter later. A syllabus common to Army and air cadets is being issued and the Departments of Education in the nine Provinces asked to consider its inclusion in the high school curriculum.

The growing need for high school graduates for the Commonwealth Air Training plan was stressed in the Federal circular, which also stated that the Defense Services would like to be guided by the wishes of the local high school boards in the decision as to the type of cadet unit to be organized within the school administered by the boards.

It is, however, desirable that an equal balance be maintained between the Army and Air Force. With this objective it was requested that the school boards, in consultation with the appropriate Army and Air Force commanders, allot existing and future cadet corps to the two services.

Due to difficulty in obtaining instructors, it is not held likely that it will be possible to organize and supervise any large number of additional sea cadet corps.

British Protest to Iran On New Rate of Exchange

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 30 (AP)—The British Minister protested today against the Iran Government's action in setting a new rate of exchange for the rial, which increases expenses of the British Army of Occupation.

The new rate is 140 rials to the pound sterling, in place of 174, or 35 to the dollar in place of 45.

Promotions on Merit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Three "Officers Examining Boards" to be formed shortly, are for the purpose of assuring that merit alone will be the basis of promotion of officers in the mobilized units of the Canadian Army.

This does not mean that any system adopted in training is an infallible guide to an officer's capabilities under fire. His final test has to come when he is called on to handle the men under his command in action.

Since this war began it has been the settled policy of the authorities to give enlisted men every chance of getting commissions. The late Norman Rogers, former Minister of Defense, who served in the ranks in the last war, was convinced that the most efficient way of building up an Army was to give officer's rank only to men who showed themselves capable of commanding other men and that the only way to promote the true esprit de corps was to give equal chances to all men.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and other Ministers early in the war told the members of the House of Commons that men would not be granted commissions on recommendations of Members of Parliament. The effects of patronage which might seriously impair the efficiency of the Army were thus in very large measure avoided.

The three new boards are to be located in the Atlantic Command, the Pacific Command and in Central Canada. These boards under the chairmanship of the Inspectors General of the three areas, with membership composed of the commanding officers of the various military districts coming under the jurisdiction of the Inspectors General and other selected officers, will decide whether officers in the various units are fitted for the appointments and rightfully in line for promotion.

Due consideration it is stated will be given to military and educational qualifications and ability to command. A man's character, tact, and judgement are taken into account, as well as reports from commanding and other officers of units in which the officer is serving.

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Four Defense Plants Closed by Strikes

By the Associated Press

Labor difficulties flared up at four defense plants yesterday, affecting production of minesweepers, machinery for naval craft, "blitz" buggies and chemicals for explosives.

Philadelphia — Production of parts of the equipment of two cruisers and other defense material was halted by a strike at the plant of the American Engineering Company.

The firm manufactures winches, anchor machinery, cranes, and other auxiliary machinery. It holds contracts from the Navy Department and three shipyards, including the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J., which is building the cruisers Columbia and Cleveland.

Officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers said the walkout was called because the company had employed men at below the mimimum specified in a contract with the union. The present wage scale was not disclosed.

The union representatives said attempts had been made to arbitrate the dispute, but the company had refused to do so. This was denied by William V. Sauter, President of the company, who said the strikes came as "a complete surprise to us."

The company employs 570 workers.

Cleveland, Ohio—A wage dispute resulted in a walkout at the Midland Steel Products Co. affecting 1,400 workers engaged in making frames for the small cars the Army calls "blitz buggies" and for Buick, Hudson and Studebaker automobiles and Ford trucks. A C. I. O. spokesman said the company had rejected a demand that wages be raised to the level paid in its Detroit plant. He said the current scale ranged from 68 cents to $1.20 an hour, and was 10 to 20 cents an hour under the Detroit rate.

East St. Louis, Ill.—American Federation of Labor pickets turned back more than 200 workers at the Monsanto Chemical Co. because they were unable to produce paid-up dues cards of the A. F. of L. chemical workers union. The management said the result was a serious delay in production. The plant, employing 900, turns out various defense chemicals, including sulphuric acid for the newly-opened TNT plant at Weldon Springs, Mo.

Seattle, Wash.—A. F. of L. welders may picket the American Federation of Labor convention opening Oct. 6.

The controversy is over the long-standing refusal of the Federation to grant welders and metal burners a craft union of their own within the A. F. of L. The welders now are scattered through more than a dozen unions, such as boilermakers, plumbers and machinists.

John P. Frey told the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. that some representatives of the Federal Government have shown favor to the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The metal trades department is one of several holding national conventions here in advance of the A. F. of L. convention.

Bound Brook, N. J.—Strikes at the plant here of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, and the Bendix (N. J.) plant of Air Associates, Inc., aircraft equipment manufacturers, called 4,800 employees from work today and threatened production of multi-million-dollar defense orders.

The Calco strike was called by Chemical Workers Local 22,051 of the A. F. of L. to support demands for concessions in a contract to replace one expiring Oct. 22. The plant has orders for compounds used in munitions.

At Bendix, members of Local 700, Aircraft Division, United Automobile Workers of America, walked off their jobs for the second time in two months, this time in protest against what they termed unfair labor practices by the company.

Detroit—The main plant of Chrysler Corporation's Dodge Division, which employs 10,000, closed today and a company spokesman attributed the shutdown to a walkout in a Department where 100 men had been laid off because of curtailed production.

The spokesman said reduced production schedules led to the laying off of 190 of the 400 men employed in Dodge's Paint Department yesterday. Today, he said, the other 300 in the Department struck in protest and the entire plant was closed.

Rule of Westchester at Stake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 30—The 1941 Democratic campaign to supplant the 40-year Republican management of Westchester County had sounded off today with a charge by Schuyler B. Patterson, Democratic candidate for County Executive, that "utterly false figures" were being issued to camouflage political misdeeds.

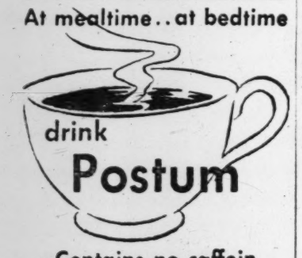
Basing his attack on the County Chairmanship of the late William L. Ward, whose Old-Guard Republican rule of the County lasted 37 years and made him a powerful State political figure, Mr. Patterson said it had been "a spending spree that incurred a bonded indebtedness of $100,000,000, greater than that of 38 of the 48 States."

"This machine has had 40 years of uninterrupted control of the County's affairs," he continued. "In that period they have succeeded in making ours the highest tax rate of any suburban county in the East, have destroyed our transportation facilities and have driven out new real estate developments."

Westchester's 160-mile highway-parkway network was "of greater benefit to nonresidents" than to residents, Mr. Patterson asserted. And he charged that acquisition of the County's $10,000,000 Playland Park cost $450,000 a year in interest charges and represented a yearly net loss of $200,000 on interest and upkeep.

"It is costing the taxpayers of Westchester almost $1 a minute throughout the 24 hours in interest charges alone for the luxury of having a waterside play-park, used mostly by nonresidents of Westchester and run largely for the benefit of a group of employees placed there by the county machine," he declared. "Fraudulent upkeep figures indicating that the park is now on a paying basis have recently been issued to a public which the political leaders hoped might be gullible enough to accept them."

At mealtime . . at bedtime



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Douglas Refuses To Be Gagged By Nye Probe Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—In reply to a "warning" by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, that if he did not stop his interventionist declarations, a Congressional investigation would be made of the business concern he heads, Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, today asserted that neither Senator Nye nor anyone else could take away his freedom of expression.

Senator Nye's warning was voiced in a radiocast address before the Corona Unit of the America First Committee at Lost Battalion Hall, Elmhurst, Queens, last night, when he charged that the American people have been "made to fear by propaganda."

"The newest fear has been started by Lewis Douglas, who has recently been made the head of a great insurance company," he said. "He has declared that if Hitler should win the war, an insurance policy would not be worth the paper it is written upon. "I say to Douglas, 'If you don't keep still, you are going to be brought to Washington some day and be compelled to reveal what you have got behind those policies.'"

Mr. Douglas, an official of the New York Committee to Defend America, countered the Senator's threats with the reiteration of his declaration that "every American policyholder has a stake in assuring the defeat of Hitlerism."

Labor Chief Named

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30 (AP)—A businessman, who does not have a union card, was appointed State Director of Labor today after a dispute between Illinois leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

He is Francis B. Murphy, President of the Deep Water Coal and Dock Company of Chicago.

Gov. Dwight Green said his appointment assured that labor affairs "will be in the hands of a director who has had no active share in union activities."

Mr. Murphy succeeds Martin P. Durkin, Labor Director since 1933, who rejected about $1,000,000 in unemployment compensation claims by miners involved in a work stoppage during contract negotiations last spring.

Canadian Strikes

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 (CP)—Only one five-hundredth of one per cent of the workers in Canadian industry are now on strike, Labor Minister Norman McLarty said yesterday following the return to work of some 4,000 strikers at McKinnon Industries, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

The number of those engaged in industry was placed at 3,100,000, the Minister said.

"There is no democratic country in the world where the number of men on strike is as low as it is in Canada today," the Minister said.

The only war industry strike concerns 53 men in a bolt factory at Vancouver. The only sizable strike concerns beverage room workers in Toronto, about 250 being involved.

Mass Meeting Urges Release of Browder

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—A capacity crowd of 20,000 Communists and supporters at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night urged the release from a Federal penitentiary of Earl Browder, Communist leader serving a four-year sentence for passport fraud.

The meeting, led by Representative Vito Marcantonio (A. L.) of New York, and Warren Billings, who served 23 years in California prisons as an aftermath of the 1916 preparedness day bombings in San Francisco, was sponsored by the Citizens Committe to Free Earl Browder.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the committee's executive secretary, said 100,000 names had been affixed to petitions to President Roosevelt urging the release of Mr. Browder, who was described by Mr. Billings as the country's most intelligent anti-Fascist.

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Northrop Aircraft

Club Gets New Plane

Don Smith (left), President of Interstate Aircraft, hands certificate of ownership of new plane to Jay Overholser, President of the Northrop Flying Club. J. K. Northrop, head of Northrop Aircraft, Inc., and Honorary President of the Club, looks on.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAWTHORNE, Calif.—Persons who make airplanes are bound to get the desire to learn how to fly. At least, that is how 40 workers at Northrop Aircraft, Inc., felt, so they organized a nonprofit flying club here.

Members fly practically at cost; in other words, for the price of gas, oil, and maintenance. Already two small planes, an "Interstate Cadet" and a "Cub Cruiser," have been purchased, out of the monthly dues of $2.50 a member

The group incorporated last Feb. 27, and already four have soloed. Noon each day sees "kibitzing" at its height as club fledglings, including one woman member so far, battle the elements before the watchful, critical eyes of fellow members and workers, and Johnny Hanson, club instructor.

In addition to dues, flying time at the rate of $1.60 an hour is charged. All flying is done on a week-to-week schedule, with each member getting 1½ hours in the air each week.

The planes are flown from Northrop Field, through the co-operation of the officials of the company.

Airplane of Plastic Plywood Designed as 'Family' Type

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Designed around the priorities conditions prevailing on essential aircraft metals, and even their substitutes—difficulties which beset the entire nonmilitary aircraft manufacturing industry—is a new plane of molded plastic plywood, built by the Langley Aviation Corporation of New York, which apparently has come closer to satisfying the definition of a "family" airplane than many of recent origin.

The new Langley plane, named for Samuel Pierpont Langley, pioneer airman, is manufactured in Port Washington, L. I. It was designed by Martin Jensen, veteran pilot and designer, and built under the direction of Arthur F. Draper, former Navy pilot.

By our definition a family aircraft would have to have the following essentials:

Low original cost.

Reasonable operating cost.

Standard equipment, including motors.

Reasonable performance.

Ample load up to four persons, "typical" family size.

Safety, by which is meant ease of operation, structural strength to resist impact, and fireproof characteristics.

Record Low Price

Let's see how the Langley fulfills these conditions.

The Langley Corporation, which is headed by Caleb S. Bragg, President, a World War flier, claims that its new plane under production is expected to set an unprecedented low price for any aircraft of similar size and performance. From a production standpoint Langley claims its process is the quickest method known for making parts.

Thin strips of plastic-treated wood veneer are built over a mold in the shape of a plant part and permanently bonded into a completed structure by plastic materials which operate under heat and pressure. Each of the members of the plane structure—fuselage, wings, control surfaces and cowling, can be joined to each other by the same process, that is, by heat and pressure, and without bolts, nuts or screws. This termoplastic process the Langley group have refused to disclose completely.

Two Standard Engines

The Langley is a four-place craft, with two standard 65-horsepower engines, which give it a maximum speed of 142 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 125 miles an hour. The ship takes off in 200 feet and lands at a speed of 46 miles an hour. A second plane under construction at Port Washington, L. I., will use two standard 90-horsepower engines and will have a top of 165 and a cruising rate of 148 miles an hour. Both planes have a flight range of 600 miles.

For a given strength, the designer, Mr. Jensen, claims that molded plastic plywood is five times the thickness of sheet aluminum and consequently much stronger for equal weight. Aerodynamic advantages are claimed by the fact that the structure holds its true air-foil shape in flight with corresponding increases in performance.

On account of its few sections, the Langley plane is held to be less vulnerable as a target under gunfire. Cowls and fire walls in the plane are molded with an integral asbestos lining. Gasoline torch tests on the plywood itself, however, have shown it to be more resistant than aluminum. Plywood, further, will not fatigue as metals do, and is acid, alkali and salt water-resistant.

Common 'Air Language'

The first Pan-American language—good from Nome to Cape Horn—may come from the air. Words that are common to flying men in all the Americas are developing from the air defense program. A talk with the 16 Latin-American aviation officers who just finished a "refresher course" at Randolph Field, Texas, last week is a convincing demonstration of the universality of air terms.

Many of these Latin-American pilots speak English fluently. All of them agree that the lingo of pilots gets across boundaries quicker than an "Airacobra."

Take those good common French air terms that every pilot uses—"fuselage" and "ailerons"—they're understood practically everywhere. Then there is the good Anglo-Saxon word, "stall," which like "loop," "spin" and "taxi" is gaining ground south of the border. "Solo," a high point in any pilot's life, comes straight from the Spanish and conveys its meaning whatever the language.

"Overcast" is an English weather term that is trekking south, while the Latin "nimbus," "stratus" and "cumulus" are cloud terms common to the hemisphere.

English words, because they seem briefer, apparently have the edge in this Pan-American flying jargon. Yet, three Mexican officers have taken one exception to this—"Machete." It's that knife used to hack away tropical jungles. Terser, more accurate, than "Give 'er the gun," these Mexicans say.

In these days of western hemisphere defense, the pilots of all the Americas fly the same planes at Randolph. They meet, learn and teach each other. Out of it may come the first New World language—and "slanguage."

Berlin Motorists Warned on Gasoline

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP) — The Mayor of Berlin sent strict warnings today to those few automobile owners who still are permitted to run cars for business purposes not to abuse their privileges.

"Every driver is asked to meditate before he steps on the starter whether his trip cannot be made on foot or in a public conveyance," the Mayor said.

The Russian campaign, demands of war-essential plants and vital transport needs makes necessary the strictest gasoline economy, it was explained.

Word Good as Bond; U. S. Refuses Money

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Teamsters' Union wants to invest $2,000,000 in defense bonds, even if it has to get the law amended in order to do it.

Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., rejected the union's offer because of the legal restriction against a purchase of more than $50,000 in any year by one purchaser.

Daniel J. Tobin, International President of the American Federation organization, appealed to President Roosevelt for reinterpretation or support for amendment of the law.

Costs less to own the best!

Quiet May

OIL HEATING EQUIPMENT

See phone book for dealer's name

Nazi Teachers Are Assailed In Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 30 (AP)—German school teachers in Argentina are "active military agents of Nazism," and their pupils swear allegiance to Adolf Hitler, a Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities declares in a summary of its fourth and last report to Congress.

Changes in Argentina's educational laws were recommended to require all foreign teachers to speak Spanish and all directors of such schools to be Argentines.

The summary said the German schools here were under direct orders of the German Embassy, that textbooks were furnished by the Reich, and that "Nazism recognizes the decisive influence of the school in the formation of youth as an additional means of realizing its ends."

The teachers, it was charged, undergo training as storm troopers.

The German Ambassador, Baron Edmund von Thermann, has been criticized in Congress, and the Committee charged previously that he headed thousands of Germans organized in cells and taxed their salaries to gain funds for Nazi activities.

The Argentine Cabinet will meet tomorrow to consider the case of Baron von Thermann. Informed sources said his case was among the "important problems" announced as up for discussion.

The Ambassador has protested the action of Congress.

Chile Frees Nazis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 30 (AP)—Thirteen alleged German Nazis held on charges of activities against the security of the State were released yesterday on a Chilean Supreme Court order which ruled that evidence gathered thus far failed to warrant holding them longer.

They were arrested in Santiago Sept. 10.

The charges were not dropped, however, and the suspects are liable to re-arrest if sufficient evidence turns up in the continuing investigation.

Hutchins Tells Need of Ideals At Chicago U. Anniversary

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—A need for recapturing, revitalizing, and reformulating the underlying truths of education was sounded yesterday by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, in the closing convocation of the University's fiftieth anniversary celebration which included the award of 35 honorary degrees to outstanding natural scientists from the United States, Latin America, and Europe.

Speaking in a colorful setting of academic splendor at the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, Dr. Hutchins said: "We are in the midst of a great moral, intellectual, and spiritual crisis. To pass it successfully or to rebuild the world after it is over we shall have to get clear about those ends and ideals which are the first principles of human life and of organized society."

Stating that after 50 years of progress "the beacons established to illuminate the pathway of our people give a light that is flickering and dim," he called on the universities for candid and intrepid thinking about fundamental issues.

"This is the aim which will give unity, intelligibility, and meaning to their work," he said.

Conant Pays Tribute

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, paid tribute to the "individualism" of the University of Chicago and freedom of thought and research granted to its teachers and natural scientists after pointing out the number of eminent scholars who have been graduated from the institution.

"I should like to submit to this group of scholars that in these days when the fundamental basis of our democratic society is being challenged, we have a positive duty to proclaim at every crossroad our concern with the individual man," he said.

"We may feel confident that in strengthening our academic citadels as outposts of individualism we shall be also fortifying the fundamental faith in this free and democratic land."

Dr. Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, representing women's colleges, said that "we find the University of Chicago a leader in the art of linking learning to life—men's learning, women's learning, anybody's learning to the life of men and women." The present years in education offer a "high challenge of the promising future," she added.

Honorary Degrees

In a concluding ceremony, the University of Chicago conferred honorary degrees on 35 natural scientists and scholars of the United States and other countries. The men and women honored with the degree of each received were:

Charles Elmer Allen, Professor of Botany, University of Wisconsin—Doctor of Science.
Charles Herbert Best, Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto—Doctor of Science.
Edward Adelbert Doisy, Professor of Biochemistry, St. Louis University—Doctor of Science.
Ernest William Goodpasture, Professor of Pathology, Vanderbilt University—Doctor of Science.
Evarts Amorose Graham, Professor of Surgery, Washington University—Doctor of Science.
Libbie Henrietta Hyman, Research Associate, American Museum of Natural History—Doctor of Science.
Herbert Spencer Jennings, Professor Emeritus of Zoology, Johns Hopkins University; Research Associate, University of California at Los Angeles—Doctor of Science.
Karl Spencer Lashley, Research Professor of Neuropsychology, Harvard University—Doctor of Science.
Carlos Monge, Dean of Medical Faculty, University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru—Doctor of Science.
Thomas Milton Rivers, Director, Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research—Doctor of Science.
Florence Barbara Seibert, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, the Henry Phipps Institute, University of Pennsylvania—Doctor of Science.
Donald Dexter van Slyke, Chief Chemist, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research—Doctor of Science.
Anado Alonso, Director of Institute of Philology, University of Buenos Aires—Doctor of Humane Letters.
Edward Cooke Armstrong, Professor of French Language, Princeton University—Doctor of Humane Letters.
Lily Bess Campbell, Professor of English, University of California at Los Angeles—Doctor of Humane Letters.
Halvdan Koht, former Professor of History, Royal Frederick University, Oslo—Doctor of Humane Letters.
Clarence Irving Lewis, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University—Doctor of Humane Letters.
Charles Rufus Morey, Harquand Professor of Art and Archaeology, Princeton University—Doctor of Humane Letters.
Edgar Howard Sturtevant, Professor of Linguistics, Yale University—Doctor of Humane Letters.
William Linn Westermann, Professor of History, Columbia University—Doctor of Humane Letters.
Robert Lowry Calhoun, Professor of Historical Theology, Yale University—Doctor of Divinity.
George David Kirkhoff, Perkins Professor of Mathematics, Harvard University—Doctor of Science.
Reginald Aldworth Daly, Professor of Geology, Harvard University—Doctor of Science.
Ernest Orlando Lawrence, Professor of Physics and Director of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California—Doctor of Science.
Robert Andrews Millikan, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics and Chairman of the Executive Council, California Institute of Technology—Doctor of Laws.
Linus Carl Pauling, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Gates and Crellin Laboratories, California Institute of Technology—Doctor of Science.
Henry Norris Russell, Director of the Observatory, Princeson University—Doctor of Science.
Oswald Veblen, Professor of Mathematics, Institute for Advanced Study—Doctor of Science.
Robert R. Williams, Chemical Director, Bell Telephone Laboratories—Doctor of Science.
Hans Kelsen, Research Associate in Comparative Law, Harvard University—Doctor of Laws.
Robert Harry Lowis, Professor of Anthropology, University of California—Doctor of Science.
Charles Howard McIlwain, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government, Harvard University—Doctor of Laws.
Michael Ivanovich Rostovtzeff, Sterling Professor of Ancient History and Archaeology, Yale University—Doctor of Human Letters.
Richard Henry Tawney, Professor of Economic History, University of London—Doctor of Humane Letters.
John Maurice Clark, Professor of Economics, Columbia University—Doctor of Laws.

Tips to Reich on U. S. Cargoes

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Axel Wheeler-Hill, who fought the Bolsheviks in his native Russia in 1917, acknowledged, the Government contended yesterday, that he broadcast information to Germany on the movement of lend-lease cargoes to Britain.

A statement purportedly signed by Mr. Wheeler-Hill after a round-up of spy suspects last June was ready by Assistant United States Attorney T. Vincent Quinn at the trial of 16 men charged with espionage conspiracy. No move was made to disown the statement.

In it, the defendant admitted that he had been schooled in radio and codes in Germany, that he operated an outlaw radio in the Bronx and that he mailed and broadcast information to Germany.

Mr. Wheeler-Hill, who has a brother in the employ of the German Foreign Office and another who is Secretary of the German American Bund, contended two months ago, when he changed his plea of guilty to innocent, that he had no intention of harming America and that he was only hoping to hamper Britain.

He declined to say who in Germany had employed him for work in America "for reasons of my security and my family's security." His statement said a German Army corporal instructed him in radio work and, on his departure for America, he was given a copy of a popular novel, "Half Way to Horror," whose pages formed the basis for his coded reports.

Tests of Barrage Balloons Under Way In North Carolina, "Home of Aviation"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—North Carolina, already famous in aviation history as the site of the first successful air flight in a machine heavier than air raised by its own power, is now becoming famed as the home of the first American experiments with lighter-than-air barrage balloons, huge sausage-shaped neoprene bags inflated with helium, found by both the British and Germans to be vitally important for defense against enemy dive bombing and low-level flight bombing.

Just five months ago, on April 28, this new branch of the service was added to the Coast Artillery Corps. Two months later, June 26, the first balloons were tested at Camp Davis near Wilmington, N. C. Two days afterward, a balloon snapped its cable during a test ascension and floated 60 miles before landing in badly-damaged condition in bog land across the Neuse River six miles from New Bern.

Announcement was made the next month that the barrage balloon training center would be moved early next year to Paris, Tenn., so the big gas bags would not constitute air hazards for the 320 airplanes expected next spring at Cunningham Air Base now being built for the Marine Corps on Neuse River. By that time the number of balloons at Camp Davis had risen to 36.

The first barrage school was opened July 28 at Camp Davis, and the first graduating exercises were held after six weeks for 75 officers and 400 enlisted men. Their final tactical problem was staging an initial barrage with six balloons Sept. 4 at the 100-acre barrage area four miles north of the camp proper. This was the first barrage under simulated war conditions in America.

Balloons are flown at a critical area in wartime to prevent enemy aircraft from bombing the section at low altitudes. They are designed to keep the airplanes high in the air. Naturally the aim of dive bombers or low-level flight bombers cannot be so accurate from heights as high as the balloons may soar.

Should the United States be threatened with attack, according to Maj.-Gen. Joseph A. Green, chief of Coast Artillery, in an address at the opening of the school at Camp Davis, American barrage balloons would very likely be used in cases of emergency for the air protection of ship harbors, overseas bases, power plants, essential bridges, rail terminals and industrial centers.

'Flying Grandma' Forms Air Unit

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—New York's "flying grandmother," Mrs. Wallace Cohoe, 61, did her pioneering ancestors proud today.

With only three months of flying experience behind her, she offered her plane and her flying services to the Civil Air Guard Service.

Her offer, made at the end of a 20-mile hop from Yonkers, N. Y., to the municipal seaplane base at the foot of Wall Street, New York City, marked the organization of a "Maltese Falcon" group of private flyers to serve in defense emergencies.

Although still a student flyer, Mrs. Cohoe expects to get her regular pilot's license this week. Then she will tour the country's airports in an effort to enlist the country's 200,000 licensed aviators and 2,000 privately owned planes in the "Maltese Falcon" cause.

Mrs. Cohoe, wearing yellow slacks, buckskin jacket and a yellow turban, gave reporters a sales talk for women flyers.

Luck Found Guilty Of Kidnap Plotting

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Werner Fred Luck, former ice cream peddler, was convincted in Federal Court of conspiring to kidnap members of wealthy Westchester County families. The conviction carries a possible life sentence.

The case of Edward John Penn, who the Government charged was a co-conspirator with Mr. Luck, was not considered by the jury. Mr. Penn retracted his plea of guilty during the trial and asked for a separate trial.

The court ruled it would consider Mr. Penn's move after determination of the Luck case. Mr. Luck will be sentenced Oct. 2.

Mr. Luck and Mr. Penn both are serving 2½ to 7-year terms on State convictions of attempting to cash in on $25,000 ransom money offered for the recovery of Peter Levine, who was kidnaped and slain in Westchester County in 1938.

Pennsylvania Pike Pays Way First Year

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Turnpike, a $70,000,000 experiment in high speed automobile travel, reaches its first anniversary Wednesday with its sponsors convinced it "already has justified its construction."

"In fact," said Walter A. Jones, chairman of the commission operating the 160-mile-long toll highway, "it earned enough money during the first 11 months of operation to pay its way for the first year."

Boring through seven mountains to link Pittsburgh and Harrisburg with a nearly straight highway having a maximum grade of 3 per cent, the twin ribbons of gleaming concrete have earned nearly $3,000,000 so far. An income of $2,670,000 annually is needed to meet expenses and pay interest on the bonds with which the highway was financed.

"I want to add," said Mr. Jones, "that the financial success of the Pennsylvania Turnpike justifies not only its construction, but also its extension to Philadelphia and Ohio, and, in fact, throughout the East.

"Before many years, at least one highway of the same type will reach from coast to coast."

The extensions to Pennsylvania's boundaries on east and west already have been authorized.

Fall Paints Northfield Hills in Brilliant Hues . . .

Outdoor Sports • Indoor Entertainment • Perfect Comfort • Genuine Hospitality.

A. Gordon Moody, Manager

The NORTHFIELD Inns CHATEAU

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SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER at

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unexcelled views
excellent service and cuisine
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Hitler Puts Ukraine Church Under Typical 'Protection'

By W. E. Lucas

Former correspondent in Portugal and now in this country. He has unusual sources of information direct from the occupied nations of Europe.

Herr Hitler's pose as protector of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, with its center in Kiev, is another example of how the Nazi leader manipulates the church question to suit his own ends.

While severe repression of churches proceeds in other countries, the Nazis have appointed a certain Professor Okienko, former Dean of the University of Kharkov, as Archbishop in an attempt to win over support of the Ukrainians to the Nazi cause.

Herr Hitler has two main reasons for courting the favor of the Ukrainian church. First, by making it "independent," he intends to put it under the control of the Reich Minister for Church Affairs, thus cutting it off from the Russian Orthodox Church, which still has many adherents in the Ukraine.

Second, by creating a specially privileged church whose existence is dependent on the good will of the Nazis, he is taking the ground away from beneath the feet of the Roman Catholic Church whose influence among the Ukrainians has been increasing, and thus preventing the Vatican, which has never fallen for the Nazi ideology, from exerting any direct control over an important section of the Ukrainian movement in Europe and the United States of America.

How far Herr Hitler's flirtation with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church will deceive the followers of the pro-Nazi Ukrainian leader, General Skoropadsky, it is impossible to say.

Interlude in Persecution

At the beginning of the war the measures against religion in the Reich were relaxed so as to gain the support of large groups within the country who were opposed to the Nazi military adventurers.

But after the victories in the West, when it looked as if the victory were won, the persecution resumed where it had left off.

Now the refusal of the Vatican to bless the Nazi attack on Russia, as a holy war of Christendom against Communism, has had not a little to do with Herr Hitler's latest maneuvers to break the back of religious independence in Germany and other countries.

The present attack upon the churches is directed against every religious activity, education, literature, pastoral work in the parishes and hospitals and church festivals. So formidable had this assault become that in July of this year the German Roman Catholic bishops made a public stand against the new attempts on their liberty of action and conscience in a declaration which said, "With flaming protests we German Catholics refuse to make this choice. We have our German nation and serve it if necessary by sacrificing our lives. At the same time, however, we live and die for Jesus Christ and wish to belong to him today and always."

Church Property Confiscated

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is those in the Nazi Party who called most lustily for the Russian war and the holy crusade against Bolshevism who are responsible for the new antichurch measures against which the Bishops are protesting.

The laws concerning church taxes have been revoked. Regular collections in churches have been forbidden and wherever possible church property has been confiscated. By these measures the regular channels of providing priests and pastors with pay have been closed.

From another direction this same policy is being followed through by an attack on hundreds of periodicals which have been suppressed on the pretext of shortage of labor and paper. The move, however, is in reality aimed against religious publications only, since of the papers and magazines thus put out of circulation, 95 per cent are religious. At the same time many of the big Y. M. C. A. centers in Germany, especially those in Berlin and Bremen, have been closed and their property confiscated.

Numbers of religious orders have been closed, and monasteries taken over. The excuse given in most cases is "Hostility to the State," but often the real reason, apart from the general wish to exterminate all evidences of independent Catholicism, is that the buildings are required to house Germans expatriated from the Baltic States, Rumania, and Italy, and also to provide hospital space for the hundreds of thousands of wounded pouring in from the Russian front. The priests and nuns from these confiscated houses are set loose upon the world without any provision being made for their maintenance, except if they are of military age when they are conscripted or sent to work in the factories.

Nazi Allegiance Required

The Protestant Churches are suffering in the same way. A recent ordinance required all pastors to swear allegiance to the Nazi State. Twenty-six members of the Confessional Church who refused to do so were arrested by the Gestapo and, although they were considered not guilty by the civil courts, were imprisoned.

Where all other methods have failed another ordinance, which compels pastors to work in factories for six days in the week, aims at keeping them away from their congregations except on Sundays.

Although the publication of almost every religious periodical is banned, the clergy are buying up old parish magazines from wherever they can find them and, with the addition of cyclostyled notices about the life of their own parishes, distribute them among their parishoners. The sermon has become more important than ever and while no longer are the people allowed to read, they flock to the churches to hear the spoken word. In the prisons and factories where so many of the clergy have been thrust they carry on their evangelical work.

The tentative beginnings of religious oppression are now being made in Holland.

The Ecumenical Youth Commission there has been disbanded. The former Minister, V. H. Rutgers, who has already been long in prison for his resistance to the suppression of the Confessional Schools is no longer at hand to prevent the secularization of these schools.

In Holland, Pastor Buskes leads the crusade for Christian freedom. "I do not believe in a God who is with the strongest battalions in the field and gives the world to the violent but in a God who promises the earth to the meek who are hungry and thirsty for righteousness," he said in a recent published declaration of faith. In a country ruled by the men who smashed Rotterdam as they are trying to smash Leningrad these words are treason. Pastor Buskes is now in prison. More than that, dozens of other Protestant clergymen have joined him in his concentration camp.

Mass Protests in Holland

Meanwhile Reichskommissars in Holland have been proclaiming in the streets the sacredness of the German Reich. Mass public protests in Holland have been held under the Orange flag, traditional symbol of Protestant freedom. At Eindhoven the personnel of the Philips factory, the largest plant in the country, had a national celebration during which thousands of persons demonstrated behind Orange flags and called for the release of Pastor Buskes. As a result 500 persons were imprisoned. Some German Protestant soldiers even fraternized with the Dutch in the course of the day.

In Vichy-controlled France the Nazi methods of enslaving the Church have taken subtler forms. The collaborationists, who are often as irreligious as their Nazi counterparts, are using the totalitarian tendencies of Marshal Pétain as a cover for their attack on the Roman Catholic Church.

Undersecretary for Education Carcopino has taken the Marshal's declaration that all French schools are to have a Roman Catholic basis to insist that schools for Roman Catholics are no longer needed. At the same time he advocates the dissolution of all Roman Catholic Youth organizations and their embodiment in the Vichy version of the Hitler Youth Movement, the Compagnons de France.

Threat to "Tame" Them

The evidence that these moves are being resisted by the church is given by Admiral Jean Darlan's remark when visiting the Youth Movement School at Uriage "that if the Catholics would not follow him then he would tame them." This taming has, perhaps, already started, since 70,000 Roman Catholics have been refused admittance to the Youth Labor Camps and in consequence will suffer economic disadvantages.

This resistance on the part of the church in France to collaboration with Germany and to the nazification of religion is winning support from the people. The Roman Catholic papers La Croix and the Jeunesses Ouvrières Catholiques, which previously were read only by conservative clerical circles, have now a nation-wide circulation, since they still maintain foreign correspondents and publish news of the gradual encroachment by the Darlan regime upon the religious liberties of the Catholics.

The position taken by the French church is summed up in the words of Monseignor Théas, Bishop of Montauban, "We can naturally not collaborate when this involves a confusion between the spiritual and the temporal, especially in regard to the sacrifice of the Catholic Action movements. All the youth movements of Catholic Action must therefore be maintained. France yes, but God first."

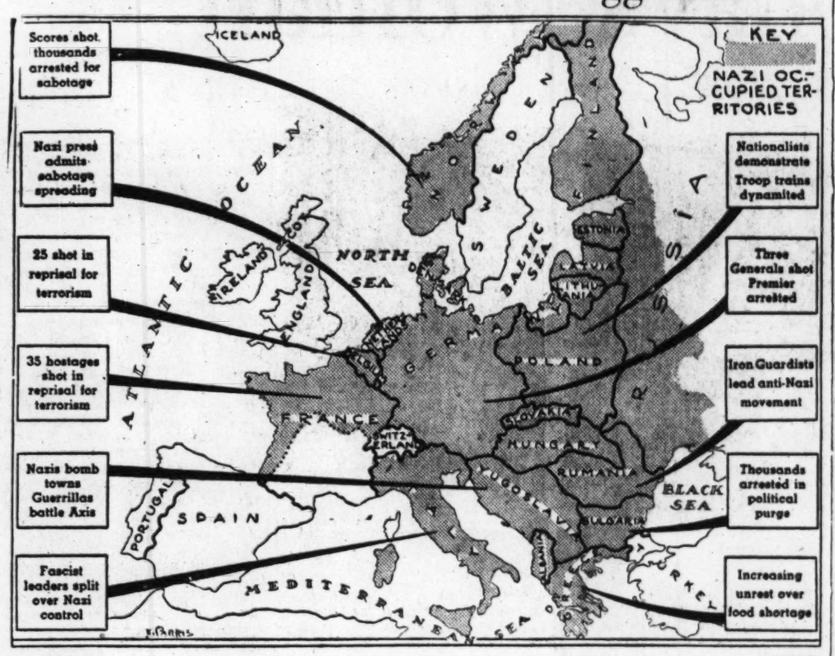
Many Priests Imprisoned

There is no doubt that this open opposition of the Church to the Nazi political and religious ideals will bring an increasing persecution of the church. The letter of sympathy from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Marseille, Monseignor Daley, to the Rabbi of the Marseille synagogue after it had been wrecked by the pro-German Jacques Doriot's Parti Populaire Française was forbidden publication in the press and was followed by dark threats of reprisals against the church if it did not adopt a neutral attitude in the anti-Jewish campaign. Already numerous priests are in prison for the crime of maintaining their freedom of conscience against all restrictions.

Meanwhile in several neutral countries there can be found priests of many denominations who will assure their listeners there is no persecution of the church in Germany or in the occupied countries.

Recently a priest of Polish extraction, one Krawczyk, who had been suspended some years previously from the exercise of his orders by Cardinal Bertram of Breslaw, was in Portugal trying to win support for the Nazis from that Roman Catholic country. Others can be found in South America and the United States. Their numbers and the insistence of their propaganda will vary only with whatever temporary needs Herr Hitler may have to achieve his policies under the cloak of championship of religion.

Storms Gather on Path of Aggressor



By a Staff Artist

Wake of Conquest in Noisy Turbulence

Spontaneous eruptions in practically all countries dominated by the German conqueror show that the Nazi hold on the subjugated countries is precarious. Map shows the main points of unrest in the various parts of Europe.

Hitler's Unaimed Masterpiece; Ring of Unrest Around Reich

The following account of the state of unrest in Nazi-controlled Europe comes from an authority in this country who is in close touch with events in the various parts of Europe.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adolf Hitler has accomplished what no one before him could do. He has united all classes and all nations of the Balkans and Eastern Europe in one front—bound together by a common and burning desire to rid themselves of everything Nazi.

The Balkan nations did not band themselves together in defense against Hitler's drive to the East when they were free. But they have united in revolt since they have been conquered, and there are now clear signs of an increasingly strong underground movement in all the Balkan countries.

Up to a year ago or so, Germany could be sure of the support of the strong nationalistic, semi-Fascist elements in Eastern Europe. Today these same nationalists in the Nazi-occupied countries, and particularly in the east of Europe, have only one aim: to throw off the yoke of the Germans. Many of their internal differences have not disappeared. They do not fight shoulder to shoulder.

But for the moment their own differences are set aside and they fight along parallel lines.

High Hopes Disappointed

That is what happened in Rumania, where the Iron Guard, trained and fostered for years by the Nazis, has now turned against them since their hopes had been disappointed. They expected to build a powerful, Fascist Rumania with the help of the Germans. Instead the Nazis have forced them to give up Transylvania because that was what the Hungarians had asked as the price for help to Germany, and finally, Herr Hitler has found it necessary virtually to occupy Rumania in order to continue his drive to the East.

In Yugoslavia the war has been over for about half a year, but grim fighting continues. Last week a report that passed the German censor, disclosed that in one single Yugoslavian village guerrillas had killed 398 Germans within a few weeks.

Small columns of these Yugoslavian patriots attack Nazi supply columns by day and by night. Fascists do not dare appear unprotected in dark streets or in the country.

An official report of the German News Agency, DNB, announced several weeks ago that Capt. Miji Babitch, Aide to the Croation pro-German Chief of State, Dr. Ante Pavelitch, was "killed in a skirmish" with Serb guerrillas.

There is more evidence of the hard time the Germans and their friends are having in Yugoslavia. Sabotage has resulted in tremendous damage to railroads and industrial plants. The most terriffic act of sabotage—as will be remembered—was the blowing up of the whole ammunition depot in the fort of Smederevo, killing and injuring 6,000 persons and destroying almost half of the town. The retaliation of the Nazis who have burned a whole town as a punishment has stirred only more and more bitterness.

Since the outbreak of the Russo-German war, opposition to the Nazis has greatly gained in Yugoslavia. There has always been a strong pro-Russian, although not pro-Soviet sentiment in Yugoslavia.

The ruling group in the Balkan Kingdom was afraid of the Soviet but knowing the Pan-Slavic feeling of the people, they made Yugoslavia the center of anti-Bolshevik Russian groups. Yugoslavia did not recognize the Soviet and the Russian Embassy in Belgrade still had the Czarist emblem over its front door, more than one year ago. Apprehensive of Nazi aims in 1940, Yugoslavia opened diplomatic relations with the Soviet. Now both, the pro-Russian conservatives and the pro-Bolsheviks have turned against the Nazis.

A similar situation exists in the neighboring Kingdom of Bulgaria. There, too, the Pan-Slavic feeling has always been very strong, and in contrast to Yugoslavia, there has also always been a very strong Communist Party. But it was suppressed by the ruling class. As in Yugoslavia, the peasants are extremely poor and there is a large distinction between the privileged and under-privileged classes. The under-privileged have always looked to Russia—the big Slavic brother—for help.

Although today there are indications that Bulgaria is bargaining—or being forced to bargain—with the Nazis, there is every reason to blieve that the peasants, constituting the great majority of Bulgarians, would oppose from the beginning any agreement with the Nazis which would be directed against the Russians.

Aim at Communications

Thus, while the Russian campaign continues, the Yugoslavs and Bulgars—and even the Greeks who have little Slavic strains, the Poles in the North, and the non-Slavic Rumanians in the East, are likely to go on doing a thorough job of disrupting the vital, long drawn-out German lines of communications with the army in Russia, interfering with production, ruining stored raw material and playing havoc with the intricate German war machine. Together with the trouble brewing in the West and North, this slowly but steadily increasing uprising may prove fatal for the Nazis even without a major military defeat. It may bring about the collapse of the Russian front.

Even darker than this prospect for the Nazis in the near future, that is to say the next year or two, is the prospect in the more distant future for the German nation.

The Nazi oppression which the Eastern people have suffered at the hands of the Nazis promises to kindle an even stronger nationalism in all classes of all nations.

This would be particularly so in Eastern Europe. The Slavic nations have fought for centuries to get rid of the German—or German-Austrian—overlords. Finally, they were successful in 1918. Today they are having the worst experience with German rule in all their history.

As a result these Slavic peoples — Yugoslavs, Bulgars, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Russians and even perhaps the non-Slavic States of the Balkans—may be expected to create one solid block—if not political at least in sentiment—against everything that is German. Such a Pan-Slavic unity has been feared by Germany for centuries. In some form or other it will come true after this war.

U. S. Business Consultants

Specially trained business consultants will soon be stationed in 12 regional offices of the Department of Commerce.

Three Czech Generals Executed by Nazis

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—An attempted revolt by a Czech Army group seeking to throw off German rule and restore independence in dismembered Czechoslovakia was disclosed today with the announcement that 24 persons, including three former generals, have been shot in Bohemia-Moravia on order of a German court-martial.

They were accused of trying to "forcefully separate the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia from the Reich."

The three former military leaders, Army Gen. Josef Bily, Division Gen. Hugo Votja, and Brig.-Gen. Franz Horacek, were described as "leading men in the opposition group which had as its goal the reestablishment of an independent Czech State."

The executions followed by not more than 48 hours the proclamation of a state of civil emergency by Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the S. S. Security Service, who took over the position of Protector of Bohemia-Moravia from Baron Konstantin von Neurath on Sept. 27.

The German news agency DNB quoted the Czech press to the effect that itinerant groups of Czechs had been going around the Protectorate buying and collecting arms of all sorts.

Arms Buyers Executed

Ladislaus Komzak and Wendel Franc, named especially as members of the wandering arms buyers, were among those shot.

DNB said the revolt in which the arms were to be used against Germans was scheduled to come off soon.

Others who fell under volleys of Nazi executioners were Franz Vins, Johann Pestuka, Jaromir Dedlacek and Dusan Hubert, all of Prague and all described as "leading Communists."

Names and descriptions of the others executed were not given by DNB, as was the case of six persons earlier announced as executed for acts of terrorism and resistance to Germany.

There was no indication as to whether these six were among the total of 24 who were executed.

Authorities steadfastly denied that the former generals were included until the DNB dispatch was released. They insisted that things were in the best order in the six districts of Bohemia-Moravia placed under civil emergency law.

The fate of the Czech Premier, Alois Elias, who was arrested on a charge of premeditating high treason, still was undisclosed. Upon his arrest, he was turned over to the German People's Court for sentence—and from this Court's verdict appeals may be carried only to Adolf Hitler.

In the short history of the Nazi Protectorate this was the second time that shots have silenced Czech patriots. The first time was in November, 1939, when a dozen Czech students were shot as "an example."

Authorized Germans insisted that in the latest purge the number of arrests was "very low—far under 100."

Public Told Little

All the German public knew of developments in the Protectorate were two brief announcements, that Herr Heydrich had been appointed Protector and that General Elias had been arrested.

Even these brief announcements were printed on inside pages of German newspapers.

Questions by foreign correspondents as to who wouuld take Herr Heydrich's place high in the German secret police, who would succeed Premier Elias, or whether any other important Czechs had been arrested remained unanswered.

The authoritative commentary, Dienst Aus Deutschland, said the Czech press unanimously regarded the moves as a last warning to the Czech people.

Dienst reported Czech newspapers said "measures now instituted undoubtedly will serve to clear the atmosphere and establish order in the Protectorate."

The news service expressed the opinion that only small groups in Bohemia and Moravia were involved in seditious activity and that these were being prompted by foreign sources.

That alert Gestapo activity preceded Herr Heydrich's appointment, and his prompt declaration of a state of emergency, was indicated in the official gazette, Deutscher Reichsanzeiger. It published a decree by the Gestapo at Prague dated Sept. 23, confiscating the property of 45 Czechs.

There was no indication that foreign correspondents would be permitted to attend General Elias' trial.

Aerial Torpedo Hits Nelson As Rome Planes Raid Convoy

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The British Admiralty said today an aerial torpedo hit on the battleship Nelson, loss of a fighter plane crew, and sinking of a merchant ship constituted the only cost of moving an important convoy through the Central Mediterranean under a week-end running attack by Italian planes.

Thirteen of the raiders were declared to have been destroyed.

[Italians claimed Sept. 29 that three British cruisers and at least three merchantmen were sunk and that a battleship believed to be the Nelson was damaged. They acknowledged that eight Italian planes were missing but said six British planes had fallen.

Il Giornale d'Italia asserted today that the east-bound British convoy which was attacked by the Italian air force in the Mediterranean last Saturday turned back to the west and failed to make its passage through the Mediterranean.]

A torpedo launched by one of the Fascist raiders Sept. 27 slightly reduced the speed of the Nelson, it was said, but there were no casualties among her crew of about 1,360 men.

The Nelson is a vessel of 33,950 tons. She was commissioned in 1925 and normally carries a complement of 1,361.

During the operations, it was asserted, reports were received that an Italian naval force was at sea but when the British began a search it took evasive action and escaped.

The Italians said the battleship was hit on the bow by the torpedo.

The important convoy was shadowed and later attacked in the Central Mediterranean, it was said, by three groups of torpedo planes with fighter escorts.

Bevin Optimistic

LONDON, Sept. 30 (BPS)—Five months ago 100 ships awaited repairs in British shipyards but today they are being reconditioned almost as soon as they arrive, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin declared recently.

He added: "When we took stock last February, the position was desperately serious. Now I am happy to say that not only have we kept up imports and maintained food supplies, but our material position is better than at the outbreak of war."

Warship at Yard

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—The 9,400-ton British cruiser Manchester is at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for "a general refit," it was announced today by Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, Commandant of the Yard.

The Manchester, commanded by Captain H. Drew, and carrying a complement of approximately 700 officers and men, is the second British warship to visit the yard for repairs or other purposes. Last week the Navy disclosed officially that the battleship Resolution had undergone repairs here.

The Manchester, Rear Admiral Watson's announcement said, is one of a class of modern heavy cruisers mounting twelve 6-inch guns and having a speed of 32 knots. The last built of eight ships in the Southampton class, she was begun in March, 1936, commissioned in April, 1937, and completed in April, 1938.

Eire to Tighten Food Economy But Hunger Is Not Expected

DUBLIN (AP)—Neutral Eire is tightening its belt for a hard winter.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has warned his country that because of its geographical situation it must suffer the effects of a virtual blockade.

"We are not going to go hungry," asserted Agricultural Minister James Ryan, "but there are a lot of things we may have to do without."

Most serious shortage may be of British coal. Stocks in the country are very low. Some merchants are unable to supply their customers with the meager ration of a quarter ton a month. The railways are feeling the pinch and services have been curtailed.

Something approaching dismay has resulted from the declaration of the President of the Board of Trade in London that "not a single ton of coal which could be used at home would be exported unless under overwhelming national considerations."

In this difficult situation the Eire Government is directing an intense drive for increased production of peat, present in the Irish bogs in millions of tons. But it remains to be seen whether, in the absence of coal, peat can be produced in sufficient quantities to keep all the home fires burning.

Petrol is still being imported in small quantities. Private motorists receive an average of about four gallons a month, and the result is that most of the private cars are off the road. Dublin City bus services have been reduced. No bus now runs after 11 p. m., after which the city center is deserted.

Harvest prospects are good. Experts say there will be sufficient wheat to last throughout the winter, though there may have to be a mixture wth other cereals to make bread, already of a slightly brownish color. There is a greater acreage under potatoes than for many years and a good crop seems assured.

Tea still is rationed at a half ounce per person per week. The sugar ration is one pound per person per week. Coffee is almost unobtainable. Cocoa is becoming scare. Rice is doled out in small packets by shopkeepers, who say they don't know where the next lot is coming from.

When present supplies of American tinned fruits are exhausted, there may be none to follow. We may have to eat our meat without salt, possibly without pepper.

Here are some other things the Irish housewife may have to do without in the near future:

Vinegar, sauces, chutneys, jellies, baking powders, dried fruits, paints and polishes and creams, paraffin—and every week adds new commodities to the list.

In short, as one leading Dublin businessman puts it, "It's goodbye to fancy fare and a lot of other things besides. But we won't be hungry, and that's something to be thankful for."

'Fair Rents' Group Has Little to Do

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 30 (AP)—South Bend's Fair Rents Committee, set up to keep rents from rising in the national defense boom, asked Mayor Jesse I. Pavey in a letter to "give us an honorable discharge."

"There seems to be little effort, at least little success, upon the part of the Government in keeping prices down on other commodities," wrote the Chairman, the Rev. Frank E. Davison, "and the landlord feels that he is being discriminated against if he is asked to keep his rent as it was on Sept. 1, 1940."

That was the "fair rent" date fixed upon when the Mayor established the negotiating body at the request of the Office of Price Administration last June. Only 35 tenants sought the committee's help.

Waldorf-Astoria Marks Birthday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The tenth anniversary of the opening of the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, known the world over, is being celebrated here today.

Chief observance in celebration of the event will be a ball for the benefit of the United Service Organizations tomorrow night at the main ballroom of the hotel. At the opening of the new structure, Park Avenue at Forty-ninth Street, more than 12,000 persons attended the reception and preview. President Hoover, who has stopped there many times since then, radiocast an address of welcome from the White House in Washington. Representatives of government, society the stage and finance were present in great numbers.

The predecessor of the present Waldorf-Astoria was torn down to make way for the Empire State Building. This hotel, built in 1893, was—as its successor has been since—the stopping place of American Presidents, public figures and distinguished visitors to this country, including kings, princes, generals, presidents, premiers, and ambassadors.

Peer and Peeress Advertise for Job

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 30

Conventional Londoners got a shock today when they read the following advertisement in the personal column of the Times:

"Middle-aged peer peeress, energetic, capable, former with military business experience good linguist, latter good organizer and two half years general nursing experience. Desire suitable employment together with accommodation. No salary."

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—September 30, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Eleanor Wilson, the Only Woman Secretary of the YMCA, Tells How Navy Wives' Club Began

By Elizabeth Richey Dessez

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The only fully accredited woman secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. smiled at me from behind a workmanlike desk in the National Council's headquarters in New York. "What phase of my work did you want particularly to talk to me about?" she asked.

I had called to learn more about the work Eleanor Wilson was doing for wives of enlisted men in the United States Navy. But first I wanted to know how this five-foot blonde girl with the soft, rapid, fluent speech had got the position she holds in one of the world's greatest social organizations, a position hitherto held only by men.

Miss Wilson explained, in reply to my question: "I am here because I helped to organize the Navy Wives' Clubs of America. And I started the clubs because the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in San Diego, California, gave me the opportunity."

Began With Business Job

Eight years ago Eleanor Wilson took a position in the business office of the San Diego Y. M. C. A. She saw no future for herself or for any other woman in the organization, but her own work of fund raising for philanthropic groups was temporarily at a standstill. She wanted work and she wanted to serve. She was to learn that opportunity may await one in very unexpected places.

What awaited Eleanor Wilson, when she began her work in San Diego was a daily queue of young women who came to the Y for money left for them by their sailor husbands. "At first the lines were short," Miss Wilson told me. "Then suddenly the wives began to come in crowds—girls and women of an unusually fine type. These newcomers were well groomed and well dressed. They spoke good English; their manners were easy. Obviously they were from representative American families. What had happened in the Navy? I learned that the new educational program for enlisted men had been launched; and that in every part of the country high school graduates, and also men whose college careers had been interrupted, and others who could not get jobs in the disordered days of the 1930's, were enlisting for a service that assured six years' employment, steady pay, and a trade to take back into civilian life. As I looked at these young men who were hurrying in and out of the Y. M. C. A. building, I realized that the old sea-dog type of sailor, and the lad with a sweetheart in every port, were on their way out of our naval service. They were being replaced by fine, intelligent young men—a cross section of American youth. And half of this new personnel were married."

Navy Wives Are Brave

In the days that followed, Miss Wilson learned too that navy life develops courage, resourcefulness, and initiative in women as well as men. She said she could tell me stories all day to back up that statement. She did tell me of the little bride who came all the way to California from Norfolk, Virginia, by bus, to be with her new husband before his ship sailed. She traveled night and day; and two hours before she got to San Diego the slim gray destroyer slipped out of the harbor to join the fleet in Hawaiian waters. She took the blow standing. There was money for her at the Y, and within the week she started back across the continent to Norfolk.

Then there was the young mother who drove from a town in Illinois with three children—one only three months old. Her husband's ship was somewhere in the Pacific at battle practise—no one knew for how long. Her money gave out; and she was put out of a furnished room by an unpatriotic landlady. For three nights she and the children slept in the family car parked on the city's streets. She couldn't ask for charity, she told the Chaplain—Jim wouldn't want her to. The Navy Relief loan fund had been depleted by excess demands upon it. But an officer on the Naval Station advanced the money that was needed; and this family had food and shelter until the ships came in and brought a husband and a pay check.

Loneliness Was a Problem

"These are not isolated incidents," Miss Wilson assured me. "They are all too common with families that travel so much on such close financial margins—and travel these families must if the members of them are to be together at all. The enlisted man's wife can, and does, manage on his pay of $56 per month, when she stays in one place. I don't know how she does it. She is the prize home economist."

But for the Navy wife, alone in a strange city, the problem of recreation and companionship is even more acute than that of finance. Miss Wilson had this fact driven home one day when a young wife came to ask her a question. "What can a girl do in this town, Miss Wilson? I came from a place where people work and help each other, but no one in San Diego knows I am here. I live in a furnished room—I haven't even any housekeeping to do. I am choosy about the movies I spend money on, and I can't walk and read all the time. Are all Navy towns like this?"

Eleanor Wilson passed these questions, asked by the lonely little Navy wife, on to the board of the Y. M. C. A. and to ranking naval officers on duty in San Diego. The Y gave her a year in which to study the situation, experiment, and find an answer.

I asked if she had organized the first club for Navy wives at this time. "I did not really have to organize our first club—the one that supplied a pattern for the others. It just grew out of the need of youth for companionship and fun," she replied. "My office at the Y served as a meeting place—a place where the Navy wives could get to know each other; and they organized the club themselves. As their first club activity they chose sewing, since some of the wives would soon be needing layettes. The Chaplain supplied a bolt of cloth; and a sewing class was formed. Next it was discovered that some tired mothers of pre-school children needed afternoons off; so a committee was got together to take these children to the park on certain afternoons. A little later, cooking classes were held in the home of a member who was a permanent enough resident to have a kitchen. The young wife who had come to me that day with the question which had launched the club began writing book reviews. Soon she got others to join what became a very alive literary group. Other things unfolded; and soon we had outgrown the office of the Family Service Director—who was yours truly."

The Organization Grew

Before that year of probation was over, the Navy Wives' Club of San Diego had a charter and a program that combined social service, culture, and recreation. Eleanor Wilson was president of the Junior Division of the California Federation of Women's Clubs. And she culled from their program, and that of the Junior League work, all that could be adapted to the requirements of a transient group. Before that year was ended, also, she had procured the use of the Y for the Navy Wives' Club, the use of the Y gymnasium, swimming pool, and game room one day each week.

Within a few years, Navy Wives' Clubs were established in the other naval districts all over the country. The Army and Navy Division of the Y. M. C. A., convinced of the value of this service to the "women behind the men behind the guns," has opened the doors of its buildings to them. Membership is transferable and there are no dues. There are 38 clubs. There were 40 but, Miss Wilson told me regretfully, the Shanghai and Manila clubs have had to give up their charters. The State Department called all their members home.

Eleanor Wilson is a member of the national board of the Navy Wives' Clubs of America. She attends and speaks at the national conventions; the fourth will be held this year.

I asked her if the clubs had fulfilled the purpose for which they were formed. Had they come up to her hopes and expectations? She thinks they have, but their scope is limited. A woman who goes from Long Beach, California, to Boston, Massachusetts, to be with her husband finds at the end of her transcontinental trek what she did not find a few years ago—a welcome, companionship, a place to make contacts, a place to work and play. But she is still a stranger in the community in which she is a temporary resident. Here, Miss Wilson asserts, is a task that should be taken up by women's organizations in communities where the Navy is based.

Her Hobby

Miss Wilson glanced at her watch; we had been talking for an hour. "Is there time," I asked, "to tell me when you came to the national headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., and what the other phases of your work are?"

"I have been here since June, 1940," she replied. "I came east to attend a conference on ways and means to meet the needs of the armed forces; and I have been here ever since. I was loaned to the United Services Organization for a while. You see," she continued, "I am working for the the United Services Organizations things. The agencies represented in the USO are studying our clubs; they may start similar ones for the Army wives."

I got up to go. "There is one question you haven't asked me—one that every interviewer asks," she said with a smile. "You don't know what my hobby is." I had not supposed that this amazing young woman had time for a hobby; and I said so.

"Well, I have. It is writing. All my life I've wanted to write. And every week I send a Social Column back to the San Diego paper. And it is social meaning society; not social meaning good works." She was chuckling.

I left Miss Wilson's office with the comforting conviction that the wives of our service men were on the way to have a break in this war—that they were, in fact, getting almost as much attention as they deserve.

Seidman

Before Eleanor Wilson (lower left) helped to organize the Navy Wives' Clubs of America, Navy wives often led a lonely life in the Navy towns to which they moved as they followed their husbands from port to port. But now they find companionship and recreational opportunities in these clubs. Upper left—When the ship is in port, the club gives a dance, thus breaking the monotony for the wives who have been waiting alone. Upper right—Admitted for the first time to the precincts and privileges of the Y. M. C. A. in Long Beach, Calif., the wives are enjoying a game of shuffleboard in the sunshine. Lower right—The ping-pong table at the Long Beach Y. M. C. A. is an ever-popular gathering place for the Navy wives.

Building Home Happiness

Readers of the "Building Home Happiness" series, which appeared on this page a short time ago, were invited to send in letters telling how they had met similar problems in their married experience. Many helpful letters have come in, and we wish we had room on the Today's Woman page to share all of them with our readers. Today we print the first of the six letters chosen for publication.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

"Watch out for jealousy," was the only advice my mother gave me after I was married, "for it can make you unhappier than anything else."

I have always been socially shy. Large crowds terrify me, and though I talk easily in small groups, I could never master the art of light repartee. My reserve gained me the reputation of being "snooty," which only made me more self-conscious. I thought my husband was like me, for during our lightning courtship after I came to New York to carve out a career, we spent most of our time alone.

But when we were married, things changed. A poor, bewildered bride in a strange city, I had to be hostess to the many acquaintances my husband made in years of living in New York. Most of them were his age, 10 years older than I, and experienced exponents of an entirely different style of entertaining than I had known in a midwestern town. My husband didn't realize how I suffered. He only wanted me to meet his friends.

Social grace is second nature to him, and I began to hate the way he acted in company. Sitting like a stone in a corner, I would watch his antics. I thought he was making a fool of himself to get a few laughs.

He accused me of not liking his friends. It was no use explaining I was timid and shy. One who is naturally easy with people can't understand that. I found myself inventing excuses to avoid giving or accepting invitations. My husband said I was building a fence around him. He insisted he had to have outside contacts. I begged him to go to parties without me, and bitter arguments ensued.

Right there another marriage might have been wrecked, if we hadn't been so determined to make a success of ours that we were both willing to give in a little. Looking deep within myself, I realized I had grown jealous of his ability to be the "life of the party."

Then I heard a woman tell of overcoming social shyness by going to each party prepared to "give." I decided to try it. The next party we attended started off with my husband's boisterous gaiety dominating everything. I sank back in despair into my silent, miserable corner. But, as I sat there, I felt there must be someone who needed what I had to give, too. The only possibility seemed to be a man who was sitting aloof and bored across the room. Fear gripped me at the thought of approaching such a supercilious person. But I gathered my courage, made my way to his side, and plunged into some kind of talk.

Lo and behold! It developed his wife was a "life of the party," too, and he was used to being unable to attract anyone's attention. He liked my kind of conversation, quiet and thoughtful, and we discussed books and plays and world events, and were surprised when supper was announced.

Afterwards the bridge-players, including my husband and my new friend's wife, sat gladly down to their tables, and the rest of us were left to fend for ourselves as usual. Still undaunted, I called for a table and a deck of cards and taught the group a simple game I knew. The play began disinterestedly, so I began to draw people out as I had observed my husband do, and soon our table was having so much fun the bridge-players joined us whenever they were "dummies," and could hardly be coaxed back to their own game.

I went home exhausted, but with a wonderful, triumphant feeling of accomplishment. I saw then why my husband enjoyed parties so much. He worked so hard making other people happy that he made himself happiest of all.

Now at parties my husband and I each go off in our own way to find those who need what we have to give. Afterward, when we are alone again, we have a wealth of experiences to share. He no longer feels I am demanding too much of his time and attention. And I am no longer jealous. Everywhere I go I find people who need cheering, if I just forget myself long enough to look for them.

(Mrs.) X

When Johnny Opens His School Lunch Box Let Him Find Something Different

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With schoolhouse bells ringing once again, many a mother is confronted with the daily problem of the school lunch box. If you're anything like most of the mothers we know, you'll start off with a bang. The first few days, or even weeks, it's easy to plan interesting lunches for your youngster. Then it gets harder to introduce variety.

One clever young woman we know insures her grade school child's interest in the lunch from home by hiding a "surprise" in the box each day. Sometimes it's a taffy apple for dessert, a marshmallow "face," or a prune stuck with toothpicks to make a tiny figure. It may even be a lollipop or a candy bar. This applies to younger children, but the older ones will welcome the novelty of a new sandwich filling or an unusual kind of cookie. Gaily colored napkins also introduce a welcome note.

Sandwiches have universal acceptance as the backbone of the lunch box. Add to them a fruit and dessert, and you have a lunch which can be supplemented in the school cafeteria with a hot soup or beverage. It's easy to pack salads or juicy fruits like applesauce or puddings or custards if you use small covered paper cups from the ten cent store. If you like, you can include a small thermos jug in the lunch box, filled with a hot dish. However, in most urban schools at least, such foods are available from the cafeteria for "piecing in" the lunch from home.

Your child's tastes will naturally guide you. However, here are several lists of suggestions. When you're at a loss for an idea, perhaps one of these will help you.

Cheese Sandwiches

American Cheese and Bacon: Combine ½ cup grated American cheese, ¼ cup minced cooked bacon, few drops onion juice, 1 tablespoon minced pickles, 3 tablespoons mayonnaise.

Cream Cheese and Chipped Beef: Combine ½ cup ground chipped beef with ⅔ cup cream cheese.

Cottage Cheese Sandwiches: Combine cottage cheese with chopped dried fruit, nuts, diced tomato, finely chopped pickles, preserves, jams, marmalades, honey, or relish. It is also good with chopped vegetables like carrots, radishes, green pepper, lettuce, or with finely chopped bacon, ham, or peanut butter.

Meat Sandwiches

Bacon-Pimento: Combine 7 crisp slices of bacon which have been chopped, 1 pimento which has been chopped, and ¼ cup mayonnaise.

Veal and Carrot: This one is grand for using leftover cold veal. Combine ½ cup chopped cooked veal with ½ cup grated carrot, dash of salt and pepper, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, and 3 tablespoons mayonnaise.

Ham and Peanut Butter: Mix 1 can ready-to-eat ham paste with about 2 tablespoons peanut butter. Spread on rye bread with lettuce.

Meal-in-One Special: Spread whole wheat bread with butter, then a thin layer of cole slaw which is not too moist. Top the salad with a slice of cold meat, and cover with a slice of whole wheat bread.

Vegetable Sandwiches

Carrot and Raisin: This mixture is excellent on cracked wheat or oatmeal bread. Grate two carrots, add ½ cup chopped raisins, ½ cup peanut butter, and mayonnaise to moisten.

Apple and Celery: Try canned Boston brown bread for this one. Mix ½ cup chopped celery, ½ cup chopped apple, 2 teaspoons lemon juice, ¼ cup nuts, and mayonnaise to moisten.

One very good way to give the lunch box spice is to make use of all the variety breads on the market. If you use white bread, enriched bread is a better buy, but don't forget to include whole wheat, graham, cracked wheat, raisin, Boston brown bread, corn bread, or any of a dozen others in your sandwich plans.

Now for desserts. These should be easy to pack. Brownies, cookies, cake, jelly roll, graham crackers spread with chocolate, candy, taffy apples, fig or apricot squares, lumps of maple sugar, raisins, prunes, or sugared nuts travel well and make excellent desserts. One of our favorite recipes is for All-Bran Brownies.

All-Bran Brownies

⅓ cup shortening
1 teaspoon vanilla
⅓ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups sugar
2 eggs, beaten
2 squares (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate
½ cup All-Bran cereal
⅓ cup flour
1 cup broken nut meats

Combine shortening, salt, and vanilla, and blend. Add sugar and cream well. Add beaten eggs and mix thoroughly. Melt chocolate and add. Add cereal and let stand until most of moisture is taken up. Add flour and nuts. Spread in well-greased pans. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes. Cut in squares. Makes 16 brownies.

If you are going to make the lunch box an easy task, try to utilize in it the same dessert you are serving the family for lunch at home.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Test Yourself on This One!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mason City, Iowa

Are you a test-yourself fadist? Do you sit in street cars and read the "do you know's?" printed in the placard advertisements across the car, and do you search yourself to the very marrow finding out if you measure up? Here is a list not seen in any street car. I made it up myself. Try it on yourself, and see what percentage you get. Remember, though, no cheating!

DO YOU EVER

1. Corner your lawyer or your dentist at a social event and pump him for a little professional information?

2. Phone your society editor an item about yourself or children and later "wonder where she got it"?

3. Insist that you've read all the latest books when you've actually just skimmed the reviews?

4. Tell your family never to use your manicure scissors for anything but the purpose intended, then proceed to snip string and cardboard with them, yourself?

5. Determine to give your nice little hairdresser a really grand present next Christmas; then, as the time gets shorter and your expenses longer, compromise with a hanky because "no one ever has too many"?

6. Tell your children just before dinner to keep out of the cookie jar, then snitch one yourself?

7. Keep the large bottle of olives or vanilla your grocer sends you by mistake, "forgetting" to exchange them for the small size ordered and charged to your account, but rush to the telephone if such a thing happens in reverse?

8. Profess and display great fastidiousness, but cling doggedly to a terrible pair of old bedroom slippers?

9. Resolve in October to get busy at once on your February 10th club lesson, only to call for pencils, paper, and dictionaries the night of Feb. 9th?

10. Write a long letter full of underscored words to the city store which sent you the wrong size or color, then feel let down by the short, courteous answer you get in return?

11. Tell your local photographer exactly how to arrange your family group?

12. Mutter to yourself all those withering things you might have said to that impertinent young thing? In fact, do you go in for muttering in a big way?

Do you ever do any of these things? No fooling? You do? All of them? Then move over, sister, you're just like the rest of us.

Tallulah Lou

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Uncle Sam Says:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thriftiness in homemaking is becoming more popular with every rise in food prices. It has become part of the nation-wide movement to get the most out of the country's ample food supply by purchasing and preparing food with care and economy.

Buy your food on the basis of advance meal plans for the family for a certain period and use notes—mental or written—as you shop.

Train yourself to look for and read government grade labels and other information for purchasers of packaged goods.

Take all the fat trimmings with your cut of meat and use them in cooking. Leftover fats and drippings can be used again if they are stored in a dry, cool, dark place to prevent their becoming rancid.

When you boil food, use as little water as possible and raise the temperature to the boiling point as rapidly as possible.

Start cooking frozen vegetables and fruits while they are still frozen.

Serve raw frozen fruits immediately after thawing.

Do not warm up leftovers and serve them a second time unless you use them in new dishes such as scalloped mixtures, soups, or stews, so that they will seem like something different and be more appetizing.

* * *

American farmers raised 1½ billion pounds of peanuts last year. About one-half of this crop was eaten by the public in sweets, as roasted or salted nuts, or as peanut butter. One-third was made into peanut oil and the remainder was kept on the farm to be eaten by farm families, or to be used as seed or feed for farm animals.

Farmers get lower prices for the surpluses that are milled into oil than they do for peanuts sold to be eaten, and so they are glad to have their crop bought to be processed as roasted or salted nuts or peanut butter.

It is very easy to make peanut butter at home. Two cups of shelled nuts make one-half pound of butter. Roast the peanuts in a slow oven (300° F.), stirring occasionally. Shell them, remove the skins and grind them twice in your meat grinder, using the finest blade. Add salt to taste and a little table oil. Make a small quantity at a time because peanut butter tastes better fresh.

* * *

Less tender and less expensive cuts of meat for stews, pot roasts, and Swiss steak can be made tender and tasty by proper cooking. Use slow, long cooking with some liquid. Acids of fruits and vegetables tenderize meat. Cook with tomatoes or place the meat in a mixture of vinegar or lemon juice and oil for several hours before cooking. Another method of tenderizing meat, to be used when you are pressed for time, is to grind the meat or pound it to break up the connective tissues.

An Easy Gift To Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An ingenious young woman of my acquaintance fashions the most charming little hanging baskets from coconut shells. After buying a fresh coconut, instead of cracking it, removing the meat and throwing away the shell in the usual manner, she takes a sharp saw and neatly saws off the top of the coconut about two inches or so from the tip. Then she carefully removes the meat, which comes out easily, she says, if it is picked out a little piece at a time. With a small auger she bores two holes, one on either side of the shell, a little below where the top was sawed off. These holes are used for the cord or chain by which the basket is hung when it is completed. At the bottom of the shell there is a soft spot, which she pokes open to form a hole for drainage.

Finally she fills the shell with rich earth, and plants in it trailing pink begonia, wandering Jew, Vinca, and other pretty vining plants. These coconut shell baskets are very attractive when hung in a sunny window or on a porch. The young woman has made many of them for gifts.

K. D. B.

New Cream Deodorant safely Checks Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.

Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!

ARRID

39¢ a jar — At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

Roosevelt and Hull Agree On Neutrality Act Revision

Continued from Page 1

with this symbol of "neutrality" was further evidenced in the radio address by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas who as Chairman of the influential Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, is the Government's Congressional spokesman on foreign policy.

The Administration's move frankly to invite Congress to put the Neutrality Act to one side is likewise supported by Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, who has indicated that outright repeal will have his backing, although as in the past the main opposition to the President's position will come from the Republican minority.

Connally's Plea

An old-style orator who delights to pour on the words, Senator Connally accompanied his indorsement of the Neutrality Act changes with a scathing denunciation of Hitler:

"He sinks our ships wherever they may be. He sends his lurking submarines into our defensive waters. He defies us. He murders our citizens. He assassinates our ships."

Senator Connally contended that the establishment of combat zones under the Neutrality Act had failed in its purpose since Germany proceeded to attack and sink American ships whether they were in a combat zone or not. He argued that in repealing these restrictions the United States would simply be recovering its rights under international law.

Wishful Thinking

Senator Connally declared that it was the most ostrich-like, head-in-the-sand wishful thinking to believe for a moment that Hitler has no designs to conquer the United States or the other Western Hemisphere Nations.

"To these credulous minds I would point to the trials in the courts of the United States in New York of a horde of Nazi spies," he said. "If Hitler has no designs upon the United States; if he broods no injury to our people; if he contemplates no hostile action against us, why does he fill our land with spies to practice their espionage and sabotage, and to poison the minds of those of our citizens who may be unsuspecting and credulous.

"I point to Nazi infiltration into the countries of South America. The press has lately informed the world of the discovery of Nazi intrigue and Nazi conspiracy against a number of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. These Republics, vigilant and jealous of their sovereignty, have discovered these plots and these nests of treason, and have taken steps to extirpate them.

"If Hitler has no designs upon the sovereignty, upon the security and upon the territory and institutions of Latin America, why does he set up foci of infection to spread his poisonous doctrines throughout the constitutional systems and the life of our Latin-American friends and neighbors?

"All of these revelations, this unmasking to our gaze of the stark and naked menace of Hitler and his Nazi terrorism, have convinced civilized men who love their country, who hate conquest and oppression, to determine that Hitler and his Nazi terrorism must be destroyed.

Challenge to Rights

"Hitler seeks to dominate both the land and the sea. His denial of the right of other Nations to sail the seas is a challenge to our undeniable rights and a threat to overthrow and destroy them."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman held that the time is at hand because of "Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare" to reassert the doctrine of the freedom of the seas, to use the Navy to protect that freedom and to refuse to accept the dictatorship of Hitler as to where American merchantmen may exercise that freedom.

"Shall we," he asked, "at the ukase of a would-be master of the world, abandon the sea? Shall we, at the edict of a would-be Napoleon, cringingly withdraw our commerce and our ships from the seas where all civilized nations for centuries have said they have a right to be?"

Combat Zones Fail

"The establishment of combat zones has failed. Hitler recognizes no combat zones. He sinks our ships wherever they may be. He sends his lurking submarines into our defensive waters. He defies us. He murders our citizens. He assassinates our ships.

"The repeal of the so-called Neutrality Act would not be unneutral. After its repeal the United States would be a neutral under international law. That Act prohibits the arming of our merchant ships.

"I favor the repeal of that provision. It is my view that merchant ships that are now being ruthlessly attacked upon the high seas, while on lawful business, ought to be allowed to arm for their necessary self-defense—for the defense of human lives upon their decks—for the defense of their property and their rights.

"In the interest of our own safety, for the preservation of free government and democracy in the world, the Congress of the United States enacted the Lease-Lend Act to extend aid in the form of arms, munitions, and ships to the Nations fighting against Hitler and his doctrines. That aid to be effective requires the delivery of arms, munitions and implements of war where they can be successfully employed. It takes ships, it requires cargoes, to deliver weapons to the embattled democracies.

National Policy

"Whatever the original views of any citizen may be with respect to the Lease-Lend Act, it has become a national policy. It is our country's policy. We should support it in unity and with vigor.

"It is, therefore, my further view that the so-called Neutrality Act should be amended with respect to the freedom of our ships to sail wherever they are permitted to sail under international law.

"I favor the removal of the ban against their entering combat zones or going on lawful missions to the ports of nations at war. These are our undeniable rights under the law of nations."

Where Trade Winds Refresh

The Ox Serves in Puerto Rico

Scenes like this are common around Ponce where many rustic carts, drawn by the patient ox, are seen loaded with sugar cane on its way to the near-by Mercedita Central, one of the island's largest sugar mills. Oxen are still the favorite beast of burden of the native farmers because of their great pulling power and their ability to negotiate the steep hillsides where much of the sugar is grown.

Puerto Rico Lures to Tropics Yet Keeps One on Soil of U. S.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Brisk autumn days are sending thoughts of tropical vacations through the minds of many Americans, and Puerto Rico with its many attractions is coming in for its share of consideration.

Because Uncle Sam holds the deed to this tropical island it is the favorite stopping place for hundreds of Americans who prefer to vacation on their own soil.

Although San Juan is the place where all of the cruise ships tie up when docking at the Island, Ponce, the second largest city, is worth a visit.

Those who have plenty of time can make the round trip from San Juan by automobile going down through Manati, Ciales, and Juana Diaz, and returning over the historic military highway first constructed nearly 400 years ago by the Spanish Army. The one-way ride takes three hours and covers 90 miles of spectacular mountain scenery, together with glimpses of the sugar cane and fruit country. If time is short the return trip can be made by plane, which requires only 20 minutes, because the straight line between Puerto Rico's largest cities is less than 40 miles.

Ponce is a quiet, comfortable community of about 60,000 population, noted for its beautiful Spanish and Puerto Rican señoritas, its gay social life, and charming architecture. The downtown streets are narrow and lined with balconies and luxuriant tropical trees and shrubs.

The return trip on the military highway, under mile-long arches of flamboyant trees, provides an ample glimpse of almost every attraction the tropics have to offer. Bougainvillea, hibiscus, and other colorful flowers spot the countryside in every direction. Coconut palms by the thousands sway in the ever-present trade winds to which Puerto Rico owes its mild climate the year around.

On each side of the road immediately after leaving the City are acres and acres of waving sugar cane, the fields teeming with the primitive carts pulled by native oxen side-by-side scores of tractors and huge steam-driven cable plows. So close do the 4,000-foot mountains come to the sea that in less than half an hour the motorist finds himself high above the Caribbean, which sparkles in the distance under the tropical sun. With hairpin curves every half mile and sheer drops far down into the lush valleys at the side of the road, the drive brings a new thrill with every turn in the road.

Flights Continued

Due to demands occasioned by travel in connection with the national preparedness program, United Airlines this autumn will retain all schedules operated during the peak summer months. United's autumn schedules call for flying 80,000 miles daily—an increase made necessary by traffic demands on both its coast-to-coast and Pacific Coast routes.

Can It Be?

From the Colorado Rockies comes the word that the next activity on the calendar is winter sports. Snow comes early and stays late on the towering peaks of the Rockies, which have been compared by international champions with the best slopes in Switzerland. Last spring at Aspen, Colo., where the national downhill and slalom championships were held, skiers from all over the world declared there was no better skiing anywhere than that offered by Rock Run. Colorado has a variety of ski slopes—some of them only a short distance from Denver. One popular slope is Hidden Valley, located just off the Trail Ridge Road near Estes Park. Another is on Pike's Peak, and some of the Nation's best cross-country skiing is said to be at Grand Lake. Colorado ski trails are conveniently reached by Middle Westerners via such fine trains as the Rocky Mountain Rocket, which provides fast, de luxe service from Chicago.

Mexico's Markets

There are markets and markets in Mexico, and it is up to the visitor to choose his favorite. Many Americans spend considerable time at San Juan Market, where you can hardly see the street for the flowers. So freshly picked are these flowers that the morning dew still clings to them. Also here are displayed luscious fruits, jewel-like in their perfection of form and coloring. If it's textiles you wish to purchase, visit "Lagunilla," where the glittering China Poblana costumes dangle overhead, their myriad sequins reflecting a million lights, like tiny stars in a tropical night. At "Merced" one can buy anything from second-hand bottles to first-hand clothing.

Library Experts Study Ways To Improve Reading Habits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 29—To improve the reading habits of the young, literature should be divorced from the mechanics of reading, only good books should be made available and browsing and borrowing processes should be as simple as possible, according to Carle Lewis, principal of the Warring School, Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Lewis told the final session of the first annual conference of the New York State Library Association here on Sept. 27 that a survey disclosed children were much more interested in adult magazines than in publications directed toward their age groups. Their interests primarily are in natural science, news of the day, aviation, safety, and visits to interesting places and hobbies, he said, adding that they were no longer interested in books on Indians or farms.

Rita M. Cowan, Field Staff Supervisor of the Committee on Civic Education for National Defense of the State Department of Education, declared that civic, social and governmental agencies and young people must be made to regard government as their business. She disclosed that this State has set up a program to link youth with government and government with youth working through schools with the support of existing youth organizations.

Miss Cowan said the program was operated in each community by a youth council, made up of representative young leaders who make plans to meet local needs. The programs include such projects as public health, recreation, civil action, government study, child care, nutrition, propaganda and news services for draftees.

Problem of Army Morale: Some Solutions Suggested

Continued from Page 1

big cities. But they took to the swamps fully as well as country boys. Their complaint, of course, is that there is nothing to do when they go to town, which down here usually means a country crossroads with perhaps two soda fountains and one movie house. Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of the VIIth Corps, which includes both 27th and 35th divisions, feels that most of his morale problem could be solved if he could get his units moved at least for a short time into the vicinity of some big city. The reaction of individual soldiers to the idea would seem to indicate that he is quite right.

What is often overlooked in discussing the morale of this army is that there have been far worse morale problems in American armies of the past than anything which exists today. Some of General Washington's best troops went "on strike" just before he crossed the Delaware. And a high percentage of the Union Army just put down their guns and walked home in the middle of the First Battle of Bull Run, because their enlistment period had expired. The New York draft riots during the Civil War and the wholesale purchasing of substitutes were conditions completely unparalleled in this army. Robert E. Lee had his difficulties of equal nature. There was an appalling percentage of desertions in the Confederate Army during the siege of Petersburg.

Speaks His Piece

The American soldier is never a man to let his grievances go unsung. He does it today with complete freedom. And he is bitter about his grievances. His major one is that he came into the Army to be a soldier and he doesn't get a chance to be one. What he usually means is that he has had very little, and sometimes no practice in shooting weapons. There are men who have never been on a rifle range. One said he had fired exactly 15 shots in 10 months service. Whole artillery batteries equipped with modern guns have never practiced with any but imaginary shells.

To a soldier shooting his gun is the sport in soldiering. In this respect the entire army is "sport starved." They simply don't get any ammunition and any chance to practice shooting. And its hard for a lot of them to appreciate that the marching, and sleeping in the field, and the life on maneuver is more important in making a soldier than the actual shooting of guns. Give them ammunition to practice with and morale will take a big jump up.

The same thing applies to equipment. The best morale is in the best equipped outfits. The spirit of the Air Corps and the morale of the Armored Divisions is excellent. You couldn't ask for anything better. Soldiering seems like something to a man who has good equipment to work with.

The Pay Issue

Low pay is a source of much complaint. Twenty-one dollars a month seems like very little to a man who had a good job in civilian life. It melts away in the first week and they have to wait until next pay day before they can go to town again. The $10 bonus after the first 12 months will help a lot, but one wonders whether the base pay is really enough for men who give up so much and endure so much in Army life.

Give the men the following things and morale can be forgotten. There simply wouldn't be any real morale problem:

Plenty of ammunition and full equipment.

Adequately trained, carefully selected and competent officers.

Higher pay.

More civilian appreciation of their sacrifices.

War.

No Army 'Purge'

LEESVILLE, La., Sept. 30 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff of Army General Headquarters, told high officers of the Second and Third Armies today "leadership and command can and must be improved" but that there would be "no drastic purge."

Warning that "time is fleeting," he called upon Army and division commanders to replace weak leaders with strong ones as soon as possible.

General McNair's discussion was restricted to about 1,000 officers and he issued a prepared statement.

A serious fault, General McNair declared, was disregard of the principle that commanders must make sure a road is safe from enemy fire before masses of troops are sent over it.

Other shortcomings which General McNair said were not corrected in the second week of maneuvers were:

Disregard of orders for complete blackout at night.

Spreading forces too thinly over too great a front and comparatively little skillful defensive action.

Inadequate scouting of opposing forces.

Failure of troops to be impressed by the danger from air attack.

General McNair complimented the Provisional Armored Corps—composed of the Second Armored Division and the Second Infantry Division—for a "fine feat" in crossing the Sabine River in the swift attack on Shereveport, La., that brought an end to the war games.

He said the maneuvers were "the fairest test short of war itself" and that the training value justified the cost. The Army's summer and fall maneuvers programs cost approximately $25,000,000.

Press and Radio Win Praise in Mock War

By the Associated Press

Leesville, La., Sept. 30

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff, general headquarters and director of the Louisiana maneuvers, today expressed his appreciation to the press and radio in his critique of the games. He said:

"Appreciation also is due the press. All elements — news, pictures and radio — strove only to give the true picture and it was a very real picture. The members who covered the maneuvers accepted the restrictions cheerfully, lived with the troops and earned in many ways the respect and gratitude of us all. We hope that they will come to see us often."

Eccles Bars Profiteering of All Kinds

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — Defense profiteering is an enemy to national morale in the national emergency, said Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve System, broadening his statement of yesterday, covering labor and farmers, to place special emphasis on big corporations today.

In continued testimony before the House Banking Committee in support of the pending price control bill, Mr. Eccles warned against defense profiteering, and urged heavy excess profits taxes to meet the situation and to head off inflation.

Yesterday Mr. Eccles indicated that he would broaden the pending bill to clamp down on artificially maintained farm prices. He also said that some means, whether legislative or not, should be found to convince labor that its best interest lies in stabilizing wages instead of making local demands that have no relation to the national picture. Today at the start of his resumed testimony he paid special attention to big corporations.

"If morale is to be maintained among the people as a whole it is extremely important that they be made to feel that they are being treated with complete fairness," Mr. Eccles declared.

"It does not sit very well when many corporations that are already very wealthy are reaping a further harvest out of this emergency." Corporations should set an example of sacrifice in this regard, he said.

Intimating that the present excess tax is too weak, Mr. Eccles said that more drastic antiprofiteering imposts should be enacted. Business units are the greatest direct beneficiaries of Government spending, he said. If excess profits are not taken by the Government, they will lead to demands for increased wages and start a spiral of inflation.

Many defense corporations furthermore, he said, will not distribute their profits, in order to protect shareholders from surtaxes. The excess profits tax directly imposed on corporations accordingly, he said, should be the keystone of the national tax program.

"If inflation is to be avoided, it's got to be a well-rounded program," he said, "and one devoted to national interests rather than to the selfish aims of farmers, labor, and corporations."

The Federal Reserve System is largely "impotent" in maintaining price levels, Mr. Eccles said emphatically, in answer to Committee questions. "Any person who believes that the Federal Reserve has the power to maintain a price level is 100 per cent misinformed," he declared. He acknowledged that it can create a tight money situation to the extent of forcing banks to borrow from the system and thus curtail the money supply.

But to a question as to what effect this has on heading off rising prices, Mr. Eccles shot out the word "None!" Other testimony indicated that he thought the Board's financial powers were inadequate to affect the emergency situation. It did little to affect the ultimate goal which Mr. Eccles previously defined as "dampening consumer buying power." The "most important overall factor of control over prices," he said, would be taxes.

Mr. Eccles said specifically that he felt the new law does not go far enough in taxing excess profits. He proposed a "75 per cent ceiling on profits over some amount—whether it should be eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars would be a question for the consideration of Congress.

"If we put a 10 per cent ceiling as a maximum, and a 5 per cent floor, then certainly you should have the 75 per cent rate apply when the income above the floor is a certain percentage and when the income above the ceiling was a certain percentage."

The Eccles proposal was only a shade less drastic than that of Mr. Morgenthau, who urged a 100 per cent tax on profits on invested capital after the first 6 per cent return.

Milk Marketing Plan Up for Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Dairy farmers in five States supplying milk to the Greater Boston marketing area will vote soon in a mail referendum on an amendment to the Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the area, the Department of Agriculture announced today.

Tentatively approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, the amendment would base the Class 1 (fluid) milk price on a schedule related to the butter market price.

This change, based on the present butter price, would increase the minimum Class 1 price paid to producers 25 cents—from $3.38 to $3.63 a hundredweight. If butter reaches 40 cents a pound or over, Class 1 milk will be increased to $3.86.

Producers' co-operative organizations proposed increased prices at public hearings held in August. More than 15,000 dairy farmers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Massachusetts supply milk for the Greater Boston marketing area. At the same time the referendum is held in these States, handlers will be submitted a marketing agreement.

The amendment to the order can be made effective by the Secretary if issuance is favored by at least two thirds of the producers voting in the referendum, and if the agreement is signed by handlers of at least 50 per cent of the milk handled in the area. If the required number of handlers do not sign, but producers vote favorably, the amendment can be issued by the Secretary with th approval of the President.

Bulbs for Winter Window Gardens

Copemish, Mich.

Bulbs for indoor forcing may be divided into two classes. There are those which require what is generally known as pre-rooting, i. e., a period of time in the dark during which they are kept cool and moist to promote root growth before the tops become active. Daffodils and tulips belong to this class. These bulbs may be potted as soon as received, using a rich loam by preference.

If the soil is heavy, it may be put into shape for use by mixing with it sand and leafmold until it becomes friable; if it is light sand, its condition will be improved by adding well-rotted leafmold and peat.

After the bulbs are potted, they should be placed in a dark room or cellar, where the temperature remains quite steadily around 40 degrees F. They will be ready to be brought into heat and light for forcing when the pots are filled with roots. The temperature then may be raised 10 degrees for development of foliage and up to 60 degrees for best flowering results.

The other class of bulbs for indoor forcing needs no preliminary treatment for root development, but may be put directly in the window garden as soon as planted. If the planting is done early, most experienced gardeners like to put a portion of the pots in a coldframe until outside conditions demand their removal to a heated room.

Tulips and Daffodils

Being well known to most gardeners, no more need be said about tulips and daffodils (hyacinths will be absent from most American markets because of conditions in Europe), except to note that one large bulb of daffodil to a five-inch pot and three tulips to a six-inch pot is generally considered good practice.

It should be mentioned, however, that much of the pleasure in this phase of gardening will be missed unless one starts adventuring among the other bulbs adapted to window garden culture. Perhaps the best advice along that line is to add two or three new ones yearly, retaining the ones best suited to one's fancy.

Freesias are among the easiest of bulbs to force, providing a few simple rules are observed. The most important one is to give little water until top growth starts; otherwise the bulbs may rot before they get started. Put up to six bulbs in a six-inch pot of a mixture of loam, leafmold and well-rotted manure, water sparingly until in active growth, and stake or tie the stems as they lengthen to prevent flopping and breaking.

In addition to the old white-flowered form, dealers now list several named varieties of special merit, including the following: Golden Daffodil, yellow; Marie Louise Fisher, lavender-blue; Sunset, flame-orange; Ruth Chatterton, rosy pink with a yellow throat.

No doubt more ixias would be forced if they were better understood. Strictly speaking, though, they cannot be forced, and here is where most failures occur. On the other hand, they are to be led, coaxing them into gentle growth by giving a temperature between 45 and 50 degrees. A second requirement of successful culture is careful watering. After eight or 10 bulbs are planted an inch deep in a six-inch pot of fairly dry soil, give no more moisture than is absolutely necessary to maintain growth until flower stems appear, when the supply may be increased to normal for pot plants. Otherwise, handle them like freesias.

It is not easy to imagine a more exciting experience in the window garden than the first flowering of Moraea polystachya (now listed in many catalogues). Imagine, if you will, 20-inch stems holding clusters of pale mauve, yellow-spotted butterflies, and you have an inadequate picture of this plant. All of which is to be had by anyone who can flower freesias in a window garden, for they are easily managed under the same care.

Lachenalias are among the most satisfactory window plants, being easily grown after the manner of freesias and blooming over a long period. Although several good kinds are mentioned in catalogues, one will not make a mistake by starting his adventure with the Rector of Cawston, whose long cylindrical, red, greenish yellow, and green flowers, on six-inch stems, are carried over tufts of red-spotted green leaves.

The story of unusual bulbs for the window garden is a long one, as will be found when one gets into the subject. It is much too long, in fact, to be told here; but the start made in these notes will, it is hoped, lead many gardeners into a pleasant adventure.—C. W. W.

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The Home Forum

Beach Before Breakfast

A CAPE COD SEASHORE, at the verge of daybreak, can hold a salted essence of calm. Not even a bird is speaking, except the cockerels back on the hills. The harbor that, in July, was racing with yachts and crawling with swimmers, has only a star's reflection swimming in it now. For a Cape Cod seashore, at the verge of daybreak in September, can be quite cold.

You, standing on the beach, can lose yourself in the quietude, unseen by any living thing, alone.

A hasty errand had brought me down to the beach at dawn. I had a letter for the early mail; and, in order to wake in time to get it in, I had roused myself too soon. My husband was in Washington. The letter was for him. Since I was wide awake, and since it was less chilly out-of-doors than in the cottage, I dressed warmly, took my binoculars, letter, and an old army blanket left over from Last War, and journeyed down to the beach.

⁂

To get to the shore, you can go one of two ways; down past the little railway station, past the tennis courts, through a patch of Dusty Miller, to the sand; or past the post office, along a roadside fragrant with clematis, and down by the boathouse, to the sand. Because I wanted to post the letter, I went to the Boathouse Beach.

That beach is at its best at high water, and it was high water now. High tide and a high star fading, and day was far enough along so that the incoming waves were modeled like glass in the light. I put my army blanket on the sand, sat on the edge of it, and gathered it up around my shoulders, like a squaw. At this part of the Cape, you look out almost westward at the harbor, with your back to the rising sun. I had not come to watch the sunrise, but to see the harbor awakening to life.

⁂

Curious, though the beach looked deserted, somebody beyond the boathouse seemed to be starting an engine. There was no sound of puffing, but rolls of whitest steam were rising there and, as the dawn wind sprang up, the steam blew out to sea. There was more of it than there should be if the engine were behaving—so much of it that clouds of the whiteness blew faster and faster until the harbor was afloat in it. I unwound my blanket and stepped down to the pier in some anxiety. The steam was coming from the inlet beyond the boathouse—the first water to get a ray of sun. No engine started those pure clouds of rolling vapor, no engine, at least, but a certain famous Combustion Engine some million miles away. A little embarrassed at my own blunder, I went back and sat down again to watch what the mist would make of the view.

Daylight was growing, but so was the mistiness as well. A big sea-gull, looking gray as a battleship, floated in the floating cloud. He was the first bird out, earlier than the island crows and the boat-tailed grackles that were presently flocking and cawing toward Eel Pond.

⁂

Morning came unevenly to the sheltered harbor, because of irregular hills and woodlands to the east. One dory, swinging near the shore, was already equipped with a reflection in the silver water. Farther out, dim with the traveling vapor, rode a few yachts and catboats tied up for the boathouse men to deal with, now that most of their owners were back in town.

I got out my binoculars, for the mist around the boats was parting here and there, and perhaps I could see the names of the boats. The *Gale Ann* of Quincy was in, with her riding-light still shining. Under her bow bobbed a herring-gull—no need of a riding-light for him. Out beyond were the *Honeymoon*, the *Osprey*, the *Fledermaus*—(a glossy black bat of a flittermouse sloop)—and a sturdy launch named *Dad's Home*. Under the mist the water was flattening now, with only ripples when the wind moved its surface, changeable like dove-gray silk shot with petunia pink. And out toward the horizon was a bank of darkness, pressed down to the water line. It looked like a low raincloud, but there was not a true cloud anywhere in all this morning sky. Only that far horizon was banked with the end of night—heavy slate color, with the sky above it reflecting pure pink from the east.

⁂

This was the real "hush and stillness of the dawn," a deep and lovely dream of morning. It was only a safe little harbor, but it gave into the Bay, and the Bay opened to the Sea, and the Sea is how many twelfths of the surface of the world, and what does the Ocean make of Land? To Ocean, sea is continuous, and dry land only a rim, and every continent a wavy line of beach. What a serenity here just now, with reveille sounding for a new day only seven miles off at Camp Edwards!

The flagstaff on top of the Norcross House was gilded up one side with reddish gold. The sunrise was building a catboat out in the harbor, gradually creating it out of the last bank of mist. First its mast had to be polished with sunrise; then its deck and bright work came clear of vapor; then its glossy white sides were painted with the dazzle of the sun; and at last, the sunrise geared the little boat and rigged it with an accurate reflection of itself—the last bit of gear that it needed for a cruise.

All the boats were gleaming now, dappled on their sides with the bright reflection of the sun on the moving water. And the harbor was gay with the wings of terns, those sun-loving sea-swallows that slice off the tops of the waves with their sharp wings and dash into the water for their fish.

⁂

A fleet of black ducks sailed gravely out of port, nineteen of them with a leader far ahead. One morning in midsummer my husband went swimming at sunrise, and a wild duck swam ahead of him for some distance, glancing back at him over its shoulder now and then, and finally shedding a feather and rising off the water to fly away. My husband swam after the feather, stuck it like a quill-pen behind his ear, swam home with it, and presented it with the duck's compliments to me. No wild duck's feather for me this morning, thought I to myself, folding my army blanket and turning for the first time to the east. Radiance and glitter were all abroad; even the beach-grass was full of it, each blade like a thread-sharp Oriental curved sword made of pale green translucent jade so thin the light came through it, and on each slender sword-point a glittering brilliant of dew.

After such a sunrise, could one go back and cook a breakfast? By all means, I thought most cordially to myself, plodding up the sand. A cup of something good and hot would not be out of keeping, even with the Cape Cod Harbor left behind me in the liveliness and sparkle of full dawn.

FRANCES LESTER WARNER

Wind in a Basket

From the vast current of parent winds
A truant breeze hid in a brown wicker basket
Left near the sea by a flower-gatherer.

The basket was filled with wild flowers;
Goldenrod for sunshine, thistle for shadow,
Queen's lace and clover for happiness.

A gull flew close to the blossoms;
His gray wings made a misty
Background for their gay colors.

Then he rose skyward, while the truant breeze
Gleefully ruffled the flowers and
Whistled through the brown wicker basket.

ELEANOR VIERRA

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"BY THE SEASHORE": *A Painting by Pierre Auguste Renoir*

RECENTLY there was held at the Worcester Art Museum an exhibition entitled "The Art of the Third Republic." It was a resplendent display summarizing the vividness, the ingenuity, the daring of the Modern French School.

The artist who epitomized the democratic character and the joy in simple daily life was Pierre Auguste Renoir. He was the least ambiguous and the least eccentric of that indomitable group of painters. The others had their theories, their rivalries, their inner conflicts, which in some way impressed their work. Renoir in comparison was happy and uncomplaining.

As a young man, he had earned his livelihood as painter of fans and porcelains. In the early sixties, he joined the group of Impressionists who at the time were under the tutelage of Gleyre. All of these artists liberated the palette and painted with bright, luminous colors. They employed pigment in the most brilliant manner, using hues of high intensity and juxtaposing them with unprecedented daring. Renoir was motivated not so much by theory as by natural good taste in his use of color. He had no theories, no strict rules of practice. He was not really an Impressionist according to the definition of that term. In fact, as years passed by, he was less and less impressionistic, more a fine composer and draftsman. Beneath the soft, fleecy strokes was an allusion to form and movement. His canvases were permeated with sunshine and they were fragrant and joyous.

This canvas was painted in 1883. Renoir had just come back from a trip to Italy. He was influenced by Renaissance portraits in which models were seated well in the foreground with a picturesque scene in the background. The picture is brimful of fresh color and it abounds with the vitality which characterized that great and beloved master.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Résultats spirituels de la Guérison par l'Entendement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

D'APRÈS un de nos quotidiens, dans un sermon prononcé récemment, un pasteur dit que la guérison n'entraîne aucun progrès spirituel, parce que les patients qui se sont rétablis n'en éprouvent guère de reconnaissance et ne fréquentent pas davantage les cultes. Sans doute le prédicateur pensait au traitement par la médecine, car il mentionna les hôpitaux; il dit que guérir les malades est un acte charitable; mais que le rétablissement ne suscite pas un réveil spirituel — que la maladie peut être temporairement utile et corriger certains défauts. Il déclara aussi que Jésus désirait être reconnu pour son enseignement plutôt que pour ses guérisons, dont la compassion seule était le mobile; et à l'appui de ce point de vue, le ministre fit remarquer que dans certains cas, Jésus dit au malade qu'il avait guéri: "Garde-toi d'en parler à personne." Pourtant, au démoniaque auquel il avait rendu la raison, le Maître donna cet ordre (Marc 5:19): "Va dans ta maison, chez les tiens, et raconte-leur tout ce que le Seigneur t'a fait, et comment il a eu pitié de toi." Et la Bible ajoute (5:20): "Cet homme s'en alla donc, et il se mit à publier dans la Décapole tout ce que Jésus lui avait fait; et tous étaient dans l'admiration."

Les systèmes médicaux tiennent la maladie pour matérielle et la traitent par des méthodes matérielles; aussi — et la chose n'est pas surprenante — ceux qui croient devoir leur rétablissement à ces systèmes-là ne sentent pas s'éveiller chez eux un nouvel intérêt pour une religion qui ne leur offre aucun secours contre la maladie.

Toutefois, l'étude attentive des Évangiles nous montre qu'en ce qui concerne les guérisons accomplies par Jésus, l'opinion citée au début du présent article ne se justifie pas. Il est vrai que la compassion du Maître l'incitait à guérir. Mais par ses œuvres, il prouvait la vérité de ses paroles; faire voir la nature de Dieu en tant qu'Amour divin, et le pouvoir de l'Esprit qui chasse les maux de la chair, tel était son but. Il déclara (Jean 10:10): "Je suis venu, afin que les brebis aient la vie, et qu'elles l'aient en abondance." Et concernant le pouvoir qu'il démontrait, il s'exprima en ces termes (Jean 14:10): "C'est le Père demeurant en moi qui accomplit ses propres œuvres." Il apprit aux disciples à guérir, comme il le faisait lui-même, par des moyens spirituels; évidemment donc, ce n'était pas la volonté du Père que les hommes fussent malades, et la maladie, loin d'être bonne, représente une chose qu'il faut détruire par la vraie compréhension de Dieu.

A notre époque, Mary Baker Eddy, qui fut elle-même guérie lorsqu'elle eut une grande illumination spirituelle, chercha et trouva le divin Principe sur lequel se fondaient les œuvres curatives de Jésus; grâce aux directions divines et par un labeur consacré, elle donna au monde le livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), où elle explique sa découverte de la guérison par l'Entendement. A la page 138 de ce volume, elle dit, concernant le système de guérison pratiqué par le Christ Jésus: "Jésus établit en l'ère chrétienne le précédent pour le christianisme, la théologie et la guérison." Puis elle ajoute (pp. 138, 139): "C'était cette théologie de Jésus qui guérissait les malades et les pécheurs. C'est sa théologie dans ce livre, et la signification spirituelle de cette théologie, qui guérit les malades, et fait que le méchant 'abandonne sa mauvaise voie et l'homme injuste ses pensées.' C'était la théologie de notre Maître que les impies cherchaient à détruire." Dans un autre passage, elle dit encore (pp. 145, 146): "La théologie de la Science Chrétienne renferme la guérison des malades. Le premier article de foi que notre Maître exposa à ses disciples était la guérison, et il prouva sa foi par ses œuvres. Les anciens chrétiens étaient des guérisseurs. Pourquoi cet élément du christianisme a-t-il été perdu? Parce que nos systèmes de religion sont plus ou moins gouvernés par nos systèmes de médecine."

Par la Science Chrétienne les malades ont été guéris, les pécheurs réformés, les affligés ont trouvé la consolation. La gratitude que provoquent ces guérisons spirituelles est spontanée, et généralement ceux qui ont été guéris étudient la Bible avec un nouvel intérêt. Ils sont heureux d'assister aux cultes dans une église Scientiste Chrétienne, où l'on apprend que l'évangile de la guérison par Christ a gardé toute sa valeur pratique, car il peut vaincre la maladie et réveiller les humains en leur donnant un sentiment plus pur et plus profond de ce qu'est la vie spirituelle. Voici quel était l'objectif du Christ Jésus: révéler la nature de Dieu et de l'homme créé à Sa ressemblance, la vérité fondamentale de l'être, unique base sur laquelle peuvent s'accomplir les œuvres de guérison. Il fit nettement voir que ces œuvres seraient toujours les signes ou les indices d'une compréhension du Christ, de la Vérité, que le Maître révélait et manifestait.

C'était le pouvoir guérisseur de l'Esprit qui édifiait, qui attirait les hommes à la primitive église; en effet, ceux qui étaient guéris par ce moyen avaient progressé spirituellement et désiraient mieux connaître le Christ, — la Vérité, — que les paroles et les œuvres de Jésus avaient révélé aux hommes. Aujourd'hui le Consolateur dont Jésus annonça la venue est reconnu en Science Chrétienne; les signes de la vraie compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme créé à Sa ressemblance se voient dans la guérison de la maladie, du péché, du chagrin, et dans la spiritualisation des pensées, des mobiles ou des désirs.

Ainsi ceux qui cherchent la Vérité sont attirés vers l'église que fonda Mrs. Eddy pour rétablir la méthode de guérison et de régénération par Christ. Ils sont reconnaissants parce que, dans la mesure de leur compréhension, ils apprennent à prouver que Dieu est la seule Vie; que l'homme, ressemblance ou idée de Dieu, est entièrement spirituel, donc immortel. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 316): "Le Christ, la Vérité, fut démontré par Jésus pour prouver le pouvoir de l'Esprit sur la chair, — pour montrer que la Vérité se manifeste par ses effets sur l'entendement et le corps humains, en guérissant la maladie et en détruisant le péché."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Daily Routine At The Vicar's

THE PLACE of our retreat was in a little neighborhood consisting of farmers, who tilled their own grounds, and were equal strangers to opulence and poverty. As they had almost all the conveniences of life within themselves, they seldom visited town or cities in search of superfluities. Remote from the polite, they still retained the primeval simplicity of manners; and frugal by habit, they scarce knew that temperance was a virtue. . . .

The little republic to which I gave laws, was regulated in the following manner; by sunrise we all assembled in our common apartment, the fire being previously kindled by the servant. After we had saluted each other with proper ceremony, for I always thought fit to keep up some mechanical forms of good breeding, without which, freedom ever destroys friendship, we all bent in gratitude to that Being who gave us another day. This duty being performed, my son and I went to pursue our usual industry abroad, while my wife and my daughters employed themselves in providing breakfast, which was always ready at a certain time. I allowed half an hour for this meal, and an hour for dinner; which time was taken up in innocent mirth between my wife and daughters, and in philosophical arguments between my son and me.

As we rose with the sun, so we never pursued our labor after it was gone down, but returned home to the expecting family; where smiling looks, a neat hearth, and pleasant fire, were prepared for our reception.—From "The Vicar of Wakefield," by OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Spiritual Results of Mind-Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CLERGYMAN was recently reported to have said that healing is of no benefit spiritually, inasmuch as being cured does not arouse gratitude or induce those who are thus restored to attend church. That the speaker was referring to cure by medical means was shown by his speaking of hospitals and by his admission that, although it was quite right to heal the sick, recovery brought no spiritual awakening, and that sickness had a chastening value, at least temporarily. It was further stated that Jesus did not want to be known as a healer, but rather as a teacher, and that it was because of his compassion that he performed his cures, this view being based on Jesus' instruction, in some instances, that those healed should "tell no man." Yet, to the demoniac whom he healed, Jesus said (Mark 5:19), "Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee." And we are told (5:20) that "he departed, and began to publish in Decapolis how great things Jesus had done for him: and all men did marvel."

It is perhaps not surprising that those who believe that they receive some benefit through medical systems, which regard disease as material and treat it with material means, are not aroused thereby to an interest in a religion which offers them no relief in their illness.

Careful study of the Gospels, however, shows this view of Jesus' healing work to be a mistaken one. That his compassion moved him to heal is true. But he proved the truth of his words by his deeds, his purpose being to show the nature of God as divine Love, and the power of Spirit to overrule the discords of the flesh. He said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." And of the power which he demonstrated he said (John 14:10), "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." He taught his disciples how to heal, as he healed, through spiritual means, thus proving that it was not the Father's purpose that men should be sick, and that sickness, therefore, is not good, but is something to be destroyed through the true understanding of God.

In our own time, Mary Baker Eddy, who herself was healed in a moment of great spiritual illumination, sought and found the divine Principle underlying Jesus' healing works; and through consecrated effort and divine guidance she gave to the world her elucidation of her discovery of Mind-healing in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Of Christ Jesus' system of healing she says on page 138 of this textbook, "Jesus established in the Christian era the precedent for all Christianity, theology, and healing." And she continues (pp. 138, 139): "It was this theology of Jesus which healed the sick and the sinning. It is his theology in this book and the spiritual meaning of this theology, which heals the sick and causes the wicked to 'forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts.' It was our Master's theology which the impious sought to destroy." Furthermore, she says (pp. 145, 146): "The theology of Christian Science includes healing the sick. Our Master's first article of faith propounded to his students was healing, and he proved his faith by his works. The ancient Christians were healers. Why has this element of Christianity been lost? Because our systems of religion are governed more or less by our systems of medicine."

Through Christian Science the sick have been healed, sinners reformed, the sorrowing comforted. Gratitude for this spiritual healing is spontaneous, and those who are so healed are led to a new interest in the study of the Bible. They gladly attend the services in the Christian Science churches where the gospel of Christ-healing is shown to be of practical value in overcoming disease and in awakening the individual to a deeper and finer sense of spiritual living. Christ Jesus' purpose was to reveal the nature of God and of man in His likeness, the fundamental truth of being upon which alone such healing works could be accomplished. The works, as such, he made plain would be signs or indications of an understanding of the Christ, Truth, which he revealed and manifested.

It was the healing power of Spirit which built up and drew men to the primitive Christian church, because those so healed were benefited spiritually and desired to know more of the Christ, Truth, which had been revealed to men through Jesus' words and works. Today the Comforter which Jesus said should come is recognized in Christian Science, and the signs of the true understanding of God and man in His likeness are appearing in the healing of disease, sin, and sorrow, and in the spiritualization of thought, motive, and desire.

This teaching is drawing seekers of Truth to the church established by Mrs. Eddy to reinstate the Christ-method of healing and regeneration. These beneficiaries are grateful because they have learned how, in the measure of their understanding, to prove that God is the only Life, and that man, as God's likeness or idea, is wholly spiritual, and hence immortal. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 316), "Christ, Truth, was demonstrated through Jesus to prove the power of Spirit over the flesh,—to show that Truth is made manifest by its effects upon the human mind and body, healing sickness and destroying sin."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

September's End

Slowly as chestnuts turning ripe,
Slowly as diminished streams,
Gently the summer turns away,
Light filters now to softer gleams
On paler leaves.
The autumn days
Wait in the calendar at pause,
Bronzed athletes for the rugged race,
Flanked by their banner of applause.

Arisen at departure's moment, still
Reluctant, moving slowly now,
Unsteadily the summer goes,
Fingering the stained leaves on the bough.

KEITH THOMAS

Burma's Beautiful Harbor

PRACTICALLY the whole of Burma's coastline is serrated and rocky. Off the coast of Tenasserim, near the town of Mergui, is the beautiful Mergui Archipelago. To sail through these delightful islands makes a memorable experience. I did so one rosy morning as the sunrise capped the islands in pink. There seemed to be thousands of them, all enchanted, all green, and all more or less conical in shape. . . .

In the evening, after we had said good-bye to the last silver-shored island, we seemed in a sea of jasper, for the phosphorescent effects were the best I had ever witnessed. This area is well known for its phosphorous content, and when there is a clear moon the charm of an evening at sea is unspeakable.

One of the most magnificent spots in the coast of Burma is Victoria Point. It is a mere collection of brown huts, but as a harbour it vies with Sydney, Wellington, or Singapore. I have seen the three latter, and consider that for beauty and majesty Sydney only could eclipse Victoria Point. Green bastions guard it at all points; in the background rise brown hills seamed in silver. One feels secure in the arms of this sunny inlet. It has numerous gateways, all watched by crescent-shaped rocks with verdure on their backs. Palms wave and streams tumble. It was the monsoon season and there were wispy lakes lying about the valleys, while over the mountains marched battalions of involving cloud. But an enraptured peace was there—the peace of sheltered beauty and an unguilty might. There is a wireless station on a grass-grown hill and a dull-red bungalow glaring at the surrounding heights, while low on a hook-shaped beach are a curve of frail huts. They might be a strewing of nuts so brown and small were they. . . .

Slowly and with creaking frame a heavy native-made junk with lug-sail spread came to meet us. It carried a cargo of coco-nuts. Its oarsmen had brown torsos and bare, straining legs. Were they the remnants of Odysseus' crew or wild messengers from the island of Cyclops? One is ready for any illusion in this harbourage of the gods.—From "The New Burma," by W. J. GRANT. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Army and Navy Study Future ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

Many things are unsettled in Washington—even plans for America's rapidly expanding Army and Navy. In fact, the country's military and naval programs are coming in for a searching inquiry by tacticians and politicians which may alter radically the concepts lying behind the development of the armed services.

The Battle of the North Atlantic, the titanic struggle between the German wehrmacht and the Russian Red Army, the growing strength of Great Britain, the greater strength of the democracies in the Far East, and the rapid growth of America's Army during the past year are some of the reasons for the present questioning as to the destination of the current American defense effort.

The question confronting the War Department and Selective Service headquarters is whether national defense will best be served by continuing to add thousands of young men monthly to the approximately 1,600,000 now under arms or whether it would be wiser to concentrate on the intensive training of those already inducted.

This question is an old one, having arisen when the Selective Service Law first went through. At that time, many War Department officials felt that it would be better to take a limited number of men—placed at roughly 1,000,000—and train them into a sort of super-blitzkrieg force than to create an immense force of only partially trained men as was done during the World War.

The decision to create the larger force was based on the recognition that the United States eventually might be the only major force left to oppose the Nazis and that this might call for a force large enough to police the entire Western Hemisphere.

Three Considerations Weighed

Three considerations lie behind the re-examination being given the Nation's military program. First is the measure of British resistance, which has made it unlikely that this country will be forced to face Hitler alone within any foreseeable period of time.

Second is the growing realization that American arms can do more good in Russia and in Britain than they can in this country. Thus, if the decision is reached to allocate a still larger portion of American-made goods to the Anglo-Russo-Allied forces, there will be still less on hand with which to train and create an immense civilian army at home.

Finally, many military tacticians hold that, if the United States ever is called upon to fight abroad, it would be better to have a fully armed and trained force of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men to throw against the Germans than to have 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 troops without sufficient arms and without the intensive training necessary to create a force equal in quality to that possessed by Germany.

Thus it is argued that the Army might better devote all its time and materiel to the men already in the Army than to continue diluting the units with new men and, concurrently, being forced to spread the existing equipment ever thinner.

The question before the Navy's tacticians is of a different nature, since nobody is suggesting that the Navy limit its building. The problem here is whether the country might not be better off if it spent less energy on the long, slow process of building battleships and concentrated on the production of destroyers, light cruisers, and submarines.

At least three arguments are used by supporters of the latter course. They argue that the battle of the North Atlantic will be won by the destroyers and cruisers, which are needed in great number to protect convoys to Britain, and not by the dreadnaughts which are useful mainly against other battleships. America and Britain now have more than enough battleships to match those of Germany and Italy it is contended.

First-Line Preponderance

It is then pointed out that during 1941 the United States has launched four 35,000-ton battleships—the North Carolina, Washington, South Dakota, and Massachusetts—and that the first two are ready for service, with the South Dakota's commissioning expected in January.

These four battleships, reputed to be the equal of any warship afloat, give the Anglo-Saxon powers such a preponderance of first-line battle strength that this country now can afford to concentrate on the more immediately useful destroyers and light cruisers, it is felt by many persons.

The third argument advanced in support of a change in the direction of naval building is that the new role of the United States Navy in the Atlantic will permit Britain to transfer more battleships and heavy cruisers to Far Eastern waters, where the combined Anglo-American battleship strength is deemed sufficient to handle possible hostilities with Japan.

Those in opposition to a change in the naval program point out the not-to-be-overlooked possibility that Britain eventually may be defeated and that, even if the British fleet were scuttled, the construction facilities at the command of the Axis would enable them to outbuild the United States by a very large margin. These tacticians believe that any neglect of the battleship program would constitute a gamble with American safety.

Probably both proposals—that of freezing the size of the Army and that of concentrating on lighter naval craft—will depend upon the course of European hostilities with both questions receiving long and careful study. Whichever way the decisions go, it is encouraging to know that the Administration and its military naval advisers are not wedded irrevocably to any one plan but are willing to change on the basis of reasonable evidence.

The Country Speaks: Middle West

Food for Freedom ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

This Chicago meeting didn't look particularly like a patriotic gathering; there wasn't any flag waving or band playing, and the crowd didn't once sing "God Bless America." Yet, when you stopped to think about it, it was just about as deeply patriotic as a meeting could be.

The men and women at the work tables facing the platform in the Terrace Casino were all people close to the farms of the United States, and they were planning with all their might to furnish "food for freedom," to help democratic government continue in this Country and in the world.

Some of them were farmers; some were farm organization officials; some were field workers for the United States Department of Agriculture. As you listened to them express their views and ask questions, and as you heard the replies from the higher officials on the platform, you realized that here were patriotic citizens not merely talking but also doing. They were preparing to help the farm families of the United States increase production so that boys and girls and men and women in Britain may have plenty to eat while they carry on.

If there pervaded this meeting a sense of the seriousness of the world situation and the need for helping Britain, the Secretary of Agriculture, himself a farmer, was in part responsible. It was as if a member of your own family had gone to Washington and met people who really know what conditions are, and then came home to tell you all he had learned.

Mr. Wickard was as simple and informal as that. He told the folks he had talked with John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain:

"He's a very fine man," said the Hoosier farmer confidentially to his home folks. From what Mr. Winant had told him, and from what he had learned from others, Mr. Wickard said he is convinced that there is a real need for sending all possible aid abroad to those defending their countries.

"After all I've heard," he said, "we thus far have got off pretty lightly compared with what some have done in defense of democracy. If the food we produce means something to hold up the morale of those people, we'll pitch in and do all we can."

Mr. Wickard spoke in a simple, fatherly way. His talk about aid to the Allies came after he had made a little intimate speech introducing Mrs. Wickard to the gathering. He used no oratory. He spoke as he might have talked had the listeners been gathered around the farm dining table. But his words provided a deeply impressive conclusion to a two-day working conference of farm people in a democracy.

The job he called upon farmers to perform may require some real sacrifices. To increase production when there is a larbor shortage on the farm calls for more work on the part of the whole farm family in many cases.

Mother and the girls may have to step out of the kitchen and help Dad run the tractor, or milk the cows.

Dad may have to forgo trips to town and the movies to harvest his crops without assistance, now that the hired man is getting $1.50 an hour in a defense industry, instead of his usual $3 a day in the field.

But it isn't so hard to do these things when you understand why you are doing them.

Chairmen of State Defense Committees under the United States Department of Agriculture, themselves farmers, left the Chicago meeting so well informed about the situation that they will surely be able to convey their own enthusiasm to their neighbors.

To Change the Subject:

Hearts Across the Sea ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

It was just about a year ago that the first English children began arriving in America for the duration.

They were as fine a lot of plucky youngsters as ever left home and country to brave 3,000 miles of ocean and German submarines for a new world.

Composed, polite, intensely interested in everything they saw, tasted, or heard in the new country, these English boys and girls took America right by its heartstrings.

The poise, brightness and quiet deportment of the evacuee guests captivated hard-boiled newspapermen, delighted jaded photographers, and made entertaining reading for thousands the country over. Tall buildings were "overpowering," ice cream something to be indulged in immediately and often, American slang a new and exciting language.

Wellesley Guests

Many of these children were guests of Wellesley College in Wellesley, Mass., while awaiting assignment to the new foster homes. During those first vital days of adjustment, there were games for the younger ones on the green campus. There were tennis and swimming for the older children, benches where the quiet ones could read their books—and always there were reporters and camera men. The English children were news.

Then came their assimilation into American life—into American schools and families. For a time they dropped from public view. The next time Boston reporters had an official glimpse of the evacuees was at a series of shortwave broadcasts between namesake towns in England and the United States. There were more pictures and more interviews as the youngsters talked to "Mummy and Daddy" overseas.

By this time, they had been well initiated into the American way of living. The United States was "okay," ice cream and apple pie were "swell." Ice skating and skiing were jolly, and laughing descriptions of the hazards of both went bubbling over the shortwaves.

For the most part, these trans-Atlantic radio programs were bright occasions. There were greetings to all the family, and eager inquiries after relatives and numerous pets. One lad even pertly quipped, "May I ask how Hitler is?"

Next meeting of the Boston press with the English children in a group came when some 125 of them were invited to vacation for a month at Wellesley College this summer. A recreation program with all the activities of a summer camp was planned.

Ready for Pictures

They arrived. Shrieks from the dormitories disclosed their presence to reporters long before newsmen reached the campus. They came stampeding across the green toward photographers. "Take my picture! Take my picture!" They jumped into set poses and grabbed for exploded flashlight bulbs.

Was 10 months in America responsible for this change? we asked ourselves. It made us stop and think, and somehow feel more than a little responsible. Yes, the youngsters had fallen easily into American ways, ways less restrained than those to which they had been accustomed.

We had an uneasy suspicion that possibly some English parents might have a bit of disciplining to do when their young voyagers returned. Perhaps, after all, the well-meant attentions of American hosts hasn't always been the best thing for the children.

We're certain of this, however, that English fathers and mothers will rejoice in the return of hearty, happy boys and girls. We hope they will understand, if any spoiling has been done, it has been with the kindest of intentions. When the experience is over, it should leave only a pleasant memory for the youngsters.

Just the same, it may behoove us here to remember that the English children, with all their charm, poise and good manners, are still only children. Their welfare should include not only provision for physical comforts, but also protection against public adulation, which has been known to turn older and wiser heads than theirs.

Pitcairn Islanders Return to Prewar Isolation

Pressure on British Navy and Marine postpones visits to Island noted for sailors' mutiny.

By Harold Shafer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lonely Pitcairn Island, due to the war, has once again become as isolated from the long arm of civilization as it was when Fletcher Christian in 1790 led his band of mutinous tars aboard His Majesty's Ship Bounty to that dot in the South Pacific.

Present isolation, despite modern whittling of time and space, is due to pressure on England's Navy and merchant marine, according to the latest first-hand report brought to Boston by Capt. E. A. Richmond, master of the Quaker City, which stopped at the island when completing a run from Australia.

Inhabitants of Pitcairn today, over 150 years after the landing of the Bounty's crew, are once again living on "the world's loneliest civilized island," according to Captain Richmond, who reports they are "very happy and glad they aren't directly involved in the war—but they're rootin' for England."

The population of 288, fifth generation of direct descendants from Christian and his mutineers, boasts two volunteers in the Australian army fighting for England overseas.

Touching Pitcairn en route from Sydney, Australia, the Quaker City discharged general cargo including wheat, flour, sugar, rice, beef, canned milk, cement, chocolate, salt, soap, stationery, and even rat traps. Captain Richmond recounted that about 70 men boarded the ship from their island-made boats, and that they carried about 15 boatloads of cargo ashore.

Rocks and Reefs Abound

"It was a tough, stormy day, and they handled the boats in seamanship manner," the freighter's master said. The coast is almost perpendicular and fringed with rocks and reefs, making it impossible to land except at a few points.

Barter of fruit for clothing was carried on between the islanders and the crew, the former offering "community fruit," including fresh limes, papayas, oranges and bananas. "The juice from one orange was enough to fill a whole glass," the skipper recalled enthusiastically.

The crew purchased numerous articles, including polished figures carved from mirrorwood, ornamental fish, trick boxes, canes, and the like. Each bears the name of its maker and one article among the gear stowed in Captain Richmond's locker carried the inscription:

"Souvenir from Pitcairn Island The Home of the Mutineers of HMS Bounty 150 Anniversary of The Landing of HMS Bounty at Pitcairn Island Made by Christie Warren."

All of Dark Complexion

Another carried the name of Warren Christian, a direct descendant of Fletcher Christian. In all, there are five male Christians on the island today — Allen, Virgil, Richard, Warren and Fred. Fred Christian is the island magistrate, and all are of a dark complexion due to the mixture of English and Polynesian blood.

The nine British sailors who originally settled on Pitcairn brought with them 18 natives from Tahiti, the tropical gem where the Bounty loaded breadfruit under the strong arm of Captain Bligh before the mutiny. There were originally six native men and 12 women carried to Pitcairn.

Cadet Officer Elmer Caserta of the Quaker City, who snapped numerous photographs during his visit to the island, spoke of his new friends there as "nice fellows all around—they were anxious to trade their curios for shirts, trousers and other clothing which they needed badly."

Conrad Heiser, affable ship's cook, said he donated a dictionary to the population, the only one which the island possesses.

"It was a brand new dictionary, but when they admired it I weakened and gave it to them."

Among the trinkets which Mr. Heiser gave this reporter was a postmarked envelope of the first issuance of the new Pitcairn Island Post Office, the first in 151 years of habitation.

Linked to New England

Pitcairn is linked with New England in more than one way. The son of Major John Pitcairn, British officer who fought at Bunker Hill, discovered the island which bears his name in 1767. It was in 1938 that Granville P. Lindley of Barrington, R. I., went there to help set up the island's short wave radio station.

Power for the present wireless telephone transmitter is furnished by a wind-driven dynamo. The set is in charge of Andrew Young, a descendant of Midshipman Young. The call of Pitcairn is VR6A, and it transmits on 40 meters.

Mr. Lindley also organized an expedition to take needed supplies to Pitcairn last year in the pilot boat Liberty, but the undertaking was canceled due to the war. The Liberty was being outfitted at New Bedford.

On Mr. Lindley's relief expedition, Nantucket was to have sent a whaleboat of the same type in which Captain Folger rowed ashore at Pitcairn early in the last century to discover the existence of the colony. The event is recorded in his log book in the whaling museum at Nantucket, and it notes that only John Adams then survived of the nine British seamen who originally settled with the 18 Tahitians.

The island, two miles long and one mile wide, belongs to the Low Archipelago, and is located in mid-Pacific east of the Society Islands (containing Tahiti) and west of Antofagasta, Chile. Pitcairn lies only a few miles south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

After the first inhabitants arrived, discord ruled for 10 years until "the word of the Lord was heard on this afar off isle" when John Adams instituted reforms and the island became peaceful and industrious. Adams had saved a Bible from the ship and governed the island with justice, as recorded in the Bounty Trilogy, romantic saga by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall.

Following discovery of the inhabitants in 1808 by the American ship, the island was visited by HMS Britain in 1815, and the British Crown took formal possession in 1839, incorporating the outlying isle within the Empire. In 1856 the community, 194 in number, was moved to Norfolk Island, Pitcairn having become too small for comfortable existence. Later, about 40 returned to Pitcairn and, according to the latest report by Captain Richmond, there are today 288 residents. Of these, about 60 are children.

1917 Report Pertinent

Capt. G. R. Cockell of the steamer Australplain brought to New York in 1917 a wartime report from Pitcairn that makes pertinent reading today. Describing the gifts of fruit, flowers, coconuts and watermelon brought by the islanders for their departure, Captain Cockell continues:

"At the summit the inhabitants bade officers and myself farewell, heaping such blessings upon us as, I imagine, should bring us safely through the remaining perils of the war, in which their interest is unabated. They were glad to know the United States is lending a hand, but so far haven't had time to work out from the Scriptures just what is likely to happen as a result of this intervention.

"Once the boats were clear the islanders sang their farewell hymn, which sounded sweetly over the water.

"Thus ended a very pleasant stay of two and a half hours. Our visit would help to lift, for a few days, at least, the gloom pervading the people on account of the loss of their schooner. (The Messenger, built during several years with inadequate tools and facilities, and lost at sea on its first voyage.)

Honest and Generous

"My impressions of earlier visits were more than confirmed in the meeting of a greater number of people. I feel sure that Pitcairners, being good-natured, and honest and generous, are worthy of any help extended them by outsiders.

"Mr. G. R. B. Christian is now serving his eighth year as chief magistrate and is greatly esteemed as such. While strict, he is just. He is very enthusiastic about the island. Mrs. Adams is eulogistic of the lovable qualities of the islanders, and regrets the limited outlook for so many of the young people. All are great readers and strive diligently to improve their knowledge of the world from which they are so completely shut off."

Potatoes, Beans and Fruit

Products of the island are sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane, yams, taro, melons, oranges, bananas, pineapples, arrowroot, limes, and papayas, a melon-shaped fruit with smooth, orange-colored meat.

The local government is administered by a council of five members, with a president (Fred Christian), who acts also as chief magistrate, and a vice-president, who is also government secretary. These officials are subject to the control of the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, in Suva, Fiji. Most of the Pitcairn Islanders embrace the Seventh Day Adventist religion.

Pitcairn was but rarely visited until inauguration of the Panama Canal route to New Zealand and Australia. The island was visited and studied by a scientific expedition from the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, T. H., in 1934, and the S. S. North Star of Admiral Richard E. Byrd's second Antarctic Expedition touched the island in 1939 and reported it in "sad plight."

Latest visit to Pitcairn by a ship reaching Boston previous to the Quaker City was by the S. S. Sea Witch, which touched the island in March of this year, reaching Boston in April.

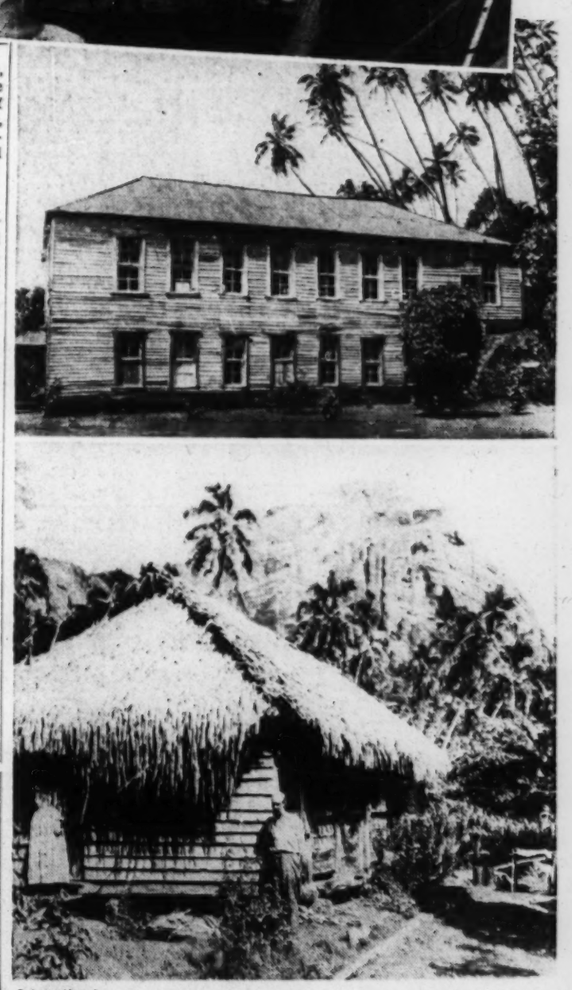
Search That Led to Pitcairn

Fletcher Christian began in Tahiti the search that led to Pitcairn as an island of escape. There the Bounty was sunk.

"I am a mutineer and, since I made off with one of His Majesty's ships, a pirate as well," Christian said on the night of his departure, as told by Nordhoff and Hall in "Muntiny on the Bounty." ". . . You know my plans. This is the greatest ocean in the world, set with innumerable islands. On one of them—north, or south, or east, or west of here—we shall settle, and destroy the ship."

Roger Byam saw the Bounty sail:

"At dawn, when I walked out of the house for a plunge in the sea, the Bounty was standing offshore with all sail set, heading north, with the light easterly breeze abeam."



International

When the World Looks in at Pitcairn

Arrival of a ship at Pitcairn Island is not only rare, but is an event that draws all the residents to shore as by a magnet. They launch forth in small boats to see the visitor and restock their slender supplies. Parkin Christian (oval) is Chief Magistrate, and a great grandson of Fletcher Christian, who founded the colony. The long building is used as a Church and Community Center. A typical thatched hut shows signs of Occidental wooden architecture.

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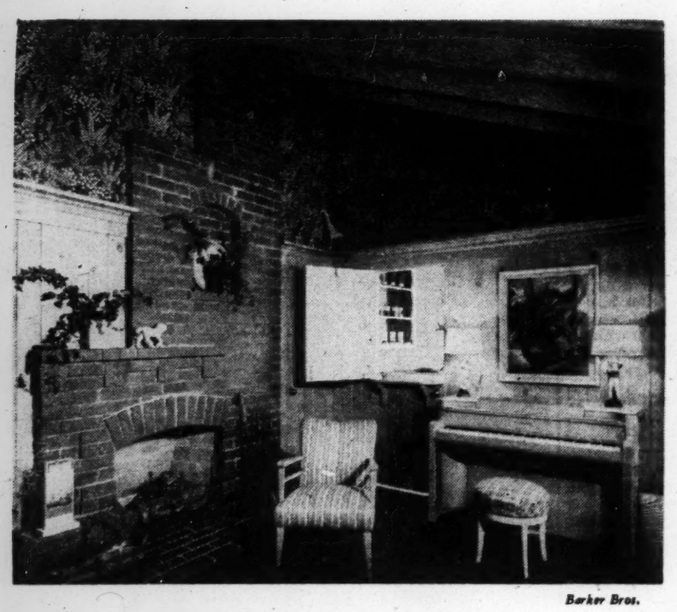

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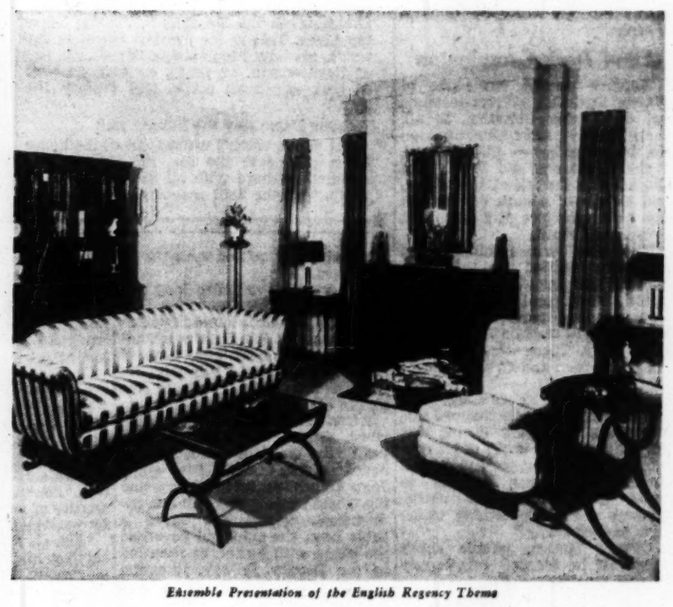

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, September 30, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Support and Affection Of Foster Parents Now Help China's Child Refugees

Through the Editor's Window

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have adopted a Chinese baby, sight unseen. No, I am not telling abroad my private affairs; there is nothing private in this transaction. Nor is she to be separated from her country and her people. It means only that like many another person in these days of children-in-trouble, I have joined the grateful thousands of "foster parents" served by various Christian organizations; and because so many persons I talk to seem glad to learn that it is possible to do this, or to join with others in doing it, I want to tell you today a little about the Chinese children being cared for in the industrial homes throughout China supported by China's Children, Inc., with headquarters in Richmond, Va.

Thanks to this organization, my little Mei Mei will get back on her feet, so to speak, before long begin to learn to read and write, and be taught some trade or industrial work so that when she is big enough to earn her way she can take care of herself and help her brave country.

There are various organizations helping Chinese children; and these youngsters do need so much help. Perhaps you have recently read or heard over the air of the newly formed United China Relief's "National Committee of Grandparents," with former Gov. Alfred E. Smith as head, through which American grandparents are "adopting" Chinese grandchildren to look after, in much the same way that Shao Mei Mei has become my much beloved little charge.

A Home Plus Schooling

China's Children, Inc. (207 Atlantic Life Building, Richmond, Virginia), is supporting 17 industrial homes, and has been able to help other similar efforts as well, as for example refugee work done by Lignan University, by the National Child Welfare Association of China under Dr. H. H. Kung, and by those working under Madame Chiang Kai-shek in unoccupied territory. Its deep aim is not alone to save the life of the child, feeding, clothing and sheltering him; but to provide education and industrial training until he is old enough and trained enough to support himself in some job that is found for him.

Pu Kong Industrial Home, largest and oldest of the present 17, was founded in 1924 in Kwangtung Province (Shiu Chow) by the Rev. John Saunders, a Baptist missionary. (The homes are, however, Christian non-sectarian as is the supporting organization.) Before the Japanese invasion 85 per cent of the funds for Pu Kong came from the Chinese themselves. It has boys' and girls' dormitories, 75 acres of farm land, a very fine school—so fine that many citizens of the town near by pay to send their children to it—and busy industrial workshops. Many of the boys choose to learn farming, and much of the food in the Home is raised by the children themselves. A herd of water buffalo provides milk. In the workshops the boys learn printing, cobbling, carpentry and bamboo work; and the girls, Chinese embroidery, sewing, housework, cooking, and nursing. For recreation they have music, including singing, as well as games, including football, handball, shuttlecock, marbles, etc.

The Work Grows

Pu Kong met such a need that urgent requests soon came for more homes along the same lines, and one by one they were opened, as funds and workers were provided. In some cases, also, orphanages and refugee shelters that local Chinese or other organizations were forced to give up for lack of funds were taken over by China's Children Fund and turned into industrial homes.

Each one of these babies or little boys and girls has had a difficult and often a tragic experience. Some have been through great privation and suffering. Too many have seen their parents killed in bombing raids or have been separated from their mothers in the confusion of refugee flights. Once in a while after many months a child's people are found and the family or part of the family reunited. But for the most part these little waifs are in need of sole support from the time when they are brought to the shelter of one of these homes in strategic points in China to the time when they will leave them some years hence to go to work at some trade.

Love Included

The files in the office of the organizer of China's Children, Inc., Dr. J. Calvitt Clarke, of Richmond, are full of these individual stories of Chinese children; and when a foster parent adopts one of these little ones, the name, address, and picture of the youngster is sent from the Home in China to his office, and duplicates forwarded to the foster parent.

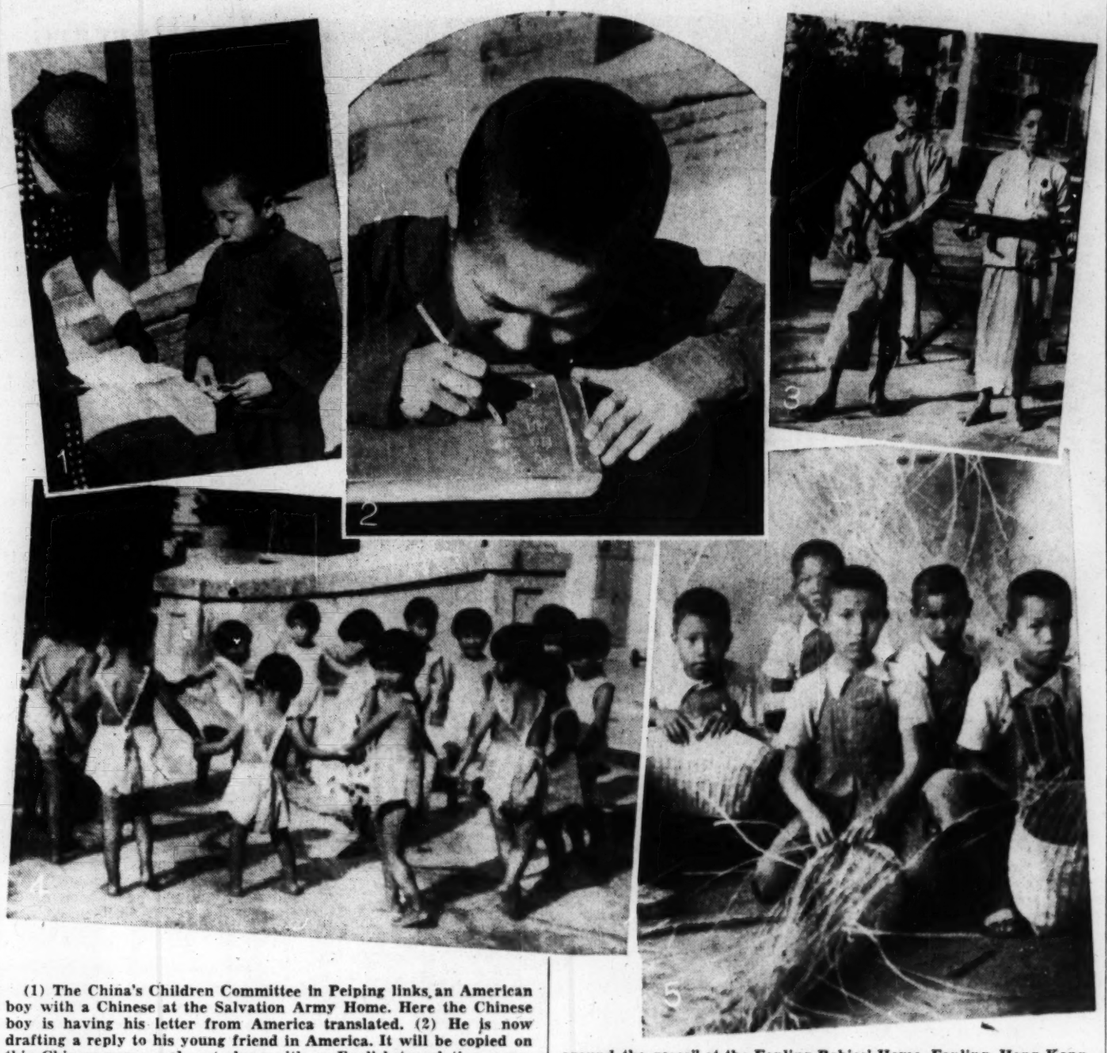
Dr. Clarke sends me word that many of the "parents" talk about "my boy," or "my little girl," correspond with the child, and plan ahead to see that Christmas includes gifts sent off to China. "We want our little son to have what he needs," the foster mother and dad with lingering tenderness write Dr. Clarke concerning the little fellow they have never seen.

For $24 a year, or $2 a month, a little "son" or "daughter" can be taken into a home, fed, clothed, sent to school each day, and also taught a means of later on earning his living. He is tucked into bed at night by an understanding housemother, and spends his days in a place ringing with happy childish laughter and wholesome companionship. A North American "Committee of One Thousand," including many well known leaders of various religious denominations and educational organizations, sponsors China's Children, Inc., in the United States and Canada. In China many distinguished Americans and Chinese are connected with the work.

The "adopting" idea began, I believe, in the last war. Perhaps you, too, had a family of French children in the first years of reconstruction and wrote to them from time to time in not too facile French. During the Spanish Civil War the plan was renewed, and today hundreds of Basque, Spanish, French, and Jewish refugees have foster parents in England and the United States. The plan has been extended to include British children in a somewhat different but equally helpful way. As a means of building up a foundation of support which opens up channels for supporting love it seems to me in all its variations very fine.

China's children are so many that the work of all organizations carrying on in that courageous country seems at times only a drop in the bucket. Yet every bit that is done is of immeasurable encouragement and help to a truly wonderful people.

A Tuesday Column



(1) The China's Children Committee in Peiping links an American boy with a Chinese at the Salvation Army Home. Here the Chinese boy is having his letter from America translated. (2) He is now drafting a reply to his young friend in America. It will be copied on thin Chinese paper and sent along with an English translation across the seas, another link of friendship. (3) Young carpenters in the Children's Welfare Center, Canton, displaying their tools. (4) "Ring-around-the-roses" at the Fanling Babies' Home, Fanling, Hong Kong. (5) Basket-making in the rattan class, Hong Kong Dependent Children's Home.

These little girls are supported by friends, perhaps even foster-parents, overseas. They are picking beans for dinner at the Taipo Rural Home near Hong Kong. This home, of British origin, under Bishop Hall, is now supported largely by China's Children, Inc.

Business as Good Discipline

The Youth Round Table
Meets on Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

My dear Chairman:

Since the beginning of the Mail Bag (now the Youth Round Table), I have found many interesting correspondents throughout the world.

In reply to the challenge of (Miss) H. G. B. from New Jersey, as to how scholarship and business can be woven into one career, I have this to offer as food for thought. My work is of a legal nature, very rapid and all routine work. So I early used the business career as a fulcrum, as it were, for my outside activities. Because every stroke in the office counts for efficiency, I soon found much useless material eliminated, such as merely drifting along with the general trend for idle amusement.

Then I found the order, speed, and initiative to progress intellectually and culturally were aided by strict office discipline. Short courses of study opened to me on subjects conducive to making me at ease in social contacts. These ranged from illustrated travel lectures to the study of languages and writing. Gradually I found the co-ordination of the office enabled me to carry a sense of order, precision, enthusiasm and stability into the margins of time spent outside of the office.

My people were pioneers in settling the Midwest of this country and while their rugged careers left little opportunity for reading and what we accept today as essential to the modern civilization, they did keep a high moral tone and carried their resolves into action. So I have found this instinct for hard work has brought me into contact with other worthwhile workers and I have usually been enabled to carry each necessary project of study through to completion. The moral fiber of service for mankind does form a foundation in our consciousness that remains unshaken by world events.

So I feel when we are retired from office work, as our laws are enabling many to be retired, we can carry this same momentum to the work nearest our hearts and we may produce results in a few years that, without this strict discipline, we might otherwise have taken the ordinary life span to accomplish. So let us look above the clouds of mere speed and material efficiency and see the rainbow of beauty shining upon us in the effulgence of a well-rounded business career combined with the high and enduring scholarship of the Master Galilean who was not so learned in books, but who carried education to the greatest heights that humanity can ever attain, because it was based upon eternal verities.

(Miss) G. M. K.

* * *

Employment on a paid job can be a means of acquiring valuable habits of order, economizing of time, executive efficiency, and impersonalizing one's service; but the employee needs quite consciously to go after these habits, as Miss G. M. K. has done. They don't "just happen." Women who have later married often say that their office experience, for example, helps them in carrying through an executive volunteer job, whether club, community, or church; and that they plan their housework more efficiently also.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

What Is Basic English? How Is It Used? Today We Begin Series Of Fifty Lessons

Basic English
First of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No account of Basic English would be adequate which did not first pay tribute to its inventor, C. K. Ogden, of Cambridge, England. Mr. Ogden has had many important ideas about language and the way in which it affects our thinking. Basic English is a practical outcome of these ideas, and to the best of my belief it can be of use in some way or other to every person making use of a language in any form.

This is a wide claim, indeed, but during the ten or more years in which Basic English has been quietly testing itself in more than thirty different countries, this has proved to be the case time after time. The reason for this far-reaching effect is because Basic English is so much more than the 850 words in its vocabulary. It is a language system. Its words were chosen according to a definite plan, and not by haphazard guessing or word counting. It includes a word, or a group of words, to express any idea that man's mind is capable of expressing.

An International Language

From this the two main functions of Basic English are obvious. It is a complete language in itself. With a knowledge of those 850 words and the simple rules by which they operate, a non-English-speaking person can make himself understood to the 500 million persons whose natural language is already English. So we have an international language simple and concise enough to be learned by any intelligent person in six weeks.

The other aspect of Basic English concerns English-speaking persons. The ideas upon which Basic English was founded, are the processes by which our language works. They are the key words in our language from which more specialized words are developed. For example, there are only sixteen verbs in the vocabulary list. Mr. Ogden's idea was that a verb like "go" was a basic verb in a series of verbs like enter, emerge, ascend, descend, penetrate, approach. These ideas are expressed by the verb *to go*, together with such words as prepositions and adverbs. For example, ascend is to *go up*. Descend is to *go down*. Penetrate is to *go through*. Approach is to *go towards*. Enter is to *go into*.

This concentration of language makes Basic English useful as a valuation of English to the English-speaking person. Propaganda, salestalk, and high-sounding language of all kinds submits the value of its contents to a reinterpretation through Basic English.

Clarifying Our Speech

This does not mean that Basic English is the best form in which to use our language. It was never intended to take the place of complete English; but as a key of interpretation in the back of our minds it will do much to clarify our use and understanding of complete English.

In the articles which follow I propose to show the uses and value of Basic English to three groups of people: To the persons using English as their everyday language for business, pleasure, and self-expression; to the non-English-speaking person who wishes to learn English and acquire the international language of Basic English as a subsidiary language to his own; and to the educator who wishes to communicate more accurately and concisely with his pupils.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

The Author Of This Series

Ellen Walpole, the teacher of the course in Basic English which begins in a 50-article series today, is an English woman now living in the United States. She has studied with Mr. C. K. Ogden of the Orthological Institute, London, and taught Basic in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. Last winter Mr. and Mrs. Walpole taught Basic to the Latin American students attending the special "summer" session held for them at the University of North Carolina. Mrs. Walpole is, like her husband, a recognized authority in the field of semantics. She is experienced in teaching foreign-born and children, and is the author of textbooks on teaching Basic.

The Universities of England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The universities of England find themselves today faced with a dual task. Firstly, to render the maximum possible service to the national cause, and secondly to keep alive the love of learning and the search for truth. Thanks to the enlightened policy of the Government and the War Office the two tasks are not proving incompatible.

The University of London has been placed in an especially difficult position, as it was felt necessary from the first to leave the capital. The various departments have found homes in the other university towns, though courses were also maintained for students who could not leave London. Oxford and Cambridge have had the opposite problem of having to relinquish many of their buildings, these having been requisitioned for Government purposes. Most universities have offered hospitality to some part of London. In these circumstances finance has presented many difficulties.

All new building has been stopped, economies hitherto unthought of put into practice, and at Oxford an elaborate pooling system enabled the university, the requisitioned colleges and those able to take undergraduates and offer hospitality to Londoners, to iron out inequalities of income and expenditure.

Despite Difficulties

Despite these difficulties, University life has continued to a remarkable degree, Many adjustments have been made to enable students who cannot spend the full time in residence to win their degrees. There are also the old full courses for those in reserved groups, such as natural scientists, medicals, etc., women students and those physically unfit for military service.

University life has necessarily undergone many modifications. Most men students are training in the Officers' Training Corps, which offers courses leading to Officer Cadet units, or serving in the Home Guard and other organizations; but time is still found for a modified athletic program, for musical and discussion groups, and for the arts. Oxford has staged exhibitions of Younger British Painters, of Contemporary Britisn Drawings and of Old Masters, last drawn from private collections in the district. Equally successful was the collection of drawings of Cambridge celebrities by modern artists held in the much be-sandbagged Fitzwilliam Museum. At Birmingham a series of open lectures on art drew large and eager audiences.

Another field of service was opened last year. The Government granted each half year six months' free university training to 1,200 young men who have the necessary mathematical and scientific qualifications in order to secure officers with the requisite technical knowledge for the specialist corps, such as the Royal Engineers and Royal Corps of Signals. A few of the ablest young men being trained as tradesmen will also be sent to the universities.

Adult Education

The universities are continuing their regular extramural courses, which play a large part in the adult education of England. In addition they are doing much to provide courses for service men, many of whom wish to continue their interrupted studies, or to make cultural use of their leisure. London is working in especially close collaboration with the Educational Mission attached to the Canadian forces, and many Canadian soldiers are actually working as external students for London degrees, while several thousand English Canadians have been studying French. Regional committees have been formed at Durham, Leeds, and Sheffield Universities, and at Hull, Nottingham, Loughborough, and Leicester University Colleges to assist soldiers in the Northern Command. Great ingenuity has to be exercised to meet the demands of men who are constantly on the move, or serving in small, isolated coastal defense units, and much generous help is being given by the county libraries.

G. F. T.

Public Speaking as a Skill All In Free Lands Should Learn

By Alan Williams

Teacher of Public Speaking at the Village College, Impington; formerly Lecturer in Public Speaking at Oldham Municipal School of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

In these days, with the dictators gagging the speech of country after country in their attempt to grasp power, it becomes more than ever the duty of the countries where free speech is still allowed to preserve that freedom by exercizing it fully. Public-speaking classes therefore become strong points in Democracy's extra-military defences. Let us hope that the need for their encouragement will be recognized and steps taken to extend them in number and scope.

In some form or other, either as speech-training or lecture preparation, public speaking has always been taught in the British Isles in the training colleges of teachers and the ministry.

Can Be Acquired In Class

Recently, however, a wide survey of the subject has been attempted, with success, in classes held in commercial schools, technical schools, adult education centers and universities. This, surely, is positive proof that the ability to speak in public can be acquired in a formal class.

The types of people who join such a class can be divided into those who feel the urge to speak but need guidance in order to make their efforts really effective, and those to whom the need for training in public speaking arises from their calling or profession. In the first group we find men and women engaged in voluntary propaganda work, political workers, Sunday-school teachers or amateur lecturers. In the second are professional lecturers, teachers, ministers of religion and those holding public or business positions where much formal speaking is needed.

Public speaking, it may be maintained, is best learned in the hard school of experience. The great orators of the past never attended classes; they learned by listening to others and then trying themselves. But great orators, like great artists, are born, not made; and the public speaking class is concerned with the pedestrian speaker whose aim is not to move multitudes but just to present a case or explain a process in a clear and lucid manner by means of the spoken word.

Practice Needed

In the long run the practical experience will have to be gained; the student cannot always confine his speaking to his class. The class, however, forms a ready-made audience, sympathetic yet critical. This is where class training gains on individual training. In the hands of a capable teacher a class atmosphere can be created that will go far toward encouraging the hesitant speaker, while a friendly rivalry between members can be used to maintain a high standard of work.

The majority of public speakers suffer from "nerves," even after long experience and it is because they feel that a course of training will help them to overcome this handicap that many students join a class.

They are right, for class training is the only way to conquer "nerves." If we are honest we will stop calling this phenomenon "nerves" at all. It is nothing more or less than plain fear.

Now fear arising from personal shortcomings such as inadequacy of vocal power, careless preparation or faulty pronunciation are matters which can be remedied in a personal course. There is, however, a subtler variety of fear which can only be dealt with in a class. It is the fear of appearing different from the crowd which is what we do when we stand up and speak to a group of people who are sitting down in silence. The instinct for running with the pack is a strong part of our mental make-up; and running counter to it is sure to encourage mental panic.

The speaker's best means of conquering such a fear is to look upon his effort not as something in opposition to the group but as a temporary leadership of the group. The ability for leadership should be well developed in a public speaker and this can only happen in contact with others.

Much can be done in the early stages by encouraging free discussion, in a conversational tone from a sitting position. Sooner or later certain speakers will wish to adopt a more dominant attitude, particularly if defending or advocating some strongly held personal views. Almost on impulse they rise to their feet and adopt a more forceful tone of voice. Fear of the crowd is conquered and a new public-speaker is made.

Voice and Enunciation

Much of the practical work in public speaking training must concern itself with voice-production. The individual method of instruction can, perhaps, be more thorough in this, but voice-production for the purpose of speaking can be reduced to a few simple rules easily supervised as each class member does his practical work. Any grave faults or deficiencies may be noted by the teacher and special attention given to them or an individual course recommended.

The class will itself often be a fine source of illustration when pronunciation and dialect come under discussion—illustration that is more vital because it is immediate and personal. I encountered in a class held in Lancashire, in addition to a fine array of local dialects and pronunciations, dialects from London, Scotland, and even Canada. One of the first rather surprising results of this was to substitute for any self-consciousness due to their pronunciation a pride in the particular attributes of each dialect at its best. It would have been difficult to achieve this result in a student trained individually.

Perhaps only in the supervision of preparation does the individual method of training gain on the class method but the test of preparation is in the actual speech. All else being equal a speech which has been well prepared should be easy to reduce to notes by those who listen to it. In his class the teacher can find at once a means of testing the powers of preparation of his students while at the same time the listening members of his class are getting sound training in note making.

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Husky Coach Expects Stiff Opposition From University of Maine Eleven Saturday

Two Positions Bothersome For Dunn at Northeastern

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pleased over last Saturday's showing by his Northeastern eleven, but at the same time apprehensive over next Saturday's outcome at Orono, Maine, Coach Jimmy Dunn alternately smiled and frowned yesterday afternoon.

He smiled because the Huskies with their 20-6 defeat of Vermont had handed him his first opening game victory in his five years at Northeastern, because his sophomores had shown up so well, and because his veterans had all come through. He frowned because he figures the University of Maine will present stiffer opposition than the University of Vermont, because injuries have made their costly appearance, and, well, just because a coach usually frowns when thinking of a coming game.

As far as this Saturday's game is concerned, Jimmy has two trouble spots to iron out. First, is at right end where he has lost the services of Ronnie McKinnon for 10 days, and second is at short guard where he seems unable to develop a satisfactory operative.

Weak at End

"The loss of McKinnon hurts," Dunn declared, "for our end situation is already weak. Right now I am planning to start John Dillon and Ernie Colantonio, with Bob Bartlett and Henry Rose—both of whom need experience badly—as the only reserves.

"Colantonio, by the way, was a distinct surprise last Saturday. He came up with the best defensive game I have ever seen him play and on that basis alone I am confident of his work this Saturday. Dillon is only a sophomore, but he showed to advantage against Vermont.

Guard Problems

"As bad as the end situation is, the short guard problem is even worse. I have ends to a degree, but I haven't any short guards. Maybe I shouldn't be advertising my weaknesses, but Maine will find them out if I don't get them fixed, and they will find them out in short order."

To solve his short guard problem, Jimmy has made three conversions, none of which has proved the right answer as yet. He shifted Gunnar Myrbeck from blocking back, Leonard Bolonsky from end, and Tom White from center on last year's freshman team, and of the three Myrbeck has shown to the best advantage. But Dunn isn't satisfied yet, and before many days pass may even try shifting Phil Sheridan over to short guard. Sheridan has played just about every position on the team—center, blocking back, and tackle—and Dunn feels his weight might be the answer. Both White and Bolonsky are 160, while Myrbeck barely shades 170.

Leave Friday

The rest of the team will be the same as the one which faced Vermont last week end, with Ed Jensen and Tad Krajewski at tackle, Len Erickson at the other guard spot, Dick Grey at center, and Capt. Joe Dias, Ed Sakovitz, Bob Otenti, and Gale Foster in the backfield. Jensen has injured his elbow, but is expected to be able to start against Maine.

The Huskies, 27 players and six coaches, trainers, and attendants, will leave for Maine Saturday morning by train, and will arrive in time to practice and get a good night's rest.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley's prospects for the Boston University season which opens with Cincinnati at Nickerson Field this Saturday were boosted no end yesterday when Quarterback Chick Morris arrived at the Weston training camp and announced he was again eligible to play. The big 200-pound blocking back took make-up examinations last week and passed with flying colors. Morris is due to start in the signal-calling berth, with the rest of the backfield, including Walter Williams, Charlie Thomas, and either Pete Lamana or Jim Anderson at fullback.

* * *

The Boston College and Holy Cross teams both returned to practice on their home fields today after their arrival home yesterday. Both squads were met with receptions, the Eagles being greeted by Mayor Tobin and the Boston Fire Department Band at South Station, and the Crusaders by 10,000 supporters at Worcester. The Purple players were given a "Louisiana Hayride" through the streets of Worcester to celebrate their victory over Louisiana State.

* * *

Briefs: Injuries to five players somewhat dimmed Tufts' enjoyment of their victory over Bowdoin Saturday, but none is expected to be serious enough to cause the players involved to miss Saturday's game at Middlebury . . . Casualties include Co-Captains Art Harrison and Bob Rutter, Bruce Watkins, George Sweeney, and Bob Bissett . . . Spike Nelson returned Jack Magee to tackle on the first team at Yale yesterday in preparation for the opening game with Virginia . . . Magee had spent five days with the third stringers . . . Brown is scrimmaging hard for its contest with Columbia Saturday, but Columbia is merely running through plays . . . It is not overconfidence on Lou Little's part, but merely a precautionary measure . . . Lou has only five men for the four backfield positions, having lost Adam Spiegel for six weeks, and is taking no chances of losing any more backs.

Pitching Can Turn the Tide

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Upper: Kirby Higbe (left) and Whitlow Wyatt, mainstays of the Brooklyn Dodger pitching staff, who may carry the National League's hopes for a victory in the classic. Manager Leo Durocher is withholding his opening-day hurler, but critics expect his man will be Wyatt. Lower: Charley "Red" Ruffing, veteran Yankee right-hander, and Joe McCarthy's choice to start the series tomorrow in Yankee Stadium.

Ruffing in Opener

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 30

Charles Red) Ruffing, veteran right-hander, was selected today by Manager Joe McCarthy to pitch the opening game of the World Series for the New York Yankees against the Brooklyn Dodgers tomorrow at the Yankee Stadium.

Bruins to Open Home Season At Garden Nov. 16

Following games with the Maple Leafs at Toronto Nov. 8 and with Rangers at New York Nov. 15, the Boston Bruins will make their first home appearance at Boston Garden on Sunday, Nov. 16, with New York Rangers as the opposition.

This game at the Garden will be the first of 24 home contests for the defending Stanley Cup champions, who all told will play 17 Tuesday night games, one Thursday night contest, and six Sunday night affairs.

The Bruins are the last of the seven teams in the circuit to open their winter campaigns, league action being scheduled to start Nov. 1 with Rangers playing at Toronto and Detroit Red Wings at Montreal.

Meanwhile, Manager Art Ross is continuing his plans for pre-season practice, and has set Oct. 18 as the date for the assembling of the squad at Hershey, Pa. Ross intends to hold a vigorous three-week session there, to be followed by another week of practice back here in Boston. During the training period several games will be played with the Hershey Bears.

Season ticket applications for the Bruins games have been received at the Boston Garden for the last two weeks. The last date for renewal of season ticket applications will be Nov. 1, after which new subscribers may get locations.

First Game For Harvard Means Much

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The gridiron fortunes of Harvard for the present season rest precariously upon the outcome of the game with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia this Saturday. With the team facing about the heaviest schedule any Crimson eleven has encountered, few look to see the Harlow regime go through the season undefeated, but this opener could influence matters—with the right start.

Being the opening game for both teams, scouting is nothing more than a resume of last year with close perusal of movies for a line on men replacing graduates and absentees. Experience will mean more in this game because experienced men make fewer mistakes in opening contests.

Players Familiar

In this respect there is plenty of weight on the Harvard side. The Crimson plans at the moment call for starting players, most of whom dug their cleats in the Franklin Field turf last year and are not unfamiliar with the feel of Penn jerseys. Penn on the other hand, will throw experience at Harvard, but more as individual than as a team.

Last year Harvard went through the Penn game with only three substitutions. Hank Vander Eb went in to kick points, Vern Miller replaced Pete Elser, and Don McNicol took over in the backfield when Charlie Spreyer was forced to the sidelines. Saturday Miller will start for the graduated Elser, Vander Eb will be on hand to kick points, and McNicol will be in the backfield.

Ayres Doubtful

Joe Kaufmann played the whole game at right end for Harvard so new faces will appear there with Jack Morgan the probable starter. There is some doubt concerning Burgy Ayres, center, who played 60 minutes against Penn last year. He may not start or if he does he may not play long. Johnny Page and Lloyd Anderson are the others available.

The starting team is the real Harvard strength. When substitution becomes necessary the situation is unpredictable. Coach Harlow warned those interested before practice started that there is not much depth to the squad. Since practice there have been many hopeful signs, but how real the hope is must await game conditions for assurance.

Substitution Rule

Whether the genial Harvard mentor plans to exercise the new rights of the substitution rule to any extent or not is another point in question. Last year he might have taken advantage of it in the Penn game, but if his starting team this year works similar to that of last year, he probably will rely more on the hope of 60-minute players.

Even now Harvard could name its starting line-up and unless practice this week necessitates changes it likely will see Loren MacKinney and Morgan at end, Miller and Tom Gardiner at tackle, Dick Pfister and Chubby Peabody at guard, Ayres or Page at center, Capt. Franny Lee, George Heiden, Bill Lyle, and McNichol in the backfield.

With the exceptions of Page, Lyle, and Morgan, the other eight men are experienced. Taken as a team, with Ayres at center, it is a faster and better balanced aggregation than that which tied an over-confident Penn eleven last year. While the Quakers may not have the reputation of the 1940 Quakers, they are definitely not over-confident and are more than ambitious to retaliate for the upset last fall.

Rules Committee Could Help Enlighten Players

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the various national golf championships, including the recent women's national at The Country Club and the women's Massachusetts at the Winchester Country Club come circumstances well worthy of thought and discussion on the part of the Rules Committee of the United States Golf Association. One is whether the national organization is doing as much as it might in the way of keeping its member clubs informed as to any changes in the rules.

While it is true that any changes are set forth in the new rules book issued every year, it is equally true that those books reach comparatively few of the individual golfers. That in itself is no fault of the national organization or of the state and district bodies. A host of ordinary players are not particularly interested because they don't play tournament golf; or, if they do, it is only in their own home club weekly events in which, as a rule, almost anything goes.

Casual Study

Among those who do engage in open tournament play and championships a sizeable percentage feel under no obligation to study the new rule book every year, because they consider themselves already well posted. They might look over a new rule book casually and fail to note where an old rule has been changed, such as that governing the "Removal of Loose Impediments," under Rule 12.

That rule now says, Section 1:

"Except when the ball lies in or touches a hazard any loose impediment may be removed without penalty."

The rule for years read:

"Any loose impediment lying within a club length of the ball aand not being on or touching a hazard, may be removed without penalty."

Exactly when that rule was changed, striking out "within a club length" I don't recall, in fact didn't know it had been recorded until the matter came up at the 10th hole of the match between Mrs. John Grew and Mrs. Warren Beard in the state semifinals at Winchester. Mrs. Grew was in the rough to the right and walked forward a dozen or more feet to remove a piece of white paper. Mrs. D. M. Belcher, undoubtedly one of the best informed on rules of any of the women golfers, whispered, "Can she do that?" Then we looked up the rule and found that she could. The old rule was the subject of a rather heated controversy in the playoff of the national open at Brae-Burn in 1919, between Walter Hagen and Mike Brady, because Hagen picked up an object yards from his ball.

Print Leaflet

At a very nominal expenditure the U. S. G. A. could have printed aand sent to each member club a leaflet containing any new rule, or changes in an old one, requesting that it be posted as conspicuously as possible in the clubhouse. Granted that it might be ignored by a majority of members, it still might be observed by a few and, through them, its contents made known to many more. At least the experiment might be well worth a trial.

Championship contenders gradually are becoming familiar with the rule that there can be no stymie when one ball lies within six inches of the hole, but they appear not to be so well acquainted with the rule that has one ball lifted where they are within six inches of each other, or what to do when one ball has been displaced by another and the owner of the ball displaced decides to replace that ball in its original position, which might be on exactly the same spot where the opponent's ball now rests. That came up in the match between Mrs. Gleason and Nancy Bailey. They were completely nonplussed as to what to do until informed that one putted and then the other replaced.

Time Limit

The rule governing a ball "at rest" on the putting green is one that has been controversial for years, principally as to how long a time a ball can remain on the lip of the cup before the opponent is allowed to knock it away or the referee, if there is one, can rule that it is no longer moving. That came up in the match between Mrs. Leichner and Mrs. Goldthwaite in the national, when the first-named claimed that her ball was still moving and it did finally drop into the cup, a minor controversy afterwards ensuing as to whether there had been infringement on that section of the rules which says:

"If the opponent's ball has not been knocked away, the opponent shall play any subsequent stroke without delay."

Ball Disappeared

That "without delay" is the point at issue. A ball can dangle on the lip for what seems an interminable length of time, perhaps held there by a stiff blade of grass which its weight finally overcomes. The question of whether the ball is still moving is one which can be the subject of dispute. When Bobby Jones and Francis Ouimet were playing in the national of 1926 at Baltusrol, Ouimet's ball, on one hole, hung on the lip and there it remained while Jones was walking forward to size up his putt, walking back to take his stance, which took quite some time. When Jones took his final view of the line, before putting, he stopped in amazement, for Ouimet's ball had disappeared.

"Where is your ball?" said he to Ouimet?"

"I guess it must have dropped into the cup," said Francis. That's what it had done, after all that time, showing what can happen. The question is, whether there should be a definite time limit, instead of "without delay." There, again arises the question of when the count would begin and what to do if neither opponent carried a watch. Good sportsmanship and common sense probably will have to be the governing factors in the future as in the past.

Sports Around the Hub

Tie for Medal in W. G. A. M. Play

Shooting 99's Mrs. Walter J. Reeves of Bear Hill and Mrs. Leslie M. Wilkinson of Homstead yesterday tied for medal honors in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts C and D. championship being played at the Salem Country Club in Peabody. Medal scores in their first-round play today will decide the honor.

Best nine-hole score of the day was made by Mrs. C. R. Wait of the Salem club. She scored a 44 on the difficult back stretch. Play-off for the 16th place in the championship flight was won by Mrs. Norman B. Bellenoit of Bear Hill over Mrs. Otis H. Parker of Charles River.

* * *

Boston Globe golfers swept the Class A and B prizes in the weekly tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association at the Salem Country Club yesterday. Joe Santo turned in a reduced card of 100-82 to take honors in the first division and Vic Haak won the second division prize with a card of 112-98.

* * *

The New England A. A. A. U. announces its 27th annual cross-country championship run for individual and team honors will be held over the Franklin Park course on Sunday, Nov. 2. The distance is 10,000 meters or approximately 6¼ miles. The race is scheduled to start at 2:30 o'clock sharp. Entries close Oct. 28 and must be postmarked as of that date or earlier, with Mr. A. T. Hart, Hotel Lenox, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Coach Chief Boston of the Harvard freshman football team today announced that 23 freshman football candidates have been given regular freshman uniforms. He said that no cut will be made in the squad and that others of the 125 candidates who reported for practice will be brought up and given regular uniforms as they prove themselves, until the squad numbers about 40.

* * *

University of Vermont has been invited to play the Montreal Bulldogs, the Big Four Montreal entry in the Canadian Amateur Eastern Rugby Football Union, for the benefit of "Wings for Britain." The game, which will be sponsored by the Royal Canadian Air Force, is proposed for Oct. 15 under lights at the Montreal Stadium.

* * *

Clark Judge of Mansfield, Pa., captured the annual fall tennis tournament at Phillips Exeter Academy when he defeated Theodore Ewald of Detroit in the final, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. There were over 100 entries in the tourney.

Schell Trophy Regatta

The Erwin H. Schell Trophy is placed in competition for the first time this fall and this event displaces the fall sailing of the Boston Dinghy Club Cup Regatta, which hereafter becomes a spring event only. The conditions of the two regattas remain identical and the Schell Trophy Regatta will be an open event, limited only by the necessity of asking non-member clubs in some localities to compete in the eliminations. The 18 member clubs of the I. C. Y. R. A. will be eligible for the Schell Trophy event without elimination as in the past with the Boston Dinghy Club Cup Regatta.

Lightweights Start Oct. 10

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 30 (AP)—Pocket editions of seven eastern gridiron powers will start their tenth year of Eastern Intercollegiate 150-pound Football League competition Oct. 10 when Cornell and Princeton clash at Princeton.

The Tigers will be seeking permanent possession of the George Foster Sanford Trophy donated by the former Rutgers varsity football coach to the team gaining three legs. Princeton already has 2½ points and needs only a tie this year.

Rutgers and Yale have two legs each while Pennsylvania which tied Yale last year for the league title, has half a point. The other teams making up the seven-college circuit are Lafayette and Villanova.

Yale, Pennsylvania and Cornell are considered the "teams to beat" this year, but in this league anything can happen.

The 21-game schedule:

Oct. 10, Cornell at Princeton; 11, Lafayette at Pennsylvania and Rutgers at Yale; 17, Villanova at Princeton; 18, Cornell at Yale and Pennsylvania at Rutgers; 24, Villanova at Cornell and Yale at Pennsylvania; 25, Lafayette at Rutgers.

Nov. 1, Princeton at Lafayette, Rutgers at Cornell, and Yale at Villanova; 7, Princeton at Pennsylvania; 8, Lafayette at Yale and Rutgers at Villanova; 14, Villanova at Lafayette, Pennsylvania at Cornell, and Yale at Princeton; 20, Princeton at Rutgers; 21, Cornell at Lafayette and Pennsylvania at Villanova.

Hawks Sign Stewart

EDMONTON, Sept. 30 (CP)—Kenny Stewart, playing-coach with Lethbridge Maple Leafs, last year's Alberta senior hockey champions, signed a contract here Saturday to play for Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, this season.

Stewart was the highest scoring defenseman in Western Canada hockey circles last season, with 46 points—28 goals and 18 assists. He was born in Port Arthur, Ont.

Little World Series

By the Associated Press

Game Today

Montreal (International League) at Columbus (American Association) (night). (Montreal leads 2 games to 1.)

There are eight Hoosiers on the Notre Dame football squad and six on the Arizona team the Irish played in the season's opener.

Michigan Alumni Night Oct. 1 at Loew's State

Tomorrow evening, Ernest F. Dietz, secretary of the University of Michigan Club of Boston, announces that a Michigan Alumni Night will be held at Loew's State Theater in conjunction with the showing of "Harmon of Michigan" starring Tom Harmon, Forrest Evashevski and Anita Louise.

This event will serve to open the new fiscal year of activities for the club and should be an interesting prelude to the forthcoming Michigan-Columbia football game which will be held at Baker Field in New York on Nov. 15.

The theater will be gaily decorated with Michigan banners and a distinct atmosphere of football will prevail throughout the theater for the evening.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Contrast on Assembly Line

New York, Sept. 30

Although it will have no direct bearing on the outcome of the World Series which opens tomorrow in Yankee Stadium, the contrast between the Yankees and Dodgers in the matter of assembly is an emphatic one.

The American League champions were raised under the Yankee influence—products of the most successful farm system in baseball. The Brooklyn team was built by trades and purchases—created by Laughing Larry MacPhail's ever-ready check book.

The answer is simple. The Yankees have been organized for a long time. They are built for the future, as well as the present. When MacPhail arrived at Ebbets Field, he had to make the club over. In a year or two his farm system, too, will be sending up capable kids. But being impatient for a winner, and unwilling to keep Brooklyn waiting another year, he went out and bought himself a pennant.

Series Veterans

Eight of the "Bums" have profited by World Series checks before. Billy Herman, Larry French and Augie Galan got into the October affair with the Cubs. Joe Medwick and Manager Leo Durocher did it with the Cardinals. Lew Riggs, who will play a reserve role in this one, was in the 1939 and '40 series with the Reds. Fred Fitzsimmons was there with the Giants and Johnny Allen with the Yankees.

Kirby Higbe and Dolph Camilli, two of Durocher's most valuable players, were rescued from the lowly Phillies. Whit Wyatt, who starts this series for the Dodgers, knocked around in the American League for nine years, with the Tigers, White Sox and Indians. When sold to Milwaukee by Cleveland, Whit almost retired. It is well for the Brooks that he didn't. The Yankees had Dixie Walker, probably the most underrated member of the Dodger cast.

Wasdell Hitting

The Pirates were willing to part with Cookie Lavagetto. Luke Hamlin is another former Detroiter. Jim Wasdell was waived out of the American League by Washington, where he had batted a poor. 083. They laughed at MacPhail for that one. But Jim is a .300 sticker in the N. L. Curt Davis stopped at Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis before squatting at Ebbets Field.

Brooklyn's only World Series eligibles who got their start in Kings County are Pete Reiser, Pee Wee Reese, Pete Coscarart and Ed Albosta. Only Reiser and Reese are certain of series duty.

It takes a smart manager to lead such an assembled club to victory. Durocher's handling of so many experienced men cannot be overemphasized. It took courage and some great head work.

Home Grown

In sharp contrast, the Yankees are almost exclusively developments of the Ed Barrow-George Weiss minor league farm chain. Phil Rizzuto, Charley Keller, Buddy Rosar, Joe Gordon, Red Rolfe, Johnny Sturm, Marius Russo, Gerry Priddy, Spud Chandler, Ernie Bonham, Atley Donald and Marvin Breuer were picked up young and brought along expertly. Joe Di Maggio, George Selkirk, Bill Dickey, Frank Crosetti and Lefty Gomez go further back, but all have spent their big league days on the banks of the Harlem River.

The exceptions are Red Ruffing, Tommy Henrich and Stanley Bordagaray. Ruffing labored for six seasons and part of the seventh with the Red Sox, when they were perennial tailenders. He joined the Yankees on May 6, 1930, in a trade for Cedric Durst. The latter has long since faded out of the big league picture.

Henrich once belonged to the Indians, although he never played in an American League game wearing a Cleveland uniform. He was developing at New Orleans when declared a free agent by Commissioner Landis. The Yanks signed him for a handsome bonus and gave him part of one year at Newark. Bordagaray was dropped out of the N. L., but got another chance in New York after a fat season in the American Association.

Endicott Cup

FARMINGTON, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Top rankink women golfers of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island met today in the annual Endicott Cup tournament preliminary to the tri-state matches at the Farmington Country Club.

The field went into the first 18 holes this morning with the second round scheduled for tomorrow. The tri-state nine-player team matches will be held on Thursday.

World Series Winners

Year	Winner	Loser	Games
1940	Reds	Tigers	4-3
1939	Yankees	Reds	4-0
1938	Yankees	Cubs	4-0
1937	Yankees	Giants	4-1
1936	Yankees	Giants	4-2
1935	Tigers	Cubs	4-2
1934	Cardinals	Tigers	4-3
1933	Giants	Senators	4-1
1932	Yankees	Cubs	4-0
1931	Cardinals	Athletics	4-3
1930	Athletics	Cardinals	4-2
1929	Athletics	Cubs	4-1
1928	Yankees	Cardinals	4-0
1927	Yankees	Pirates	4-0
1926	Cardinals	Yankees	4-3
1925	Pirates	Senators	4-3
1924	Senators	Giants	4-3
1923	Yankees	Giants	4-2
1922	Giants	Yankees	4-0
1921	Giants	Yankees	5-3
1920	Indians	Dodgers	5-2
1919	Reds	White Sox	5-3
1918	Red Sox	Cubs	4-2
1917	White Sox	Giants	4-2
1916	Red Sox	Dodgers	4-1
1915	Red Sox	Phillies	4-1
1914	Braves	Athletics	4-0
1913	Athletics	Giants	4-1
1912	Red Sox	Giants	4-3
1911	Athletics	Giants	4-2
1910	Athletics	Cubs	4-1
1909	Pirates	Tigers	4-3
1908	Cubs	Tigers	4-1
1907	Cubs	Tigers	4-0
1906	White Sox	Cubs	4-2
1905	Giants	Athletics	4-1
1904	No series		
1903	Red Sox	Pirates	5-3

Drop Cross-Country

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Trinity College's Athletic Association today announced the dropping of cross-country running as an organized sport. Lack of interest was given as the reason.

Moth Boat Regatta Oct. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The International Moth Boat Regatta will be held here Oct. 11-12 in conjunction with the 11th annual regatta of the Pasquotank River Yacht Club.

The international regatta, normally a three-day meeting, has been trimmed to two days this year to permit entrants engaged in national defense work to participate with a minimum loss of time.

Commodore Selby Stokes of the Pasquotank Yacht Club said that entries from Maine to Florida would take part and that at least 40 of the fastest boats in the country would take in the races which are featured by the Antonia Trophy event for the world's championship.

Moth boats, in these days of motor fuel restrictions, are attracting more attention than at any time since the craft designed by Capt. Joel Van Sant of Atlantic City, N. J., was introduced in 1929. Moths may not be more than 11 feet long, but inside this limit all manner of boat building ingenuity may be exercised. Because it is possible to build them cheaply and transport them readily overland, the moth's popularity grew by leaps and bounds. The association was organized in 1932, and today it is estimated that there are 1,500 of the trim sailing craft in the United States and several foreign countries.

Boats can be constructed for as little as $100, or the owner may spend several hundred dollars on one. A moth boat is restricted in general dimensions and rig, but the builder may exercise ingenuity on construction details and modification of lines within prescribed rules. Weight is often less than 100 pounds, permitting boats to be hauled on light trailers.

The Pasquotank River offers a race regarded as ideal and the international association voted to hold the international regatta here annually. Smaller races are held elsewhere in the country.

Events will begin with the girls' championship race at 9 a. m., Saturday, Oct. 11, continue through Saturday with regional races and heats, and reach the climax in the Antonia race for the world's championship open moth class Sunday at 1:30 p. m.

All Want to Carry Ball

The ambition of every lineman—to be a ball carrier—may be realized at Purdue this fall. End-around, tackle-around, and even guard-around plays have provided considerable amusement and some yardage for the squad in early drills and may cause some concern for the opposition. The rest of the linemen claim that the centers get their hands on the ball often enough, but the pivotmen are reported organizing to petition Elward to devise a method whereby they can carry the ball.

Sport Siftings

Helene Rains, Women's Swimming Association of New York star and holder of several championships, is a sophomore in New York U.'s Washington Square College of Arts and Science . . . It would be hard to say when Texas Christian had as few Fort Worth boys on the football squad as this year, when the number is only seven. But all of the squad except three are home grown Texans . . . Rutgers U. with 35 games from 1890 to 1938 is the oldest football rival of N. Y. U. in point of number of games played. Stevens Tech with 24, Trinity with 23 and Fordham with 22 rank close behind. Only Fordham appears on the current Violet grid card.

Lieut. Stewart Reburn Named Orderly Officer

TORONTO, Sept. 30 (CP)—Lieut. Stewart Reburn of Toronto, former figure-skating champion and skating partner of Sonja Henie, has been appointed district orderly officer at Military District No. 2 headquarters, it was announced yesterday. He succeeds Lieut. Kenneth Smith who has been transferred to Ottawa.

Lieutenant Reburn is the son of Maj. W. G. Reburn, field cashier of the Third Canadian Division and veteran of the first great war.

Mid-Western

Purdue's football forward wall is a real mid-western affair. Four are natives Hoosiers, two hail from Illinois, and one from Ohio.

Brooklyn Has Record of McCarthymen to Face in Coming Test—Parade of Points

Yankees Out to Protect Monopoly in World Series

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—For the fifth time in six years and the ninth time in 16, the National League is faced with the seemingly hopeless task of stopping the powerful Yankees. The Cardinals, led by Rogers Hornsby, succeeded in defeating Ruth and company away back in 1926, but since that faded date the New York Americans have brushed aside the Pirates, Cards, Cubs, Giants twice, Cubs again and Reds with monotonous ease and precision. During that period they lost only three games.

With another World Series slated to get under way tomorrow at Yankee Stadium, baseball is wondering if the Bronx powerhouse can do it again; if Joe McCarthy can uphold this junior circuit monopoly at the expense of the rowdy Brooklyn Dodgers.

Thrilling Series

Our guess is that the Yankees will continue this rather tiring monopoly by beating the Flatbush crew in one of the most thrilling series in history, lasting either six or seven games. But—we hastily add—not with the ease of many past triumphs. The Brooks have more batting strength and—what is more important—more fight and determination than any of the more recent Yankee rivals. And the Dodgers have pitching.

The word class hardly describes the Dodgers. They have been streaky—at times slow and inconsistent. They have kicked away games that they figured to win. Several contests were lost at shortstop. But by the same rule, they won a few games they figured to lose—won them because they refused to quit. They seemed to ignore blunders, and somehow covered them up by running, pushing, hustling across a flock of runs at an instant when they appeared beaten.

Keep Pushing

Those are the Dodgers—a team typifying the mannerisms of its manager, Leo Durocher. A team that does not fall apart with an error, but rather comes back plugging harder than before. On top of this, they have been extremely fortunate. The so-called "breaks" have turned their way all year, and a lot of baseball men would rather have that sort of a club than a good one.

Durocher, too, has four pitchers who may bother the Yankees. Wyatt, Higbe, Davis and Fitzsimmons all have flattering records. Wyatt, who opens the series for the National Leaguers, may be capable of two triumphs. Higbe and Davis will probably follow Wyatt in that order, but Durocher may pull a surprise by shooting the veteran Fitzsimmons and his knuckler at the slugging New Yorkers.

Yanks Have It Too

Behind this pitching Durocher has three or four fellows capable of breaking up any game with a long hit. Camilli, Reiser, Medwick, Lavagetto, Walker and Herman represent more run-making power than had the Reds of '39, or the Cubs and Giants before them. The Yankees had better not give one of these boys a good ball in the clutch, because if they do, said pellet may settle among the bleacherites.

However, although their confidence and hustle is not as apparent from the stands as that of the Dodgers, the Yankees also have a generous portion of that quality known as determination. They are steady in the field in 90 per cent of their games—one of the greatest defensive outfits the game has ever known. Just when you think you have them on the run, Gordon, Rizzuto or Rolfe will come up with a double play ball. Last Sunday the McCarthymen equalled the all-time big league twin-out record at 194.

Star Outfield

And this remarkable defense is not limited to the infield. It is apparent in the outfield, as well. Di Maggio has few equals. Henrich is greatly underrated, both as a fielder, thrower and hitter. With Keller ready, the Yanks will take into the series one of the top-ranking garden trios of all time.

At the plate, the American Leaguers have something on their opponents from across the bridge. Di Maggio, Rizzuto, Gordon, Selkirk, Dickey, Rolfe and Keller know what to do with a bat. No club in baseball has stayed up with this group in total bases and long hits.

McCarthy, although lacking a 20-game winner like Wyatt or Higbe, owns a pitching staff rich in balance and poise, in youth and experience. Where the Brooks are minus a possible starting southpaw, the Yanks have two in Gomez and Russo. Ruffing, who opens the series, Chander, Bonham, Donald and Murphy will be no picnic for the other side. McCarthy usually gets a well-pitched game no matter whom he nominates.

Headed by Wyatt and Higbe, the Brooks may have a slight edge on the mound, but you have to admit a Yankee advantage both offensively and defensively. Can the Durochermen erase this deficit in hustle? The answer to that question may be the key to the series outcome.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

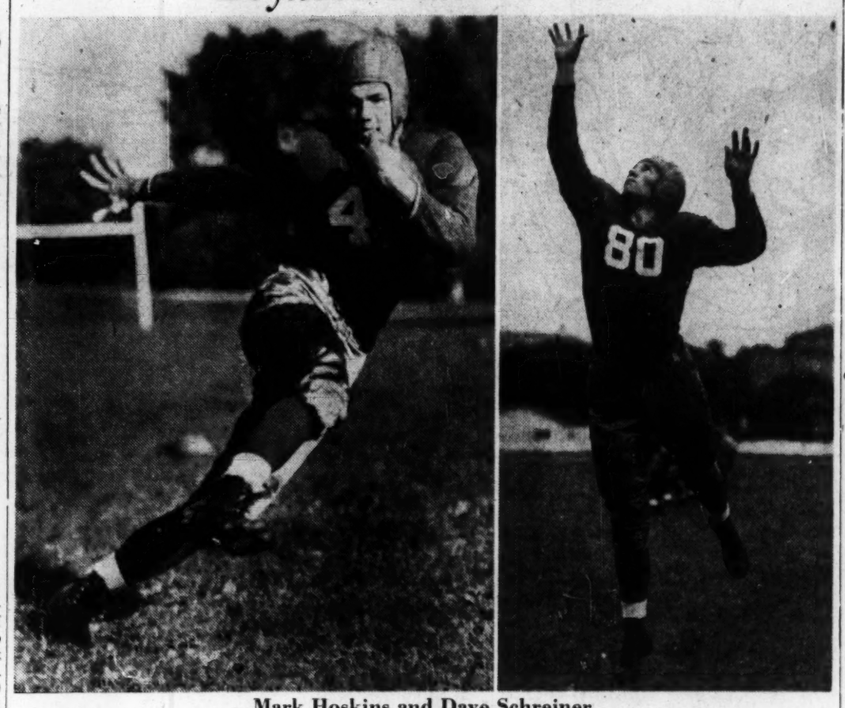
Today a Year Ago

Del Baker signed to manage Tigers. Fred Haney re-hired to pilot Browns, and Frank Frisch's contract with Pirates extended one year through 1942.

Five Years Ago

Giants beat Yankees, 6-1, in opening World Series game, with Carl Hubbell pitching seven-hit ball for his third series triumph to end Yanks' string of 12 straight.

Boyhood Pals Advance



Mark Hoskins and Dave Schreiner

From grammar school, through high school and now the University of Wisconsin is the path these two youngsters have taken. Schreiner is picked by many of the mid-western football writers as the end to watch in the Western Conference this season. Hoskins is a backfield star and letterman. Both attended Lancaster High School.

Brook Fans Turn Out To Honor 'Bums'

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Yankees are all set for tomorrow's opening game of the World Series, with Whitlow Wyatt, the bald, squeaky-voiced Georgian, ready to take the mound against Charley (Red) Ruffing, veteran ace of the Yanks.

The managers of the two pennant-winners delayed announcing definitely their starting choices until after the teams had worked out again today, and Leo Durocher of the Dodgers said he might not select his first flinger until tomorrow morning, but from players of the competing clubs it was learned that Ruffing and Wyatt, the obvious choices, had been instructed to get ready to pitch the first game.

Wyatt won 22 games and lost 10 for the Dodgers during their National League struggle and pitched most of their critical contests, including that which clinched the pennant last Thursday at Boston. An American League castoff, he was one of the outstanding hurlers of the entire season.

Wyatt's First

This will be Wyatt's first World Series, but Ruffing, big right-handed ace of the American League champions, has pitched in seven series games, winning five and being charged with one defeat. He bagged only 15 games this season, but was not used nearly as often as Wyatt.

A capacity crowd of about 70,000 was expected to jam the Yanks' big concrete stadium for the first game, although the day was expected to be cloudy and there was a possibility of showers. If the start of the series should be delayed, or if any later contests are postponed, or end in ties, the subsequent schedule simply will be pushed back a day.

Brooklyn has acquired followers throughout the country during the season and the borough itself seethes with joy and enthusiasm at the success of the Flatbush fans' beloved "Bums." More than a million persons turned out yesterday for a parade and celebration honoring the National League champions and the crowd was so immense it got beyond the control of police. The Dodgers, who rode in open cars at the head of the procession, were fortunate to escape their admirers and get back to their Manhattan hotel altogether.

Yanks Favored

The Yankees are coming up to the annual spectacle favored. This fact is based on the Yankees' superior fielding, their proven record of hitting their peak in the World Series (they have swept their past two, from Chicago in 1938 and Cincinnati in 1939) and their well-balanced power attack headed by Joe Di Maggio.

The Dodgers, however, are conceded a slight edge in the pitching, chiefly because they have two 22-game winners in Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. There is a fairly widespread belief that a team needs good left-hand pitching to beat the Yanks, and Brooklyn has only one southpaw, relief pitcher Larry French, but the record shows that the Yanks have won 29 and lost only 13 games against portsiders during the season.

Wyatt, Higbe and Curt Davis all succeeded in setting down the Yankees in spring training games.

It was doubtful that this pitching edge was sufficient for the Dodgers to win the world championship, but almost everybody expected them to be able to take from one to three games.

Southwest Teams Ride High But Now Face Harder Tests

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Southwest Conference football teams were riding high this week after a clean sweep of all six games, but this week-end they face more severe tests.

Scoring 224 points in the six games, the Southwest grid elevens rolled up a new record for recent times in opening games. Arkansas led the parade of points with a 56-to-0 victory over the Central Oklahoma Teachers, but Texas A. & M. and Southern Methodist were close at the Porkers' heels with 54 points each in their contests.

Only the University of Texas was scored on. The Longhorns, in line for the first time in their football history for a high national grid rating, smashed the University of Colorado, 34-to-6, in an intersectional game at Boulder. Texas Christian had a close call, nipping Tulsa, 6 to 0. Baylor defeated Hardin-Simmons, 20-to-0.

There is a good chance the victory march will continue this week, although the opposition, in three games in particular, will be much tougher.

Intersectional Games

Of intersectional flavor will be Southern Methodist University's game with Fordham University in New York Saturday and Baylor University's tussle with Denver University in Denver Friday night.

The Texas Longhorns with the first hurdle in their quest for a Bowl invitation behind them play Louisiana State University in Austin. Texas Christian and Arkansas open the Conference season at Fayetteville. Rice, idle last week, plays its first game against the Sam Houston Teachers, the team that lost to Texas A. & M. 0 to 54 last week. The Texas Aggies will toy with Texas A. & I. in a game at San Antonio.

The S. M. U.-Fordham game will be are first of four times this season Eastern grid fans will have a chance to see Southwest teams in action. Texas Christian plays Fordham later in the season at New York, Baylor meets Villanova at Philadelphia Oct. 18 and Texas A. & M. plays New York University in New York Oct. 11.

The Mustangs, rated second only to the Texas Longhorns in this section, gave warning to Fordham that they have power to burn when they scored almost at will against the Denton Teachers, a team that in past the Mustangs have always been pushed to defeat. Preston Johnston, one of the best punters in the country, and Howard (Red) Maley, triple-threat sophomore, led the eight touchdown parade.

Triumph for Kimbrough

With Jack Wilson cutting his usual capers, Baylor is expected to have little trouble with Denver University. The big Baylor tailback scored two touchdowns and kicked two extra points to lead the Golden Bears to a 20-to-0 victory over the Hardin-Simmons Cowboys. The Baylor victory ended the Cowboys' 13-game winning streak. The Baylor victory was a personal triumph for the new Bear coach, Frank Kimbrough, brother of last year's all-America, John Kimbrough. It was he who directed the Cowboys to their winning ways before he left Hardin-Simmons last spring to become head Baylor coach.

The highly touted Texas Longhorns may have more trouble with Louisiana State University this week than they did Saturday in Boulder, but the Longhorns are heavy favorites to win. The Longhorns uncovered three complete backfields in the Colorado game and threw in a host of substitute linemen. The first team played on a short time, but long enough for Jack Crain and Pete Layden, the touchdown artists, to shove across three counters. The Colorado touchdown was made when the second Texas team was playing.

A battle of passes is expected at Fayetteville as the Conference's two most pass-conscious teams, Texas Christian and Arkansas, meet in the first Conference setto. The Horned Frogs, with Kyle Gillespie expected to do most of the slinging, will be the slight favorites.

Texas A. & M. and Rice are expected to have little trouble with their opposition. Both games will be watched with interest, however, especially the Owls' encounter. For if the league has a dark horse this year, it is the Rice team. Texas A. & M. last week brought into the light in its game with Sam Houston a sophomore prospect who before the season ends may be rated the best in the loop. He is Leo Daniels. He led the Cadets' scoring spree in his first collegiate appearance. *J. H.*

United States Nine Bows to Mexico, 12-8

HAVANA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Although they used five pitchers, the United States team was beaten yesterday, 12 to 8, by Mexico in the round-robin world amateur baseball chapionship at Tropical Stadium. Vickery, who replaced Abernathy in the first, was charged with the defeat. The losers outhit the Mexicans, 9 to 8, with Gardner, Phillips and Terry getting two hits apiece.

The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Mexico	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	1	12
United States	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	8

Canchola, Leal and Flores; Abernathy, Vickery, Yuengling, Follett, Woelfel and Fritchmann, Oshinicki.

Fort Custer Wins With Gene Stack In Pitchers' Box

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 30 (AP)—Young Gene Stack, who has worn khaki this year instead of a Chicago White Sox baseball uniform, has a satisfying accomplishment on the diamond nonetheless.

The White Sox rookie, taken from baseball by the Army draft, pitched the Fort Custer (Mich.) Reception Center team to the national amateur championship of the American Baseball Congress yesterday by beating Charlotte, N. C., 3 to 2.

Allowing six hits, Stack experienced only one bad inning while his soldier mates, who got only four blows off Ken Chitwood, capitalized on loose play by Charlotte. The teams were the last survivors of a tournament that started Sept. 20 with 15 entrants.

Charlotte put together four hits in the fourth for two runs, tying the score, but Fort Custer came back with the winning run in the fifth on a two-base error and a single. Stack struck out seven men.

Both Stack and Chitwood were placed on the "All-America Amateur Team" chosen after the tournament. Four Charlotte players and three from Fort Custer were honored.

The first and second All-Star teams:

First Team

First base, Gerald Liscomb, Charlotte; second base, Walter Menke, Bancroft, Iowa; third base, Bobby Ogle, Fort Custer; shortstop, Chick Hardin, Randolph Field, Texas; left field, Paul Jenkins, Charlotte; center field, Truman Connell, Fort Custer; right field, Aubey Murrel, Randolph Field; catchers, Reuben Naranjo, Randolph Field; Hack Wilson, Charlotte, and Leo Beebe, Dearborn, Mich.; pitchers, Tom Schneider, Bancroft; Chitwood and Stack, and John Urbon, Springfield, Mass.

Second Team

First base, Wally Nowak, Dearborn; second base, Bob Hayes, Shelbyville, Mo.; third base, Don Evans, Randolph Field; shortstop, Cort Schultz, Fort Custer; left field, Al Hunt, Randolph Field; center field, Paul Starck, Dearborn; right field, Leroy Nichols, Grant Town, W. Va.; catcher, Jack Egan, Fort Custer; pitchers, George Patte, Springfield, Mass.; John Pervola, Grant Town; Leroy Best, Springfield, Mass., and John Anderson, Shakopee, Minn.

Wisconsin End Is Expected To Feature in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The Western Conference saw several good pass-receiving ends last year—among them Rankin of Purdue, Rucinski of Indiana, Johnson of Minnesota, Frutig of Michigan—but when Minnesota coaches picked their all-Conference team they saw fit to choose a Wisconsin sophomore, Dave Schreiner by name, to handle the right flank.

Fresh in their respective memories, probably, was the scare the Badgers gave Minnesota in their season-ending clash. On that occasion they saw the tall, 19-year-old Schreiner take a pass on the Minnesota 40, smash through two tacklers on the 45 and outrun flashy Bruce Smith for a touchdown; they saw him block and tackle for 55 minutes that afternoon with utter disregard for the reputation the national champions brought to Camp Randall.

Like Veteran

It was the same way all year, this sophomore playing like a veteran. New York writers saw the Badgers play Columbia and weren't too impressed with the team as a whole. But they singled out smiling Dave for distinction on the basis of his catch of a touchdown pass for the lone Wisconsin points of the game and his outstanding defensive play.

In fact, Schreiner made quite an impression the first time he donned a varsity uniform last fall. That would be the Marquette game, when he and his home town pal, left halfback Mark Hoskins, teamed up on several occasions to contribute to a very sad afternoon for the Hilltoppers.

Boyhood Pals

The story of Schreiner is a story of two grammar and high school pals, Mark Hoskins and Dave Schreiner, the prides of Lancaster, Wis. Inseparable through secondary schools, Schreiner was a year older and advanced one class, so he simply marked time for one year after graduation from Lancaster high school in order that they could both enter Wisconsin together.

On the Madison campus they joined the same fraternity and are roommates. Last summer they worked side by side on a road construction school, spending what spare minutes they could find each day tossing a pigskin around. They take their football seriously, as they do their education.

Only variable in the story is that they weren't the "Touchdown Twins" in high school. At that time Schreiner was a fullback, and in his own words "about as poor a fullback as they come." He also competed in basketball and track.

Straight "B" Student

Dave is one of the boys that has no trouble with ineligibility. He's a straight "B" student. All this, and he has a regular meal job at a girl's dormitory hall too.

Standing six feet one in his football sox, he's got the ideal requirements for the end position. Quick-thinking and possessing determination, Shreiner meets all the mental requirements. Experts around the Mid-West are going to watch his performance avidly.

National Motorboat Show For January Is Cancelled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time since the organization was formed in 1904, the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers has been forced to cancel its annual National Motorboat Show here next January, Ira Hand, secretary, announced.

"The Association's executive committee has unanimously voted against holding a 1942 show due to the national emergency," said Mr. Hand. "While the 36th annual exposition sponsored by the organization here last January was most successful, conditions have rapidly become unfavorable during the past few months for the production of boats, engines and equipment for recreational purposes."

Boat builders and marine engine manufacturers alike are having difficulty in obtaining various materials vitally necessary to turn out boats and motors, Mr. Hand stated, and no relief in the situation is in sight. "Many manufacturers find themselves in the unfortunate position of being unable to continue their production lines except on national defense work," he continued, "and several large builders of recreational craft already have been forced to discontinue production. Vanishing inventories of screws, shafting, copper tubing and like equipment will close some boat plants in a matter of weeks.

"The National Motor Boat Show is staged for the recreational boating enthusiast. With little or nothing to sell the boat owner or the prospect in 1942, the majority of boat and engine manufacturers feel that the staging of a show would prove futile for both the industry and the yachtsman. National defense work, and boats and engines for commercial and fishing use are requiring all available materials at the present time."

Sotck recreational boat production has not been entirely shut off, Mr. Hand indicated, but motorboats and all types of marine engines will become more difficult to obtain as present stocks of materials are exhausted.

The industry will make every effort to supply parts and equipment to maintain the present recreational fleet during the 1942 season, Mr. Hand concluded. "Several hundred yachts and cruisers are now being used in permanent and temporary service by the Navy and Coast Guard and thousands more may be needed in the future. The maintenance of this recreational fleet is vital to our national defense program."

Home-Grown Gridders

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Michigan State this fall is fielding a team of largely home state products. Of the first 33 men on Coach Charlie Bachman's squad, 27 are from Michigan. Two of the starters are from out of the state, Bill Rupp of Louisville, Ky., and Bob Friedlund, now a local resident but a graduate of Schuylkill Military Academy in New York.

Oddities

Chuck Klein, Lou Gehrig, Ed Delahanty and Bobby Lowe are the major leaguers hitting four homers in one game.

Fred Hutchinson, Tiger farmhand at Buffalo, pitched in most innings in the International league this year. He hurled 284.

Lou Novikoff has won batting titles in the Three Eye, Texas, Pacific Coast and American Association circuits in four years.

Kirby Higbe has pitched for Moline in the Three I, Birmingham in the Southern, and for the Cubs, Phillies and Dodgers since 1937.

Missouri Valley Football

Conference Games This Week

Friday night—Oklahoma A. & M. vs. Texas Tech at Oklahoma City; St. Louis U. vs. Creighton U. at Omaha, Neb.; Drake U. vs. Grinnell at Grinnell, Iowa.

Saturday afternoon—Washington U. vs. Kansas U. at Lawrence, Kan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., Sept. 30—In addition to a pair of important inter-state football games and a long-time feud, the Missouri Valley Conference schedule for this week offers a bang-up meeting between two strong contenders for the 1941 championship.

Oklahoma A. & M. and Washington University will defend the conference's prestige against tough outside rivals, Jim Lookabaugh's Oklahoma Aggies entertain Texas Tech's Red Raiders in a Friday night game at Oklahoma City's Taft Stadium, while Dutch Loeb's Bears take on the University of Kansas Jayhawks at Lawrence, Kan., on Saturday afternoon.

First clash between two Valley members is booked for Friday night at Omaha when the St. Louis U. Billikens tangle with the Creighton U. Bluejays. The Bills, rated one of the two top-flight conference teams this season, will be in charge of Bob Klenck, assistant to Dukes Duford.

Drake University's Bulldogs, who have been facing one Iowa rival after another, will mix with Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, in another Friday night encounter.

The University of Tulsa's Golden Hurricane, after last week end's appearance against the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs, have an open date this week.

Surprise

When Tom Harmon graduated from University of Michigan, Head Football Coach Fritz Crisler was comforted with the thought that he had John Allerdice, a brother of Dave of Princeton. John quit school. There still was left Dave Nelson. He got into class 1-A. Then up came Tom Kuzma, from Harmon's home town, Gary, Ind. He looks better than either of the ones who preceded him in the favor of Coach Crisler.

Should Feel at Home

Although Pitt is a brand new foe on the Purdue football schedule, the Boilermakers should feel perfectly at home in the Pitt Stadium. Purdue made frequent appearances there in connection with the Carnegie Tech series that was concluded a few years ago.

National Hockey League

Schedule for 1941-42

Saturday, Nov. 1, 1941, Detroit at Canadiens, Rangers at Toronto.
Sunday, Nov. 2, Americans at Detroit.
Thursday, Nov. 6, Americans at Chicago.
Saturday, Nov. 8, Chicago at Canadiens, Boston at Toronto.
Sunday, Nov. 9, Rangers at Detroit.
Thursday, Nov. 13, Canadiens at Toronto, Chicago at Americans.
Saturday, Nov. 15, Americans at Canadiens, Detroit at Toronto, Boston at Rangers.
Sunday, Nov. 16, Canadiens at Americans, Rangers at Boston, Detroit at Chicago.
Tuesday, Nov. 18, Toronto at Rangers, Americans at Boston.
Thursday, Nov. 20, Americans at Rangers, Toronto at Detroit, Boston at Chicago.
Saturday, Nov. 22, Rangers at Canadiens, Chicago at Toronto, Detroit at Americans.
Sunday, Nov. 23, Canadiens at Rangers, Boston at Detroit, Toronto at Chicago.
Tuesday, Nov. 25, Chicago at Rangers, Detroit at Boston.
Thursday, Nov. 27, Boston at Americans, Chicago at Detroit.
Saturday, Nov. 29, Boston at Canadiens, Americans at Toronto, Detroit at Rangers.
Sunday, Nov. 30, Toronto at Americans, Canadiens at Boston, Rangers at Chicago.
Tuesday, Dec. 2, Toronto at Boston.
Thursday, Dec. 4, Americans at Detroit, Canadiens at Chicago.
Saturday, Dec. 6, Canadiens at Toronto.
Sunday, Dec. 7, Boston at Rangers, Canadiens at Detroit, Americans at Chicago.
Tuesday, Dec. 9, Chicago at Boston.
Thursday, Dec. 11, Toronto at Canadiens, Rangers at Americans.
Saturday, Dec. 13, Americans at Canadiens, Rangers at Toronto.
Sunday, Dec. 14, Canadiens at Americans, Toronto at Detroit, Boston at Chicago.
Tuesday, Dec. 16, Americans at Rangers, Canadiens at Boston.
Thursday, Dec. 18, Detroit at Americans, Rangers at Chicago.
Saturday, Dec. 20, Boston at Canadiens, Chicago at Toronto.
Sunday, Dec. 21, Canadiens at Rangers, Boston at Detroit, Toronto at Chicago.
Tuesday, Dec. 23, Chicago at Americans, Rangers at Boston.
Thursday, Dec. 25, Boston at Toronto, Chicago at Rangers, Americans at Detroit.
Saturday, Dec. 27, Rangers at Canadiens, Detroit at Toronto.
Sunday, Dec. 28, Toronto at Americans, Rangers at Detroit.
Tuesday, Dec. 30, Chicago at Canadiens, Toronto at Boston.
Wednesday, Dec. 31, Rangers at Americans.
Thursday, Jan. 1, 1942, Toronto at Rangers, Americans at Boston, Detroit at Chicago.
Saturday, Jan. 3, Detroit at Canadiens, Americans at Toronto.
Sunday, Jan. 4, Boston at Americans, Canadiens at Detroit.
Tuesday, Jan. 6, Detroit at Rangers, Chicago at Boston.
Thursday, Jan. 8, Detroit at Americans, Canadiens at Chicago.
Saturday, Jan. 10, Americans at Canadiens, Detroit at Toronto.
Sunday, Jan. 11, Canadiens at Americans; Detroit at Chicago.
Tuesday, Jan. 13, Americans at Rangers; Detroit at Boston.
Thursday, Jan. 15, Toronto at Canadiens; Chicago at Americans.
Saturday, Jan. 17, Rangers at Canadiens; Chicago at Toronto.
Sunday, Jan. 18, Canadiens at Rangers; Americans at Detroit; Boston at Chicago.
Tuesday, Jan. 20, Rangers at Boston.
Thursday, Jan. 22, Boston at Detroit; Americans at Chicago.
Saturday, Jan. 24, Boston at Canadiens; Americans at Toronto; Rangers at Detroit.
Sunday, Jan. 25, Detroit at Rangers; Canadiens at Boston; Toronto at Chicago.
Tuesday, Jan. 27, Toronto at Boston.
Thursday, Jan. 29, Canadiens at Toronto; Boston at Americans; Chicago at Detroit.
Saturday, Jan. 31, Boston at Toronto.
Sunday, Feb. 1, Toronto at Rangers; Americans at Boston; Canadiens at Chicago.
Tuesday, Feb. 3, Rangers at Americans; Chicago at Boston.
Thursday, Feb. 5, Chicago at Canadiens; Boston at Rangers; Toronto at Detroit.
Saturday, Feb. 7, Detroit at Canadiens; Rangers at Toronto.
Sunday, Feb. 8, Toronto at Americans; Detroit at Boston; Rangers at Chicago.
Tuesday, Feb. 10, Chicago at Rangers; Canadiens at Boston.
Thursday, Feb. 12, Toronto at Canadiens; Detroit at Chicago.
Saturday, Feb. 14, Rangers at Canadiens; Detroit at Toronto.
Sunday, Feb. 15, Americans at Rangers; Canadiens at Detroit; Boston at Chicago.
Tuesday, Feb. 17, Canadiens at Rangers.
Thursday, Feb. 19, Boston at Americans; Chicago at Detroit.
Saturday, Feb. 21, Chicago at Canadiens; Americans at Toronto.
Sunday, Feb. 22, Chicago at Rangers; Toronto at Detroit.
Tuesday, Feb. 24, Detroit at Americans; Rangers at Boston.
Thursday, Feb. 26, Detroit at Rangers; Canadiens at Chicago.
Saturday, Feb. 28, Americans at Canadiens; Chicago at Toronto.
Sunday, March 1, Canadiens at Americans, Detroit at Boston, Toronto at Chicago.
Tuesday, March 3, Rangers at Americans, Toronto at Boston.
Thursday, March 5, Canadiens at Toronto, Chicago at Americans, Rangers at Detroit.
Saturday, March 7, Boston at Canadiens, Rangers at Toronto.
Sunday, March 8, Toronto at Rangers, Boston at Detroit, Americans at Chicago.
Tuesday, March 10, Chicago at Boston.
Thursday, March 12, Boston at Rangers.
Saturday, March 14—Detroit at Canadiens, Boston at Toronto.
Sunday, March 15, Toronto at Americans, Canadiens at Detroit; Rangers at Chicago.
Tuesday, March 17, Americans at Boston.
Thursday, March 19, Chicago at Detroit, Toronto at Canadiens.

Homecoming Games

Texas Christian will play before four Homecoming crowds this season—Indiana at Bloomington, Oct. 11; Centenary at Shreveport, Nov. 8; Texas at Austin, Nov. 15; and S. M. U. at Fort Worth, Nov. 29—the Frogs' own Homecoming. The Indiana date is a triple-threat celebration—Homecoming, Dad's Day, and High School Day.

The St. Louis Cardinals this year held tryout camps for young ball players in 15 cities.

50 Lessons in the "Pocket" International Language—Basic English

beginning September 30

Twice Weekly on the EDUCATION PAGE of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

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CBE-1

'Arsenic and Old Lace' at Plymouth—'Student Prince' at Opera House

Farcical Melodrama Makes Bow

By L. A. Sloper

Homicidal mania is not funny. Yet that is the subject matter of Joseph Kesselring's comedy, "Arsenic and Old Lace," and a large audience was much diverted by the piece at the Plymouth Theater last night.

There is a great deal that is funny in the play, but much of it has nothing to do with homicidal mania. What softens the horror element is that the two maiden ladies who are the central figures are sweet, kind, and given to good works. It is not generally known that their good will sometimes takes the form of poisoning unattached gentlemen in order to save them from loneliness.

They have a nephew who imagines himself to be the First Roosevelt, another who is a gangster, and a third who used to be a real estate editor but is now a dramatic critic. This last, oddly enough, is the only one of the Brewsters who is sane, and he turns out not to be a Brewster at all.

* * *

The playwright has a lot of fun with the critic, and it is really good fun. Here the author is following in the footsteps of such more famous artists as Shaw and Richard Strauss.

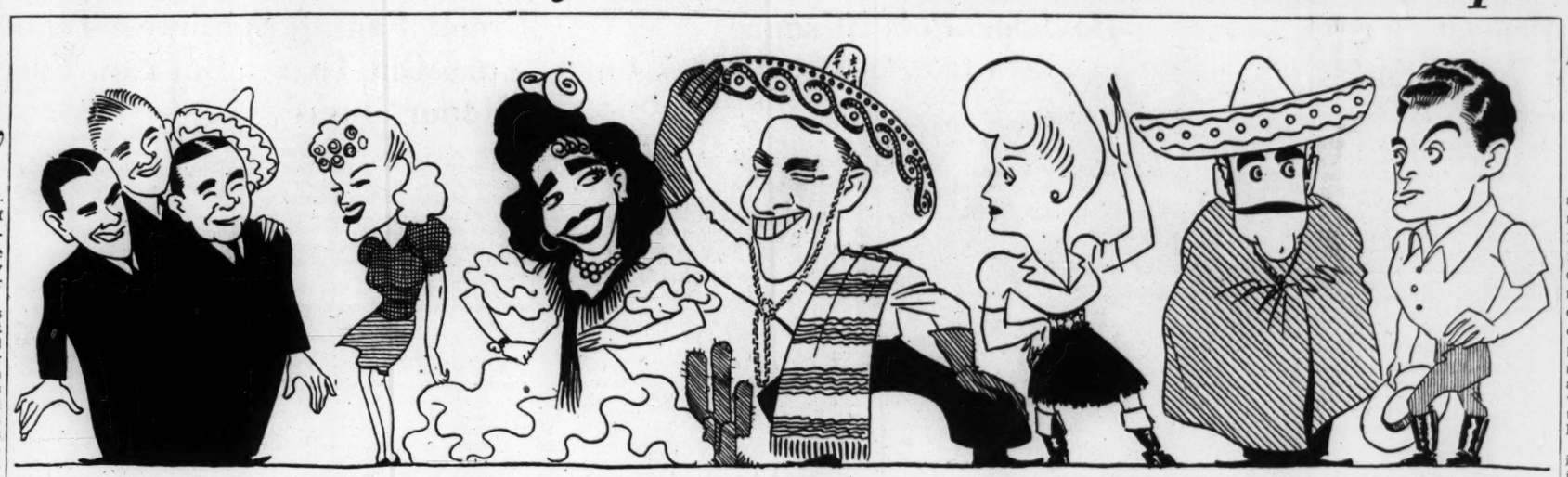
Surely a critic is fair game. This particular representative of the trade, Mortimer Brewster, is a composite figure. The audience recalls that one New York play reviewer, for example, is a lover of Thoreau, while another has the habit of dashing off to Spain and China. But like Mortimer, all critics, as everybody knows, hate the theater, often leave after the first act, and if they don't feel like going to a play, send an office boy in their stead. Even the unpleasantness of the scene in which preparations are made to torture Mortimer is tempered by the reflection that after all, there is poetic justice in the thought.

The Teddy Brewster who thinks he is Teddy Roosevelt is not so amusing. His charges up "San Juan Hill" whenever he mounts the stairs, his fanfares on a trumpet, even his use of the well-remembered Roosevelt phrases become less and less funny as they are repeated.

* * *

The third nephew, Jonathan, is not funny at all. He is a sinister figure and an ugly customer. In the usual murder-mystery-comedy the spectator does not take seriously the activities of the killer, knowing that they are merely a device for the production of thrills and comedy. Even in a horror play the unpleasantness is recognizably synthetic, and usually it is merely funny when it is intended to be horrible. But in this case the fact that the slayer is violently and viciously insane throws his evil activities out of key with the rest of the piece. The two aunts are so charming that you can accept their lethal hobby as a convention of the theater, a device for entertainment. Not so with Jonathan.

The performance was, generally speaking, well directed and effective. Effie Shannon is a charming Aunt Martha, quite in the part. Laura Hope Crews is less happily cast as Aunt Abby. Her fluttering mannerisms, carried over from light comedy, do not suit the role. Jack Whiting, promoted from musical comedy, makes a believable critic, distracted with his discovery of what is going on and his problem of what to do about it. Erich von Stroheim is ill at ease as Jonathan. His Prussian formula does not lend itself to the feline quality of the role. Forrest Orr is an acceptable Teddy, Angie Adams a pleasing Elaine.



Diamond Brothers — Ruth Clayton — Victoria Cordova — Russ Brown — Marie Nash — 'Oswald' — Milton Watson

Some of the many entertainers in the musical, "Viva O'Brien," at the Shubert Theater.

'Arsenic and Old Lace'

Plymouth Theater—Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse present "Arsenic and Old Lace," a comedy by Joseph Kesselring. Second presentation of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription season. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Setting by Raymond Sovey. Engagement beginning Sept. 29, 1941. The cast:

Abby Brewster ..... Laura Hope Crews
The Rev. Dr. Harper ..... Herbert Ranson
Teddy Brewster ..... Forrest Orr
Officer Brophy ..... Al Webster
Officer Klein ..... Harold Gary
Martha Brewster ..... Effie Shannon
Elaine Harper ..... Angie Adams
Mortimer Brewster ..... Jack Whiting
Mr. Gibbs ..... Henry Buckler
Jonathan Brewster ..... Erich von Stroheim
Dr. Einstein ..... Henry Sharp
Officer O'Hara ..... Harry Kadison
Lieutenant Rooney ..... Richard S. Bishop
Mr. Witherspoon ..... Otis Sheridan

On the Stage

"Candle in the Wind," which concluded a fortnight's engagement at the Colonial Theater Saturday night, brought in slightly more than $50,000 at the boxoffice, according to report from the Theater Guild offices. In Baltimore, where Helen Hayes and the play are to be seen this week, and in Washington where they will be next week, the houses have been practically sold out since the first mail order advertisements appeared in the newspapers some two weeks ago. Standees were reported at every performance in Boston last week.

* * *

Settings for Maurice Evans' production of "Macbeth," which is coming to the Colonial on Oct. 27, will be designed by Samuel Leve, who designed the Orson Welles production of "Julius Caesar." A musical score has been composed by Lehman Engel. Margaret Webster is staging the production.

Maurice Seymour

Barbara Scully

As Kathie in the revival of "The Student Prince," at the Boston Opera House.

Picasso's 'Guernica' at Fogg

By Dorothy Adlow

It gives zest and point to the art season in Boston and Cambridge to have the mural painting, "Guernica," by Pablo Picasso on temporary exhibition. Through Oct. 9, it will be on display in the Warburg Gallery of the Fogg Museum of Art. While it was lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, for study in the Fine Arts course, the public is privileged to see the mural.

This is a return visit of the "Guernica." We saw it two years ago as the major exhibit in a comprehensive display of Picasso's pictures at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Then it was regarded as the cardinal achievement of a dynamic career. Picasso had already become a legend; he was associated with all that is sterile and fertile in the product of the School of Paris. He was a great artist for his skill, his insatiable curiosity, his will to probe to the extreme the potentialities of design, color, and form. He was unpredictable for his refusal to hold to an acknowledged system, to adhere to a tradition. He was interested in the world of outer environment, and the inner world of dream and fantasy. His repertoire summarized every departure and innovation in the complex of modern painting. He was in himself the modern movement.

The "Guernica" came as a surprise to many people. Picasso, hitherto occupied with exotic concoctions and archaeological dallying, had descended from the ivory tower. He was pleased to remain aloof and detached while contriving his abstract, primitive, decorative, classical, and surrealistic compositions; but now he snatched his brush, dropped down to earth with a thud, cried out with utmost eloquence against the depredations of Fascism. There had, however, been antecedents to "Guernica." Picasso, a Loyalist sympathizer in the Spanish Civil War, had already fulminated in "Dreams and Lies of Franco."

"Guernica" decries the destruction of the town of Guernica by German bombing planes aiding Franco in 1937. About five dozen preparatory sketches preceded its making, and it is worth observing that the ultimate mural is much simpler than many of the highly detailed and elaborate preliminary drawings. The "Guernica" is a picture with a thesis. It is an outburst against the savagery that is implicit in fascism. It reveals horror and debasement. It anticipates Warsaw, Rotterdam, and Coventry. It confirms the news dispatches which have unhappily become a daily expectation. The murals of José Orozco at Dartmouth College have a comparable forcefulness and despair. Yet they both express hopefulness.

The mural is painted from a palette of whites, blacks, and grays. The absence of color is a symbol; there are other symbols, too, some of which are decipherable only by the artist. The exaggerations and distortions are meant to enhance the nightmarish character of the scene. The artist worked with a contour drawing like that used by the Mágdalenian cave artists. Picasso of the primitive, the Negro, the abstract, the synthetic cubist period is discernible here; but Picasso, the surrealist is pre-eminent, for in the last analysis the "Guernica" is a propaganda piece addressing itself to feeling. Its substance is contrived from design material that evokes moods, engenders associations through symbol, contrasts, and surprise. The surrealist artist is a law-unto-himself.

The "Guernica" is not pleasant to behold. It is novel but it has precedents in the horror of the "Laocoon," in the tragedy of the "Niobe," in the depictions of medieval martyrdoms.

"This Above All," based on Eric Knight's novel, will be filmed in the United States and not in England, as had been planned. Background shots will be taken in England under the supervision of Robert Kane and will be shipped to Hollywood. Anatole Litvak is to direct.

News of the Screen

The latest March of Time is entitled "Norway in Revolt." The film shows the activities of the Norwegian Government in exile at London, the training of a new army there, Norwegian sailors who sail the 50 men-of-war of the Royal Norwegian Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic; and the Royal Norwegian Air Force's training ground in "Little Norway," Canada. The issue includes re-enactments of sabotage in Norway and emphasizes the important work of the Norwegian merchant fleet, more than 700 tankers and freighters of which are carrying war material to the democracies and, it is claimed, more than half of all the oil and gasoline now being sent to England.

* * *

Orson Welles has engaged Robert Wise to act as film editor on "The Magnificent Ambersons."

Midweek Radio Prospects

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The premiere of the "Treasury Hour" on the NBC network, the return of a popular network dramatic act, and a new program for service men are set for the radio this week.

New seasons by such network favorites as "Fibber McGee and Molly," Fred Allen, and "Baby Snooks," and the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra are getting under way.

Radiocasting of the World Series is to begin Wednesday with several pre-game and series features scheduled.

Mrs. Roosevelt will speak swice: William S. Knudsen, Wendell Willkie, Al Jolson and Ilka Chase are to be heard in various special features.

Due to the opening of new programs a number of features have been reassigned to other evenings, networks, and times.

Tonight

Inaugural of "Treasury Hour" over NBC with Nino Martini, Joe Di Maggio, Joe E. Brown and Tony Martin as special guests; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies; Barry Wood, regular soloist; with Ray Bloch's choir and Leonard Joy's Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

"Fibber McGee and Molly" to bring back the affairs of "Wistful Vista," with "The Great Gildersleeve," now a network star in his own name, as special guest; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees, to be one of rarely-scheduled guests of "Amos 'n' Andy"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Manager and players of both the New York Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers to be interviewed in "World's Series Preview"; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Ilka Chase, Al Jolson, Thomas J. Watson, Camp Upton Band, to collaborate with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in program urging American women to "Knit for Defense"; MBS-WAAB, 6.

"Report to the Nation" to review the Lend-Lease Act's history; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Prof. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winner and member of the University of Chicago faculty, on "Education and the New World"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Members of the cast of "The Student Prince," at the Boston Opera House, to be interviewed by Ruth Moss and Jack Stanley in their "Radio Curtain Call" program; WNAC, 11:30.

First Piano Quartet to play Lecuona's "Dansa Negra," Mendelssohn's Scherzo in E. Minor, Sibelius' "Finlandia," and "Orpheus," from Offenbach's "Orpheum in Hades," on special spot this evening, preparatory to new Thursday and Sunday series weekly; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Wednesday

First game of the World Series between the New York Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers, from Yankee Stadium, Red Barber and Bob Elson, commentators; MBS-WAAB, 1:15.

Frankie Frisch, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, to report the World Series as "Frankie Frisch Sees the World Series"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 6:45.

"Lum and Abner," Arkansas storekeepers, to be heard in dramatic series, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6:15.

Fred Allen to inaugurate new season with Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, as special guest; also a new feature, weekly, "the most talented individual on the campus"; and regulars Kenny Baker, Portland Hoffa, the "Workshop Players" and Al Goodman and his orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and group of student leaders to discuss "What Students Can Do in Connection with Defense"; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Two newcomers to "Quiz Kids" panel scheduled to make appearance; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

News roundup, "Ahead of the Headlines," to be heard NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

"Bombs and Brunettes" is title of "Thin Man" story; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Interview with Capt. Allan Burde, formerly of the R. A. F., in "Danger Is My Business"; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Maurice Evans, Shakespearean actor, and Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan singer, to be guests of Eddie Cantor; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

"Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street" to be heard this evening with Johnny Long, band leader, guitarists Carl Kress and Tony Mattola, and regulars, Paul Laval's woodwind group, Henry Levine's Dixieland Octet and Diana Courtney; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Thursday

Resumption of programs by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Brockton, on "Conservation in Defense Work"; WEEI, 3:45.

"Service with a Smile," to seek out talent from the country's army, navy and marine camps and bases for entertainment and as candidates for a quiz; Garry Moore, master of ceremonies; Ben Grauer, announcer; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Sir Norman Birkett, English lawyer, to speak on "The Ties That Bind," from American Bar Association convention, Indianapolis, Ind.; CBS-WEEI, 4:45.

William S. Knudsen, OPM chief, to speak from National Interstate Conference of the Employment Security Agencies, Nashville, Tenn.; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wendell Willkie, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, to be principal speakers at United China Relief mass meeting, New York; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:15.

Fannie Brice scheduled to bring "Baby Snooks" to program now starring Frank Morgan; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Florence George, Melvyn Douglas, and Jackie Cooper to be guests of "Music Hall," along with regulars Don Ameche, Jerry Lester, Connie Boswell, and John Scott Trotter's orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Kay Kyser, band leader, to be guest of Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Story of transcontinental walk by young Western actress to be given on "Death Valley Days"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Republic of Paraguay to be next country honored on NBC's "Good Neighbors" program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Friday

Brahms's Symphony No. 2, in D major, scheduled to be heard on opening concert of radiocast season of Philadelphia orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting; MBS-WAAB, 3:45.

Romberg Operetta In Revival

"The Student Prince" still seems to be going strong. Sigmund Romberg's melodies after 17 years have acquired the comfortable familiarity of old acquaintance. And if Dorothy Donnelly's libretto can hardly be expected by now to hold an audience in suspense, it serves the pleasant role of introducing the music. That, to judge by the size and the applause of the audience which greeted a new revival of the operetta last evening at the Boston Opera House, is enough.

The present production, which is offered by the Messrs. Shubert, is freshly costumed, attractively set by Watson Barratt, and provided with some first-rate singing voices. The orchestra, though Pierre de Reeder strove valiantly as conductor, seemed a little light for so large an auditorium. But an ample male chorus performed yeoman service in building up the melodies.

Prince Karl Franz, from whom the piece takes its name, is pleasantly played by Robert Davis, and the songs which come his way are ably sung. There is a cheerfully sentimental Viennese flavor to the Germany which he inhabits, where militarism goes only far enough to provide handsome musical comedy uniforms. Barbara Scully is now the Kathie who captivates the prince during his student days. Miss Scully does the role prettily in a lively style.

In the robust tradition of the older stage comedians is Detmar Poppen as the prince's valet, with an abundance of sweeping gestures and exaggerated postures. Nina Varela as the Grand Duchess relies too on the large and florid manner of playing with emphasis on the comic aspects of the role.

But it is the music rather than the humors which gives "The Student Prince" its continued popularity. Allen Stewart helps out in the songs as Dr. Engel, the prince's tutor. And there are always the students ready to join in a chorus. Song indeed seems to be one of the chief extra-curricular activities at Heidelberg. It is a pleasant pastime as countless audiences are aware. E. F. M.

'The Student Prince'

At the Boston Opera House—Operetta in four acts with music by Sigmund Romberg, book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, produced by the Messrs. Shubert. Staged by Edward J. Scanlon, settings by Watson Barratt. The cast includes the following:

First Lackey ..... Harold Brindel
Second Lackey ..... Herman Madigson
Third Lackey ..... Walter Peterson
Fourth Lackey ..... David Newman
Prime Minister Von Mark ..... Alex Alexander
Dr. Engel ..... Allen Stewart
Prince Karl Franz ..... Robert Davis
Ruder ..... Walter Johnson
Gretchen ..... Harriet Hutchins
Toni ..... Nathaniel Sack
Detlef ..... Roy Barnes
Von Asterberd ..... Wilbert Liebling
Lucas ..... Richard Reeves
Kathie ..... Barbara Scully
Nicholas ..... Larry O'Dell
Lutz ..... Detmar Poppen
Hubert ..... William Kent
Grand Duchess Anastasia ..... Nina Varela
Princess Margaret ..... Jay Presson
Captain Tarnitz ..... William Castle
Rudolph ..... Jack Richards
Ladies-In-Waiting
Dorothy Willis, Karen Wynn, Virgina Renaud, Evelyn Ross, Deloris Di Minna, Betty Jenkins, Isabelle Rutledge, Connie Read.
Students
Harold Brindel, Peter DeReeder, Larry O'Dell, Walter Peterson, David Newman, Richard Torigi, David Morton, Bill Post, Jack Richards, Pell Dentler, John Quinlan, Harold Crawford, Joseph Cunneff, Leo Branson, George Irving, Donnell O'Brien, Bill Post.

'Ghost for Sale'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Please . . . in order that your friends may enjoy the play, do not divulge what happens at the final curtain," requests the program of "Ghost for Sale," which went on at Daly's Theater Monday evening. In addition to complying with the management's request, this department would willingly go on to report that the inauguration of the new stock company was an occasion of gaiety, wit, suspense, marked by bright direction, admirable acting, and effective production. Unfortunately, the opposite was the case. J. D. B.

Fred Allen

Network radio comedian, to be heard on Wednesdays, beginning tomorrow, CBS-WEEI, at 9 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall
Concert by Lily Pons, coloratura soprano, 8:30.

Theaters

Opera House—
"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr, 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Viva O'Brien," musical comedy by Chester Hale, Clark Robinson and John Hickey, 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Nothing Sacred," Carole Lombard and Fredric March. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 1:40, 5:40, 9:40. Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:45. B. C.-Tulane Game. 1:15, 5:15, 9:15.

Fine Arts—
"Kugan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 910.

Keith Memorial—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Arthur Kennedy. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie, Ann Sheridan and Martha Raye. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. The B. C.-Tulane Game. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—
"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 7:35, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 6:15, 8:25. B. C.-Tulane Game. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 5:45, 7:55.

Orpheum—
"Hony Tonk," 9:30, 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25, 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:10. B. C.-Tulane Game. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:25.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 10:39 a. m., 1:33, 4:27, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:19, 6:13, 9:07.

Scollay—
"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 12:30, 2:40, 5:20, 8:30. B. C.-Tulane Game. 1:10 a. m., 2:15, 8.

South Station Theater—
Pedigreed Dogs, Popeye, Inventions of Hargreave; comedy, latest news and other subjects. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—
"Honky Tony," 12:40, 3:50, 7:00, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Those We Love," "Hollywood Happenings," "Aluminum and Defense," "Popular Science," "Indian Durbar," "It Happens on Rollers," cartoons and 30-minute news.

Trans-Lux—
"Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly and Lola Lane. 11:08 a. m., 1:52, 4:30, 7:16, 10. "You Only Live Once," Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sydney. 9:30 a. m., 12:18, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Give Us This Night," Gladys Swarthout. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Uptown—
"Lady Scarface," 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "My Life with Caroline," Donald Colman. 3 and 8.
Regent: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Double Date." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:39, 9:49. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Hello, Bucker," Hugh Herbert. 1:50, 4:50, 8:02. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:26, 6:32, 9:38.
Cleveland Circle: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lioney Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lioney Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 8.
University: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:05, 6:10, 9:30. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Roundup." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. "Cracked Nuts." 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray. 3:02, 9:02. "Passage from Hong Kong." 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON Square — Egleston: "They Met in Bombay" and "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:34 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. 2:59, 8:18. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:41, 7, 9:54.
Park: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. For Beauty's Sake." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:01, 9:16. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:51, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 3:15, 9:15. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," Bobby Jordan and Leo Gorcey. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 2:30, 8:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Torso Murder Case." "Face at the Window." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Ian Hunter. 1:50, 8. "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 3:35, 9:40.
Maplewood: "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. "Emergency Landing." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Orpheum: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "One Night n Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Passage from Hongkong," Lucille Fairbanks. 1:45 and 8. "Dive Bomber." 3:04, 9:19.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. "Get-Away." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rosemary Lane and Ann Miller. 2 and 8:45.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "For Beauty's Sake." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 9:05. "The Bride Wore Crutches." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Kisses for Breakfast." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bad Men of Missouri," Wayne Morris. "Navy Blue and Gold," Robert Young.
Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 2:28, 8:28. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 3:34, 9:34.
Revere: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 9:36. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "So You Won't Talk." 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Central: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "In the Navy," "Double Date." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Robert Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 2:09, 7:54. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Donna Reed. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hongkong." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Bringing Up Baby," Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. "Sis Hopkins." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Manpower," Edw. G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. "The Cowboy and the Blonde," George Montgomery. 2:15 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," James Stewart and Jean Arthur. "Secret Evidence," Marjorie Reynolds and Charles Quigley. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 8. "Under Age," 2:15, 6:33, 10.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

OPERA HOUSE • Tonight at 8:30
Matinee tomorrow, 55c-$1.10
RESSRS. SHUBERT present
The Most Tuneful of All Operettas
THE STUDENT PRINCE
with the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Eves.: 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10; Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65.

SHUBERT • NEXT WEEK—SEATS THURS.
KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
EVES. 1.10-3.30; WED.-SAT. MATS. 1.10-2.75

SHUBERT • Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE Tom'w
Year's most novel musical comedy
"VIVA O'BRIEN"
15 scenes & one swimming pool. Cast of 60
Wed.-Pri. Mats. 55c to $2.20
Eves: 55c to $3.30; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Plus Tax
Clark Gable — Lana Turner
"HONKY TONK"
Plus: "Harmon of Michigan"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ann Sheridan — Jack Oakie — Martha Raye
"NAVY BLUES"
Plus "Highway West"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

WEDNESDAY THRU SUNDAY
COOL Plaza 58 ORSON WELLES
CITIZEN KANE
at 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:35, 9:45 p.m.

TYRONE POWER · BETTY GRABLE
'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1, $1.50, Plus Tax—No Higher
SECOND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Ice-travaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Monday, Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. AT 8:40.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 St. PE. 6-9660
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
BOYLE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Cir. 5-5780
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON PAUL LUKAS MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Commerce and Finance · **Greatest Power Extension Program Ever Undertaken Now Begun** · Business and Industry

Wheat Supply On July 1 At Record High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that a record supply of 1,344,000,000 bushels of wheat was available in the United States for the marketing year that began on July 1.

The Department said that this was 246,000,000 bushels larger than the supply a year ago and 100,000,000 above the previous record high in 1931. Government authorities estimated that the carry-over of old wheat stocks next July 1 may total 650,000,000 bushels or 260,000,000 bushels above the supply of 387,000,000 bushels on July 1.

Sharp Price Rise

Despite the record supplies, the Department said wheat prices advanced sharply during the month with September 9 prices at the highest levels since the summer of 1937. The price advances were said to reflect active buying of cash wheat and futures.

In a talk at a farm credit conference here, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard congratulated government officials for finding storage space for the record supplies of the bread grain. The secretary said that wheat was taking the place of cotton as the chief surplus problem crop.

Although storage space was found to keep the new crop "off the ground," Mr. Wickard said, "This can't go on forever."

The departmental review of the wheat situation noted that the price for United States spring wheat at Buffalo, N. Y., was from 14 to about 18 cents a bushel higher than the price for Canadian wheat of equal quality. Import restrictions on wheat and flour have kept out this lower price Canadian wheat.

U. S. Prices High

The report said farmers in the United States received an average of 96 cents a bushel for wheat compared with 50 cents for Canada, 41 cents for Argentina and 59 cents for Australia. Prices in this country are supported by a government loan, while farmers in the other three wheat producing nations received guaranteed minimum prices.

The department said there had been little change in world-wide wheat production for the year.

Rail Net Income Increases Ten-Fold In First 8 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—A tenfold increase in the net income of Class I railroads for the first eight months of this year over the same period of 1940 was indicated today in an estimate by the Association of American Railroads.

The association estimated the net income of Class I railroads, after interest and rentals, up to Aug. 31, was $298,524,000 against $29,350,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The association placed the net operating income of the Class I carriers, before interest and rentals, at $651,089,274 through Aug. 31, or a rate of return of 4.12 per cent on property investment, compared with $369,778,456, or 2.36 per cent in 1940, and $545,262,898 or 3.4 per cent in 1930.

Net operating income represents the amount left over after payment of operating expenses and taxes, but before interest, rentals and other fixed charges are paid.

Steel Scrap Ceiling Violations Probed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Office of Price Administration field men conducted an investigation into reported violations of iron and steel scrap price ceilings in Philadelphia last week, OPA officials said.

Investigators left the city after studying the books of scrap dealers and steel mills for the better part of the week, officials added. Similar investigations have been made also in New York, Boston, and other major scrap-handling centers.

The Philadelphia report was expected shortly to reach the hands of Roswell Whitman, head of OPA's iron and steel section, but there was no indication what action might follow if the agents' findings revealed flagrant violations.

Canadian Foreign Trade Ahead of '40

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's external trade during August, excluding gold, was valued at $288,409,726 compared with $298,608,198 in June and $208,195,431 in August, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

Domestic exports in August totaled $147,939,357 against $169,684,572 in June, and $110,548,017 in August, 1940, while foreign exports totaled $2,556,899 against $1,216,283 and $811,556 in the corresponding months. Foreign imports amounted to $137,913,470 compared with $127,707,343 and $96,835,858 and duty collectors aggregated $13,253,244 against $12,871,778 and $11,197,148.

Tool Shipments at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The National Machine Tool Builders' Association have reported that August shipments of machine tools totaled $64,300,000, the highest on record in the history of the industry. Shipments reported for July were $57,900,000, for June $63,000,000, and for August a year ago $40,800,000.

Wins Bank Award

Lombardi

Miss Grace Wickwire

Auditor, Warren Institution for Savings, Boston, who received the Jean Arnot Reid award, presented by the Association of Bank Women at their annual convention in Chicago.

Boston Woman Wins Reid Award for High Banking Principles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A national award intended to encourage younger women in banking to advance in their profession through study has been given to Miss Grace Wickwire of the Warren Institution for Savings, Boston, Mass., by the National Association of Bank Women. Presentation was made at the Chicago convention of the organization Sept. 29.

This award has been given annually since 1937 in honor of Miss Jean Arnot Reid, retired assistant treasurer of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, and one of five women who founded the Association of Bank Women. Candidates are judged on scholastic standing, integrity of character, general attitude to their jobs, and efficiency.

Miss Wickwire, auditor of her institution, is studying at Boston University Evening College to become a certified public accountant. She was selected by the Founders Tribute Committee of the Association of which Miss Grace S. Stoermer of Los Angeles, Calif., is chairman.

The award is accompanied with a check of $100 and a hand-illumined scroll.

FPC Plans Big Expansion Of Power Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission disclosed that it had launched what it intends to be the largest electric power expansion ever undertaken, with the announced objective of giving the United States greater generating capacity than all of Germany, Italy and the Axis occupied countries.

The projected expansion contemplates expenditures of more than $1,500,000,000 in private and public funds over a five-year period. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made available $150,000,000 to get the program going.

Would Prevent Shortage

A commission spokesman said the plan was designed to guarantee that the defense effort shall never encounter a shortage of kilowatts essential to the production of aluminum and other vital materials.

He reported that commission experts had computed that the Axis powers, excluding Japan, would have electric capacity in their own and in conquered countries capable of generating 200,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1943, compared with a total output of 145,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in the United States last year.

The commission program proposes to raise the United States kilowatt hour output in 1943 to 214,000,000,000.

In preparation for a year and a half, the commission's unprecedented power expansion program was submitted to President Roosevelt July 16. Since that time it had not been mentioned in government press releases. But informed quarters accepted the earmarking of $150,000,000 by RFC for power commission purposes as an indication the administration had hung out a green light for the first phase of the program to get under way.

RFC Money

The commission spokesman said the RFC money would be used to keep equipment companies producing generator units at full capacity. Orders by private companies will be financed on a self-liquidating basis.

As presented to the President, the program proposed to add 13,888,000 kilowatts to the nation's generating capacity. The present installed capacity is 42,689,251 kilowatts. In addition to the projected 13,888,000, there are now on order 7,799,315 kilowatts of new capacity. Thus, if the defense power expansion was carried through on schedule the nation's installed capacity in 1946 would total almost 64,500,000 kilowatts.

A person of high authority in the power commission said private utilities were "co-operating splendidly" in the program.

Henderson Hits Wage-Fixing; Fuller for NLRB Rules' Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Defense of the omission of wage levels in the price control bill now before Congress and an eight-point program for revision of the methods of the National Defense Mediation Board were voiced by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, and Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, respectively, at a "preparedness conference" sponsored by the association at the Astor Hotel last night.

An obviously hostile audience of 800 manufacturers from New York and New Jersey industrial districts heard Mr. Henderson support the freedom of wages from limitations. He recalled that totalitarian nations controlled wages directly.

Wage Control Decried

"In the Fascist countries, wage controls," he said, "are accompanied, and necessarily so, by direct control of the movement of labor among industries and occupations, control of hours of work, control of hiring — and mark this—control of firing, and, indeed, control of almost every phase of human life, with a shadow of the Gestapo and the concentration camp always in the background.

"If wages of labor are to be controlled, could the matter stop there without also regulating the wages of management—the salaries, the bonuses and other payments?"

Mr. Henderson held wage control implied profit control.

"The price control bill is right in not directly controlling wages and the bill is right in not directly controlling profits," he continued. "In a time of rapidly rising prices, the strategically-situated seller, the robber baron perched on his crag above the vital trade passes, will get his loot, whether he has labor or capital for sale.

"Preventing the inflation must inevitably mean elimination of this kind of profit. We propose that opportunities for profit, and for greater or less profit, will remain the incentive of efficiency, foresight and initiative even during this great effort to achieve supremacy in production."

Fuller's Recommendations

The price administrator, emphasizing that a doubling of prices means a reduction in fixed value of 50 per cent, said inflation would greatly increase the cost and burden of the armament program.

Mr. Fuller said that industry was uncertain about the future because it sees in jurisdictional labor disputes the individual's right to work made subject to arbitrary whims of private organizations "and with the implied sanction of the Government itself." His eight recommendations for the National Defense Mediation Board's procedure were:

before any dispute could be certified to the board.

"7. While the board or any panel is engaged in the mediation of a dispute, separate conferences should be held with each of the parties involved.

"8. After a case has been certified to the board, and before ultimate disposal, neither the parties to the dispute nor the board should make any public statement."

"1. The board should secure an agreement from labor and industry that neither employer nor employee shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessity to change the existing bargaining relationship between the employer and the union.

"2. The board should make available to the public full information concerning the rules of board procedure and operation.

"3. When a strike or lockout exists at the time a dispute is referred to the board, or a strike or lockout is called while the dispute is still before the board, the board shall refuse to proceed unless and until work has been resumed.

"4. The board should not lend its services to mediate disputes which involve strikes called without the approval of a majority of the affected employees.

"5. The board should make no recommendations as to whether or not employees should join a labor organization, nor should the board under any circumstances recommend that an employer attempt to compel union membership.

"6. The board, in collaboration with the Labor Department, should establish a definitive minimum period during which the conciliation service should have full opportunity to effect a settlement

Defense Subcontracts Are Beginning To Show Results, Declares Patterson

WASHINGTON (AP)—The efforts of defense executives to spread the production work load by the use of subconstracts are beginning to show results, Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson of the War Department reported.

He made public a list of 50 ordnance prime contracts aggregating $271,651,962, of which $163,538,719, or 60.2 per cent, had been distributed among 9,974 subcontractors. The list was restricted to contracts in which subcontracting amounted to 40 per cent or more.

"There are, of course, hundreds of others where subcontracting took place," he said, "but not to the unusual extent of 40 per cent."

The manufacturers of tanks and combat vehicles showed the highest average percentage of subcontracting, 65 per cent, in the list of 50 ordnance contracts. The highest percentage reported by an individual prime contractor was the 82.5 per cent of the Dutton-Rainson Company, St. Louis, on a $206,323 order for practice shells. Of this total $169,539 was farmed out to 94 subcontractors.

Sales of Luxury Merchandise Seen Highest Since 1929

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Wall Street Journal said today: "The costliest furs and finest diamonds, vintage champagne and silk cravats—expensive goods—are booming across retail counters at a rate that hasn't been seen since 1929."

"There's some buying," the paper said, "because of specific higher taxes ahead. There's some buying in spite of higher taxes ahead. There's some buying that denotes high living and feverish spending—a traditional portent of inflation.

"One thing is certain: Those who have the money for fancy goods are not letting the outlook cramp their style.

"While money is not being spent in quite as big chunks as in 1929, in the aggregate the totals are large.

"As one big Fifth Avenue jeweler blandly put it, 'Our expensive articles, running $50,000 to $75,000 each, are not moving very often, but cheaper little items running $10,000, $15,000, $20,000 are moving fast.'"

The paper said a shortage of champagne appeared in the making. Champagne from France, which formerly supplied 95 per cent of the American thirst for "the bubbly," has now been entirely cut off, it said. American wine makers last year produced only 395,000 gallons of all kinds of sparkling wines, and the country consumed 743,000 gallons. Because the wine must be aged for several years, production cannot be stepped up quickly, it said.

North Western to Buy $5,132,000 Equipment

CHICAGO (AP)—Purchase of equipment by the North Western Railroad at an estimated cost of $5,132,000 has been authorized by Federal Judge John P. Barnes, subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Trustee Charles M. Thomson was directed to apply to the ICC for authority to finance 75 per cent of the cost. The road intends to pay 25 per cent in cash. The equipment involved included 1,375 50-ton box cars and 250 70-ton ore cars.

Department Store Sales 12 P. C. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that departemnt store sales in the week ended Sept. 20 were 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Sept. 13, sales were 8 per cent above a year ago and in the four weeks ended Sept. 20 they averaged 15 per cent more than in a similar period last year.

Milk, Cream Price Rises Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Price rises of one-half cent a quart for milk, two cents a half pint for heavy cream and one cent a half pint for light cream, effective Wednesday, Oct. 1, were announced by the Borden Company Farm Products Division.

The increases are in line with price rises to be paid farmers under an amendment to the Federal State Milk marketing orders announced in Washington.

William H. Marcussen, President of the Borden division, said that similar price changes were being made on other sizes and packages and would apply to all milk and cream sales, wholesale and retail.

N. J. Cladakis, milk marketing administrator, announced earlier that the amendment had been signed, also effective Wednesday, under the emergency clause of the agricultural marketing agreement of 1937.

Other companies were expected to follow the action of Borden.

Number of Freight Cars On Order Rises in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — New freight cars on order for Class I railroads on September 1, 1941, totaled 92,033, compared with 89,416 on order August 1, 1941, and 18,456 on September 1, last year, according to the Association of American Railroads.

The new cars on order on September 1, this year, included 59,490 box, 26,464 coal, 399 stock, 2,284 flat, 2,316 refrigerator and 1,080 miscellaneous cars.

Class I railroads on September 1, this year, also has 611 new locomotives on order, of which 317 were steam and 294 electric and Diesel. On August 1, 1941, there were 603 new locomotives on order, of which 300 were steam and 303 were electric and Diesel. New locomotives on order on September 1, last year, totaled 179 which included 114 steam and 65 electric and Diesel.

New Land Planning Service Now Available Free to Alabama Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUTAW, Ala.—A new land planning service, now available in Alabama for the first time to every farmer, is being offered by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service in co-operation with the Alabama Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration.

All the individual farmer needs to do is to make application for a plan for his particular farm. With such a plan in hand he need not worry about what he will do in this field, or that field, what he will plant and where he will plant it. The service is free to the farmer.

The Soil Conservation Service bases its work on the preface that it takes years to run down a farm and about as long to build it up again, hence the long term planning program designed primarily to rebuild the fertility of the soil on which so much depends. This is done by putting it to a scientific use.

Alabama has been divided into 12 districts to carry out this work and each district is headed by a district conservationist and his staff of technical assistants and governed by a group of representative farmers, who set up the policies and devise a master plan on which the individual plans are based. A farmer in order to be given the benefit of an individual plan must agree to carry it out and show that he is qualified to do so.

A major concern of the conservationists is the proper disposal of surface water which causes erosion, that great enemy of soil fertility. Hence they lay out scientific terracing and recommend crop rotation and land usage to combat the erosion threat. Every acre of a farm is studied with regard to soil type and contour, so that the best type of usage can be ascertained.

In addition to making mere suggestions, the Soil Conservation Service has the facilities of the Civilian Conservation Corps at its service. The CCC will go into the farmer's field and assist him in speeding up his program and arrange for a demonstration project to encourage other farmers to do likewise. There are now nine CCC units assigned to this work in Alabama. These are moved from one county to another, so as to give as wide application to the service as possible.

As an example of the work done, in the Black Belt district centered here in Eutaw some 25,000 acres of land have been placed under the program. Carl C. Morgan is in charge of the work for this district. In less than a year 1,817 acres of waste and idle land have been put to some profitable use, the CCC has planted 1,700 acres of kudzu and 300,000 trees in Green County alone. In addition 16,500 acres of land have been terraced. This is in one district alone. Similar work is going on all over Alabama.

Price Ceilings Soon For Steel Castings

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ceiling prices at or below current levels will be established shortly for carbon and low-alloy steel castings, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced after conferences with 60 large and small producers. Prices have risen about 15 per cent this year.

Carbon and low-alloy steel castings are divided into two groups.

"Railroad specialities," including side frames, couplers, and yokes used in the running gear of railroad freight and passenger cars, and miscellaneous castings, which take in a large field of products important to the defense program.

National Banks' Earnings Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — Preston Delano, comptroller of the currency, said that gross earnings of the 5,136 national banks totaled $446,750,000 in the first half of the year. This was $20,742,000 more than in the first half of last year.

Net operating earnings, he said, were $137,973,000, an increase of $8,221,000. Dividend payments were $69,398,000, compared with $68,259,000 for the first half of last year.

Business Personals

Edgar F. Heckert has been appointed special assistant to the general works manager of the York Ice Machinery Corporation. He was formerly manager of the Service Department of the company.

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a Chicago office at 135 South La Salle Street under the management of Louis J. Stirling. The Chicago office will conduct a general brokerage business, specializing in bond brokerage for dealers and institutions.

Putnam & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, have prepared a brochure of selected investments for balanced portfolios having a yield of over 5 per cent. The portfolios are split into groups ranging from $1,500 to $25,000 principal amount. The brochure also contains a selected list of public utility preferred stocks.

Bankers Urged To Make Bond Plan Success

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Impact of the defense program on commercial banking was the thread or central theme of nearly all the proceedings here of the American Bankers' Association convention as it stepped into the second of its four days with registration running between four and five thousand. The war emergency, and vast changes in the financial outlook and credit situation wrought in the last year were discussed from many angles as they affected banking.

Of outstanding importance were discussions of the effects of the national defense savings bond program, in which bankers have largely participated; the changing outlook for trust operations due to the decrease in the supply of lucrative investments and the trend toward smaller trusts; the public relations aspect of consumer credit, now regulated for the first time by Federal authorities; and the effect on bank-held mortgages of the growing migration of population from non-defense to defense areas.

Douglas Miller, author of the current best-seller "You Can't Do Business with Hitler" spoke before the round table conference on "Defense and Offense in Public Relations on "Propaganda Methods under a Totalitarian Regime."

Trust Problems

Reviewing the work of the trust division of the A. B. A., Carl W. Fenninger outlined the increased difficulties facing trust departments, as the result of the defense program. He cited "the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory investments, and the effect of recent tax legislation and administrative regulations."

"Low interest rates and inflation," he said, "are the primary difficulties in making trust investments today. It would seem as though the best remedy was not to lower the character of our investment lists unduly, but to devise means of obtaining diversification broad enough to divide the risk of depreciation into as many parts as possible. It is possible that there is no single thing that will protect us against inflation." He then argued strongly for a wider use of the "prudent man theory" of investment which prevails in a few states, notably Massachusetts.

Mr. Fenninger, who is vice-president of the Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia, also urged a larger use of the common trust fund, as "the most practical and inexpensive way of giving broad diversification to small accounts.' It seems certain that increased income taxes will greatly retard the accumulation of estates and that estate taxes will break up present estates into much smaller units. This means almost certainly a lower total volume of trust funds coming into the care of institutions and smaller individual units of trust business."

Real Estate Affected

The present national emergency is radically affecting the real estate and mortgage situation in this country and it is probable that before the defense program is ended greater and more profound changes will result, according to Ernest M. Fisher, director of research in mortgage and real estate finance of the A. B. A., in a statement to the round table conference on "Bank Management." This in turn has led to "large population shifts throughout the country which, it is probable, will prove to develop one of the largest internal migrations the country has ever seen. It seems likely," he said, "that generally speaking the real estate market during the emergency will be an active one. It appears reasonable to suppose, therefore, that in areas where defense activities are important banks should take the opportunity of disposing of other real estate.'

Discussing the German situation, Douglas Miller, author of "You Can't Do Business with Hitler,' said: "If this country really makes up its mind about the war, we will finally and definitely decide the issue. Nobody else can be sure about the victory until the American people have spoken.

"Our American civilization is based upon three fundamentals: The ethics derived from Christianity; the Philosophy of the principle of democratic government and freedom of the individual; and the right to hold private property and conduct a free economic society.

"Hitler is wrong when he believes that the message that Christ brought to this world 2,000 years ago is out of date. The trouble has been that we have never lived up to it. He is wrong when he asserts that we must reverse the democratic trend of the last 200 years, when he forces the French to give up their motto: 'Liberty, equality, fraternity.' In the same way he would like to force us to repudiate the words 'all men are created free and equal' and 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'

Urges Part in Defense

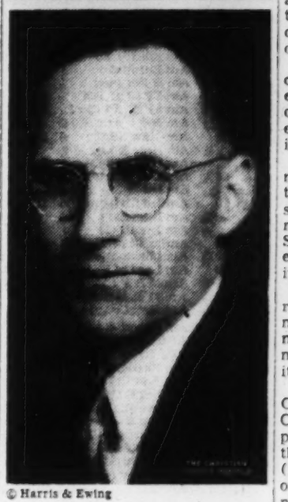
"The defense savings campaign is demonstrating that bankers can sell," said Robert W. Sparks, associate field director of the defense savings staff of the U. S. Treasury yesterday evening before a round table conference on "Defense and Offense in Public Relations." He pointed out that 10,000 banks are now taking part in the defense savings distribution organization, telling the bankers that "there is no more important job for you to do today than to bend every effort to make the defense savings program a success" despite the fact that "banks are supporting the program with expense but without profit."

On the same subject, Samuel N. Pickard, President of the National Manufacturers' Bank of Neenah, Wisconsin also urged that bankers take part in the defense savings program, saying that "a public relations opportunity of vital importance to banking has been offered this year by the defense savings program."

The association's insurance and protective committee reported that premiums paid for blanket bonds to protect banks against crime losses would be reduced an estimated $1,320,000 to $1,820,000 annually, retroactive to Sept. 1.

Most of the reduction, the committee said, was the result of the application of an "experience rating" to all banks, based upon actual insured losses over a five-year period.

Address Bankers



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Above: Douglas Miller, author of "You Can't Do Business With Hitler." Below: Ernest M. Fisher, Director of Research in Mortgage and Real Estate Finance of the American Bankers' Association.

Two New Magnesium Plants Are Planned

WASHINGTON (AP) — The defense plants corporation announced plans for construction of two new magnesium producing plants which will have an annual producing capacity of 60,000,000 pounds of metallic magnesium.

One plant to cost $16,000,000 and have a capacity of 36,000,000 pounds a year will be built at Lake Charles, La., and will be leased to the Mathieson Alkali Works of New York.

The other, to cost $12,317,000 and to have a capacity of 24,000,000 a year, will be built at Austin, Texas, and will be operated under lease by the International Agricultural Corporation of New York. This project also includes a chloride plant at Carlsbad, N. M. Cost of the chloride plant was not given.

The two magnesium plants, when completed, are expected to bring the total magnesium producing capacity of the Nation to 298,000,000 pounds a year.

Chicago Stock Exchange Remains on Daylight Time

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Stock Exchange will begin its daily trading session one hour later this week as the city remains on daylight time while most of the nation returns to standard time. The Board of Trade and the Mercantile Exchange will continue to operate as they have all summer on daylight time.

The stock exchange will open at 10 a. m. and close at 3 p. m. central daylight time on Mondays through Fridays. On Saturdays, the exchange's hours will be 10 a. m. to noon. This will put the exchange on the same hours as the New York stock market.

When Chicago's daylight time ends Oct. 27, the exchange will return to its normal hours of 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Mondays through Fridays and 9 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. Saturdays.

The Board of Trade will be open from 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m. central daylight time Mondays through Fridays and 9:30 a. m. to noon Saturdays. The Mercantile Exchange will operate from 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. daylight time from Mondays through Fridays and from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. Saturdays.

6 P. C. Profits Tax Plan Now To Be Held Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau's proposal to limit corporate profits to 6 per cent drew fresh opposition today from Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R), Michigan, who called the plan "an attempt by indirection to repeal the capitalistic system."

Mr. Morgenthau said late yesterday that the proposal would not even be presented to Congress before next year, and in any event would not apply to 1941 business, but Senator Vandenberg's sharply expressed opposition indicated that meanwhile would be no moratorium on criticism.

The Michigan Senator, a finance committeeman, declared there was "not a semblance of justification" to the 6 per cent profit ceiling, and he took particular exception to Mr. Morgenthau's recommendation that profits be computed on the basis of invested capital.

At present, corporations may compute taxable excess profits either on the basis of invested capital or on the basis of averaged earnings over the period 1936-39, inclusive.

"The invested capital method is not the sole measure of profits in this country and Congress has consistently refused to take an unrealistic view of the situation," Senator Vandenberg told reporters: "There is not a chance that it will reverse its position now.

"If war profits are not being recaptured, there are ways and means of recapturing them. It is not necessary to tear up fundamental economic principles to do it."

Chairman Walter George (D), Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, previously has expressed opposition to the Morgenthau proposal, but Senator Nye (R), North Dakota, a consistent opponent of Administration foreign policies, has given it qualified support.

Some businessmen have declared that a 6 per cent profit limit would destroy private initiative; that when a corporation had earned the stipulated 6 per cent its officers would have no incentive for increasing or even maintaining production.

On another economic front last night, Leon Henderson, Federal price administrator, bespoke the co-operation of businessmen for the pending price control legislation.

In the same address, delivered before a regional meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York, Mr. Henderson reiterated his belief that no effort should be made in the price bill to control wages. He said wage fixing would amount to income fixing, and that wage stabilization would better come through negotiated labor contracts.

Farm Income Seen Highest Since 1929

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Agricultural income this year is almost certain to reach the highest total since 1929 and may be the largest in more than 20 years, according to the Guaranty Survey, monthly review of business and financial conditions of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"Farm income is one of the most important factors in the general business outlook," the Survey continues. "And the prospect of greater farm income is welcome not only to the farming population, but to the country as a whole, since farm prosperity is indispensable to a sound and balanced state of national well-being."

Priorities Granted For Repair Parts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board has adopted a policy of granting priorities assistance to all industries in obtaining repair parts.

The OPM priorities division sometime ago issued a preference rating system for repair parts to 20 industries and later the program was extended to mining, public utilities and several other public utilities.

The new policy will include even those industries which are not essential to defense, officials said.

"If a machine in a candy factory breaks down the factory will be enabled to get the necessary repair parts," a board spokesman said.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 397,960
1941 volume to date 105,501,440
1940 volume to date 153,423,905

Early Market Advance Fades; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Industrials today paced the stock market on a recovery jog that put favorites under th finishing wire with gains of fractions to a point or so.

Early strength of commodities, based mainly on the overnight hoist of parities for basic crops by the Agriculture Department gave a further inflationary tinge to boardroom thinking and touched off bidding for many stocks that stand to benefit from mounting staples.

Recoveries in the stock list ranged from fractions to more than a point at the best. Dealings, fast for a while in the morning, dwindled later and, near the final hour, the ticker tape inclined to loaf. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Commodities got off to a climbing start, evidently buoyed by the hoisting of parities for basic crops by the Agriculture Department and the belief farm products would be left out of proposed price control legislation. World sugar futures then slipped on profit selling and other staples became a trifle shaky. Rail bonds continued to exhibit forward tendencies.

The war news, including more hopeful comments by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, seemed to brighten the speculative spirit to some extent, brokers said. Priorities, federal restraints and material shortages, however, were viewed as persistent buying brakes.

In the curb support was accorded Humble Oil, Brewster Aero, Gulf Oil, Pantepec and Phoenix securities.

Corporate bond prices advanced today in a brisk market.

Despite profit-taking in some of the more speculative issues, rises of major fractions were well sustained toward the close.

Utilities and the lower-priced rails reaped most of the benefit of the rising tide as traders devoted much of their attention to earnings prospects of these corporations.

Among the most active gainers were International Telephone 4½s and 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Ann Arbor 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Detroit Edison 3s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Foreign government dollar loans, too, felt the upward urge, although the trading in these issues was comparatively limited. The better increases were made by issues of Uruguay, Colombian Agricultural Mortgage Bank, Sao Paulo, New South Wales and Australia.

Commodity Futures

Grains
At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. wheat				
Winnipeg	.74⅜	.73⅞	.73⅞	.73⅝
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.23⅞	1.22⅞	1.23⅛	1.22⅞
Minneapolis	1.18⅛	1.17⅜	1.17⅜	1.17
Kansas City	1.17¼	1.16½	1.16¾	1.16⅝
Winnipeg	.75½	.75	.75⅜	.74¾
May wheat				
Chicago	1.28⅛	1.27⅜	1.27½	1.27¼
Minneapolis	1.22⅛	1.21½	1.21⅝	1.21
Kansas City	1.21	1.20¼	1.20⅝	1.20
Winnipeg	.79⅜	.78⅝	.79	.78¾
July wheat				
Chicago	1.28¾	1.28	1.28	1.27⅝
Minneapolis	1.23¾	1.23¼	1.23¼	1.22¾
Kansas City			1.21	1.20¼
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.82⅜	.81¾	.81⅞	.82
Kansas City	.76¼	.75⅞	.76¼	.75⅝
May corn				
Chicago	.88⅛	.87⅝	.87⅝	.87¾
Kansas City	.81¼	.80⅞	.81⅛	.80⅝
Dec. oats				
Chicago	.54⅛	.53⅛	.53¼	.53⅝
Minneapolis	.50⅜	.49¼	.49⅝	.49¾
Winnipeg Oct.	.50¼	.49	.49⅛	.48½
Rye, Chicago				
May	.83½	.82⅞	.83⅛	.82⅜
July	.85¼	.84⅜	.84⅝	.83¾

Soybeans
At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. (old)	1.81½	1.81½	1.81¼	1.81¼	1.79⅞
(new)	1.78	1.79⅝	1.78	1.78¾	1.77¾
December	1.82	1.73¼	1.72	1.72¼	[illegible]
May	1.87¼	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.86½

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.60	16.73	16.60	16.69	16.55
December	16.85	16.99	16.85	16.93	16.78
March	17.08	17.23	17.08	17.14	16.99
May	17.26	17.38	17.25	17.29	17.17
July	17.35	17.44	17.30	17.34	17.20

Spots 17.48.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.85	13.95	13.85	13.92	13.78
December	13.76	13.87	13.76	13.83	13.67

Wool
Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	94.7	94.8	94.7	94.7	94.3
December	93.8	93.8	93.6	93.6	93.5
March	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.6
Tops					
October	127.5	128.2	127.5	127.5	126.5
December	126.2	126.6	126.2	126.2	125.8
March	124.6	124.8	124.6	124.6	124.6

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.60
March	...	...	...	14.66b	14.66
June	...	...	...	14.69b	14.69

b Bid

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYMarchNo3	2.95	2.95	2.90	2.93	2.93
WldMay. o4	2.53	2.56½	2.45	2.46½	2.53

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.03	8.07	8.02	8.04	7.96
March	8.19	8.22	8.18	8.20	8.13

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70	5.87

Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.60	35.65	35.45	35.50	35.80
*December	35.75	35.75	35.55	35.60	35.85
*January	35.80	35.80	35.65	35.65	35.95
Eggs					
*October	29.75	29.80	29.45	29.50	29.95
†November	29.80	29.85	29.55	29.50	30.00
†December	30.00	30.00	29.65	29.70	30.10

*S.s. †Rs.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.35	2.35	2.29	2.35	2.38
January	3.12	3.15	3.09	3.10	3.13

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54⅛	54	54	Sep26
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep25
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Sep26
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	4	13	13	13	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	10	42	41¼	41½	+½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—¼
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep29
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep29
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Sep29
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	161	161	161	+1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep29
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	2	8	8	8	
86	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+⅝
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	2	29¼	29	29	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+⅛
1⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep25
20	10	Amal Lea pf ¾k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59½	59½	59½	+½
19⅜	14⅝	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	47½	47	47⅞	+⅞
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep29
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	2	34	34	34	
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	85	84⅜	85	+1
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179⅛	179⅛	179⅛	Sep26
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	28½	28	28½	+½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	69	69	69	+¼
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	5	20¼	20	20¼	+¾
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110½	110½	110½	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep25
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1¼g)	3	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep25
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	23½	23	23	+1
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	12	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅞
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	2⅞	3	+¼
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	5	34¾	34½	34½	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep26
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Sep26
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	8	47	46¾	46¾	—¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
28½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	+¼
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	6	4	3⅞	4	+¼
13¼	9⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep16
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	+⅛
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	4	89	89	89	+2
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep26
6½	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	21	21	21	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	3	32½	32½	32½	+¼
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	2	29	29	29	+¼
7¼	5¾	Am Rad&S(.45g)	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	8	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
7	4½	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep29
45⅝	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	19	41½	40¾	41¼	+¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	152⅝	152	152	Sep29
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	44¼	44	44	Sep29
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	21½	21⅜	21½	+⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep26
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	16	22	21⅜	21½	+½
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	97	96	97	+2
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18½	18⅜	18½	Sep29
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	19	154⅞	154	154	—½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	69¾	69½	69¾	+¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	8	71	70¼	70¾	+½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152¼	152¼	152¼	+¼
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
29⅛	24½	Am Viscose ½g	10	25½	25¼	25½	+¼
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114	114	114	+⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep26
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	10	76⅝	75½	76¼	+1⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	Sep24
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	31	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Sep24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	2	33½	33⅜	33½	+½
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110½	110½	Sep29
5½	4	Armour Ill	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
69⅞	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	6	70¼	69	69	+1¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep18
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	29	29	29	+⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep25
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	22	6¼	5¾	6¼	+½
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	7	9¼	9	9	
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	84	84	84	Sep26
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	96½	96½	96½	
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	—¼
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	12	28¾	28½	28½	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	65⅜	65	65⅜	+⅞
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	25⅛	25	25	+⅛
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+¼
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	50½	50½	50½	Sep29
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	22	24	23⅝	23⅞	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Sep25
7½	6⅞	Atlas Corp (½g)	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	50	50	50	—⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	68	68	68	+⅛
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep26
3¼	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep24
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	6	7	6½	6⅞	Sep29
13⅛	7	Barber As (½e)	17	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
9⅝	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep26
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	16	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅜
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	4	19½	19½	19½	+⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26	26	26	Sep29
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	+½
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	119	119	119	Sep29
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	18	38½	37⅞	38½	+⅝
20⅛	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	2	15	14⅞	15	+½
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56½	56½	56½	+⅞
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	31	30¾	30¾	—⅛
89½	65⅜	Beth Steel (4½g)	24	66¾	65⅞	66¼	+½
131½	119⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	120½	120½	120½	+½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	9	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¾
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	6	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
18⅞	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep22
24¾	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	23	22	21½	21½	+⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	8	30¼	29½	29¼	—¾
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	Sep27
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21	20⅞	21	+⅜
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	10	20	20	20	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29	29	29	Sep25
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	Sep29
2⅞	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Sep25
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Sep29
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep24
23½	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Sep25
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	2	10	9¾	9¾	—⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
34¼	23	Bullard (1½g)	2	24	24	24	+¼
35⅝	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	32¼	32	32¼	+¼
20⅞	15¼	Burling (.95g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+⅜
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	54½	55	Sep29
9⅝	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+¼
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	5	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+¼
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	Sep29
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep29
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep29
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	23	23	23	Sep27
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep29
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	4	16½	16¼	16½	+½
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	45	5	4⅞	5	+¼
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep26
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	Sep27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87⅜	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	80	80	80	+½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	—¾
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	5	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+⅝
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9	9	9	+⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	Sep29
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅜
14½	4¼	Cent Violetta S	22	14¾	14	14⅜	+⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Sep29
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep26
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep25
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	37	36⅝	36¾	+¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	
4	2¼	Ches Corp	3	4	4	4	Sep29
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3	1½	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	9	9	9	+⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	6	16½	16¼	16¼	+¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Sep24
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep20
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep26
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep27
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep26
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep20
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3	1⅛	Childs Co	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep29
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	54	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	+⅜
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep26
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	33¾	33	33¾	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	+⅜
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	40	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	6	37	36¾	37	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	96¾	95½	96¾	+¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep29
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	21	15	14½	14½	—⅛
104½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Sep27
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep26
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—½
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	15	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
82⅛	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	70⅜	70¼	70¼	+¼
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅜
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	26¼	26	26	
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	+1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	5	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	31⅞	31¼	31½	—¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Sep24
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+¼
½	⅜	Com'th & South	43	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	61½	61¼	61½	+¾
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	49	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep29
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
50⅜	22½	Cons Airc (4g)	36	44¼	43	43⅝	+1⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+½
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
23⅜	16⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	33	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	98¾	98⅜	98⅜	+⅜
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	3	¾	¾	¾	Sep25
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	10	10	10	+¼
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep29
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	171	6¼	6	6	—⅛
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	4½	4½	4½	+¼
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	+1
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep19
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Sep27
5¼	4⅛	Cont Baking	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Sep29
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	104	103½	104	+1¼
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	11	36¾	36⅛	36¾	+1
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	+⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	14	23⅜	22½	23⅜	+⅞
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep26
18⅜	13	Cop'weld S(.60g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
56¾	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Sep27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	53	53	53	+½
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep29
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	10	½	½	½	Sep27
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	4	16¾	16½	16½	+⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep29
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	3	7⅛	7	7	Sep26
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	2	22	22	22	—⅛
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	44	44	44	Sep19
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (1g)	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	5	39	38⅜	38⅜	Sep29
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	Sep26
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	32	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
72½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	7	72⅜	72¼	72¼	+¾
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+¼
25	18	Cuneo Pr (1½)	7	19	18	19	Sep29
⅞	¾	Curtis Publish	3	¾	¾	¾	
45	26½	Curtis P pf(¾k)	4	28½	28½	28½	—1
34¾	23½	Curtis P p pf (3)	4	24½	24	24½	
10¼	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	42	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2g)	3	26½	26¼	26¼	—⅛
20	15	Cutler-H (1.10g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	—⅛
		D					
5¼	3	Davega Str(.30g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep29
18	14⅝	Davega S pf(1¼)	2	17	16¾	17	Sep29
10¼	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep29
28⅜	18⅝	Deere & Co (2g)	39	27	26½	26⅝	+¼
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	—¼
18⅜	13¼	Deisel W-G (1½)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	—⅛
14	9	Del & Hudson	3	11½	11¼	11¼	+¼
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
¼	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep24
23¼	19¾	Detroit Ed (.80g)	17	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
29⅞	21½	Dia-Match(1½g)	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅜
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	2	37¼	37	37	Sep26
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T M (¾g)	2	9	9	9	
18¼	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	1	17½	17½	17½	+¼
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	79	79	79	Sep20
9	7	Dix-Vortex (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep19
23⅛	17	Doehler D C(1g)	4	22	21⅞	22	+⅜
17	14¼	Dome Mines(h2)	9	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+⅜
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	6	75¼	74¼	75¼	+1½
141¾	111⅛	Dow Chem (3)	49	114¼	112¾	112¾	—1¼
23⅛	17½	Dresser Mfg (1g)	7	18	17½	17½	Sep25
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	3	5	5	5	—⅛
10¾	6½	Dulpan C (.30g)	2	8⅜	8	8	Sep12
164¾	138	duPont de N5¼g	4	152¼	152	152¼	+1¼
160½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	13	30½	30⅜	30½	+½
3¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Sep29
145⅛	120¼	East Kodak (6)	6	143½	143	143	+¼
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (2¼g)	2	32	32	32	
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Sep26
⅞	⅜	El & Mus Ind	2	½	½	½	
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L(2¼g)	8	30	29¾	29⅞	+¼
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	5	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+⅜
4⅜	1½	El Power & Lt	11	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	—⅛
38⅜	27½	El P&L 6 pf .90k	3	31	30½	30½	Sep29
37¼	27½	ElP&L $7pf 1.05k	2	33¾	33⅜	33⅞	Sep19
34⅜	28	El Stor Bat (2)	4	31¼	31	31	+¼
33	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	1	30	30	30	+¾
47½	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Sep26
7	3	Eng Pub Service	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
60¼	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	75	75	75	—3
83½	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—2
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	1	¼	¼	¼	Sep29
10	7¾	Erie RR wi	6	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Erie RR ct wi	32	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
39⅜	32	Erie RR pf A wi	11	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	—⅛
3⅝	1½	Eureka V Clean	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	3	7	7	7	Sep29
30¾	23½	Ex-Cell-O 1.95g	1	25	25	25	Sep25
⅝	⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	½	½	½	Sep20
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Mor (1½g)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+¾
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1½g)	2	22	21½	21½	
13⅝	10	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	2	10	10	10	Sep12
26¾	21½	Fed M & S (3g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep25
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	—¼
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep25
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
27½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Sep25
97½	90½	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	—1¼
16	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	6	13	13	13	+¼
45¾	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	6	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+½
18½	15¼	Firestone (1g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Sep29
105	101¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	1	38	38	38	Sep29
16⅛	12⅛	Flintkote (¾g)	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
33⅞	25½	Florence St 1½g	1	25	25	25	Sep29
25¼	21¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	22	22	22	Sep29
7	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	2	5	5	5	Sep27
31	21	Follansbee Stl pf	1	26	26	26	+½
32	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	3	30	29¾	30	
20¼	13	Foster Wheeler	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep29
6⅛	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	29	6½	5¾	6	[redacted]
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	2	38½	38⅛	38½	—¼
23¼	20½	Fruehauf (1.40)	2	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	Sep29
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+
2¾	1¼	Gair (Robert)	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅝	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	2	10¾	10½	10¾	+¼
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	4	4	4	+¼
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep29
12½	10⅛	Gaylord C (½a)	33	12¼	11¼	11¼	Sep25
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	0	53⅝	53	53⅝	Jul 1
5½	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	2	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
104	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Sep17
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr (1½g	1	50	50	50	
7¼	5⅝	Gen Bak (.45g)	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3¼	Gen Bronze	3	4½	4¼	4¼	Sep25
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅛	10½	Gen Cable A	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Sep27
97	73½	Gen Cbl pf(5¼k)	1	93	93	93	
21½	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	2	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (1.05g)	38	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅜
42⅜	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	6	41¾	41½	41¾	+½
117¼	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	Sep26
⅛	⅛	Gen G & E A	19	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
91	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	6	88	88	88	—1
48⅛	36¾	Gen Mot (2¾g)	74	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+¾
123¾	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	126⅝	126	126⅝	+⅝
4⅜	3	Gen Outd Adver	1	3	3	3	Sep26
48	39⅞	Gen Out Ad A 8k	3	40	39⅞	39⅞	Sep25
7½	5⅞	Gen P Ink (.60)	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Sep25
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	3	¼	¼	¼	Sep23
16½	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig(½g)	3	14½	14½	14½	+⅞
⅝	⅛	Gen Real & Util	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep29
23⅜	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	6	21	21	21	Sep26
29½	20	Gen Refret(.90g)	2	20½	20½	20½	+⅜
11½	9½	Gen Shoe (.65g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
24	17¾	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅜
16¼	11	Gen Theat (¾g)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
22	18⅛	Gen Time (1½g)	1	19	19	19	Sep27
14⅛	10	Gen T&R (1g)	3	13	13	13	+⅜
4¼	2⅛	Gillette Saf .15g	28	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
48	34⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	*4	47	46½	47	+¼
9⅝	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	7	8½	8⅜	8½	
73⅝	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	74½	74	74½	+⅞
17⅞	12¾	Glidden Co (1g)	2	16½	16¼	16½	
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	3	44½	44½	44½	Sep29
2¼	1¼	Gobel (Adolf)	34	1½	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Goebel Br (.20a)	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Sep29
20	11½	Goodrich (¾g)	31	19	18¼	19	+⅞
73¾	58¼	Goodrich pf (5)	1	71	71	71	Sep29
20¼	16	Goodyear (1a)	1	19	19	19	+⅜
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	—¼
3¼	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
1⅛	⅛	Graham-Paige	2	¾	¾	¾	
6⅜	3⅛	Granby M (.45g)	5	4¾	4⅜	4¾	Sep29
13¾	10	Grand Un w ct	1	11	11	11	Sep23
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
12¾	8¼	Granite C S(¼e)	2	9	9	9	Sep29
36½	28¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	3	33	33	33	
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	Sep23
18¼	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅝
28½	22	Gt Nor pf (1½g)	15	24⅞	24½	24⅝	—⅛
28	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	2	26	26	26	+⅛
36¾	29⅛	Green (H) (2a)	2	36	36	36	
14¾	9¾	Greyhound (1)	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅝	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Sep19
18½	12¾	Grum Air (½g)	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+¼
3⅛	1¼	Guantan Sugar	36	3	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
4¼	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+¼
21⅜	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	2	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
		H					
22	28	Hack Wat (1½)	1	28½	28½	28½	
16⅜	11¾	Hall Print (1)	1	13	13	13	Sep23
15	12½	Hamil W (¾g)	2	12¼	12	12	—¼
25¼	17	Harb-Wa (1½g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
6⅜	4½	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	5½	5½	5½	
3½	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
96	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	94	94	94	Sep22
8⅝	6	Hecker P (.60)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
96	70	Helme GW (5a)	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	Sep26
16⅜	10¾	Hercules M(¾g)	4	13	13	13	Sep29
80¼	66	Hercu P (1.80g)	2	69½	69	69½	+⅜
56¾	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	2	53	52½	53	Sep29
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Sep24
16½	14¼	Hinde & D (1g)	1	16	16	16	Sep25
18⅞	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	1	18½	18½	18½	Sep15
30¾	23	Holland F (2)	4	23¼	23	23	Sep26
9½	6½	Hollander (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep29
16⅞	9	Holly Sugar ¾g	3	16	15⅝	16	Sep29
52⅝	42½	Homestake (4½)	6	47	46¾	46¾	
39	32¼	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Sep22
13¾	10	Hou-Her B (1g)	3	11	11	11	+⅛
64	48	Household (4a)	1	50	50	50	Sep20
111	100	Household pf(5)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep29
5	3½	Houston Oil	3	4	4	4	
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Sep26
⅞	¼	Hudson & Man	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
4	2¼	Hudson & M pf	1	4	4	4	Sep17
21⅞	15¾	Hudson B (h1g)	7	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
4⅞	2¾	Hudson Motor	3	3½	3½	3½	
¾	⅛	Hupp Motor	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		I					
10¼	6⅛	Illinois Central	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
24	13	Ill Central pf	4	19¾	19½	19½	
9½	5	Indian Refin	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+½
21¼	18	Ind P&L (1.60)	*1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 1½g	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep26
111½	93¼	Inger-Rand 4½g	1	101	101	101	Sep29
90⅛	69¼	Inland Steel (4)	2	76¼	75¼	75¼	+¼
13½	7⅛	Inspir Cop (¾g)	4	11⅛	11	11	Sep29
7⅛	6	Insuran ct (.10g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep29
27	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Sep29
5⅜	3⅛	Intercon R(.40e)	2	5	5	5	
11¼	7	Interlake I (½g)	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+¼
4⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
49	30⅛	Int Agr pr pf	2	39	39	39	+1
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	161	160½	160½	Sep29
57	43⅛	Int Harv (1.60)	11	53¾	53½	53⅝	+⅜
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	2	163¼	163	163¼	Sep23
2⅛	⅞	Int Hydro El A	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep29
9⅝	6⅛	Int Mer Marine	4	8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅜
4	3	Int Mining (.15g)	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
31⅜	23⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	13	29½	29¼	29½	+⅜
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Sep26
20	10⅞	Int Paper & P	94	19¼	18¾	18¾	+⅛
73⅜	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	14	71¼	70¼	70⅜	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep20
48½	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Sep26
31¼	26	Int Shoe (1½)	2	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+⅛
44⅝	25¼	Int Silver (2g)	1	41½	41½	41½	Sep26
102¼	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep27
3⅞	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	3	3	3	3	Sep24
14	5¼	Interst Dept .70g	9	12½	12¼	12¼	
8⅞	7	Intertype (.40g)	4	9	9	9	
33¾	27¼	Island Cr (1½g)	3	32	32	32	Sep25
		J—K					
14	9¾	Jarvis W B 1½g	2	10	10	10	Sep25
44	32	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	34	34	34	
71⅞	54½	Johns-Man 2¼g	4	69½	69	69	+½
27½	21¾	Jones&L Stl .60g	17	23	22¾	23	+¼
67	60¾	J.nes&L StlpfA5	1	62	62	62	—½
86⅝	75½	Jones&L Stl pfB5	3	76½	76½	76½	+1
14	13½	Joy Mfg (1.20)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
12⅝	8	KalamS&F(.45g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep27
6	3¾	Kan City South	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
22¼	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep26
14¾	12	Kaufmann (.80)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Sep23
9	7	Kayser (J)(½g)	1	8	8	8	
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 3k	3	16	16	16	
8½	5½	Kelsey-HW B	3	6⅛	6	6	Sep29
39⅜	31	Kennecott (2g)	23	35¼	34¾	34⅞	
14⅜	12	Keyst S&W ¾g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep25
38	25½	Kimberly-C (1)	2	30½	30	30½	Sep26
3⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	5	2⅝	2¼	2¼	Sep24
26⅛	22	Kresge SS (1.20a)	4	26	26	26	+¼
5¼	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	5	5	5	Sep26
28⅜	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	4	28⅛	28	28⅛	+¼
27⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	5	28¾	28¾	28¾	—¼
		L					
14½	11¾	Lambert (1½)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
13	7	Lane Bry (¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep29
27¾	21	Lee R&T (2¼g)	1	25	25	25	Sep27
26⅝	19¼	Lehigh P C (2g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+⅛
2⅛	½	Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¾	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+⅜
5½	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	3	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
24¼	19⅞	Lehman (1a)	4	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
14	11⅝	Lehn & F (1.05g)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Sep27
27½	21	Lerner Strs (2)	1	25	25	25	+½
45⅜	26⅛	Lib-O-F G(1½g)	5	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+⅛
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	14	5⅝	5½	5½	
39	32⅜	Life Savers 1.60a	1	33½	33½	33½	+⅜
96½	78¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	87½	87½	87½	+1½
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	7	88	88	88	
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	2	178⅛	178	178⅛	Sep19
21	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20	20	20	Sep25
30	20⅞	Lima Locomo	6	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+⅜
37¼	29	Link Belt (2)	4	35	35	35	
13⅜	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	Sep25
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep29
31¼	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	26	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+⅜
39⅛	28	Loews Inc (2)	10	38	37½	37½	+⅜
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+⅜
45½	35	Lone Star C (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	2	3⅛	3	3	Sep25
19	13¾	Loose-Wil (¾g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
19⅜	15⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
73⅜	60	Louis & N (5¼g)	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
22	17½	Lou G&EA(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	
		M—N					
31⅝	25	Mac A & F (2a)	1	30	30	30	Sep24
33⅜	23⅜	Mack Trcks (1g)	1	30½	30½	30½	+¾
29⅜	22¾	Macy (RH) 1½g	4	29	28¾	29	+½
14⅞	11	Mad Sq G (.85g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep25
31	23½	Magma Cop 1½g	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Sep29
4⅛	1½	Manati Sugar	21	4	3⅝	3¾	—¼
7¾	5¾	Mandel Br (¼g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep25
16½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep17
1⅝	¾	Maracaibo Oil	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep29
5¼	4	Marine M (.30g)	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅞	13½	Marshall F (.80)	2	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
32¼	23	Martin GL(1½g)	13	28¾	28¼	28½	+⅜
12¼	7	Martin-Parry	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
28	26	Master Elec 1.20g	1	26	26	26	Sep29
31¼	24½	Math Alk (1½)	3	29¼	28½	29	+½
56¾	45	May Dept Str(3)	3	55	55	55	+½
2⅞	2⅛	Maytag Co (.15e)	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Sep25
28	20	Maytag pf (3)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Sep29
14½	11⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅞	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	8	15½	15¼	15½	+⅜
108½	103⅝	McCrory pfww 5	1	108	108	108	
25½	16⅝	McGraw El (2)	4	19	18⅞	19	+⅜
9⅛	7¼	McGraw-H(.45g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
37¾	31	McIntyre h2.22a	1	37	37	37	—½
15¼	12⅞	McKess & Rob	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
106	103⅞	McKes&R pf 5¼	6	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1¼
8⅝	6	McLellan (.60g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
9⅝	7	Mead Corp(½g)	5	8⅛	8	8	Sep25
71	65	M pf B ww(5½)	1	70	70	70	Sep12
33⅛	27¼	Melville S (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
5¼	3⅛	Mengel Co	11	4½	4½	4½	+¼
30¾	14	Merch & Miners	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
37	27½	Mesta M (2¼g)	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	Sep25
9⅝	6⅛	Miami Cop(.45e)	5	7	6¾	6¾	—⅛
17⅞	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+¼
38½	26¼	Midland S (1½g)	1	27½	27¼	27¼	+⅛
45½	37¾	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	42¼	42	42	
4¼	2½	Minn-Moline	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep29
79⅞	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	2	72½	72½	72½	Sep25
14⅝	9⅝	Mission C (.50g)	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
⅞	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	½	½	½	Sep29
3⅝	1½	Mo-Kan Tex pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep29
17⅞	13⅝	Mohawk C(1½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	—¾
94	77	Monsanto (1½g)	8	93	92¼	92¼	+⅞
39½	31½	Montg Ward (2g)	22	34⅞	33⅞	34⅜	+1⅛
43½	38¼	Morrell (J) (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Sep23
12	6⅞	Motor Prod(½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Sep29
17⅜	14¼	Motor Wh (1.60)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
24¼	18¾	Mueller Br (¾g)	8	21½	20⅞	21	
4⅜	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep29
13⅞	6⅝	Munsingw (½g)	3	13	12½	13	+⅞
73½	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	2	73½	73½	73½	—⅝
8¼	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51½	41¾	Myers Bros 2¼g	1	43	43	43	Sep29
5⅝	3¾	Nash-Kelvin ¼g	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅜	16	Nat Acme (1g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅛
7¼	4⅞	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
9	7	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	7	7	7	Sep27
11	7¼	Nat Aviat (¼g)	4	9¾	9½	9½	
18⅛	15⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	16	18⅛	17⅞	18	—⅛
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	Sep19
13¼	10	Nat Bd & I (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Sep29
88¼	78½	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	82	82	82	Sep17
14¾	14¾	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep29
9¾	6½	Nat Can	1	7	7	7	+¼
14⅜	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	4	13¾	13½	13¾	
11	8¾	Nat Cyl (.60g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
16⅜	12⅝	Nat Dairy (.80)	19	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
8	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅝
10⅛	7½	Nat D Str pf (.60)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep25
25½	17	Nat Dist (2)	5	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+⅛
20⅞	12	Nat Enam (1½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep20
8⅝	5⅜	Nat Gyps (.40e)	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
19¼	14½	Nat Lead (½)	5	17½	17⅜	17½	+¼
176	168½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	2	175	175	175	Sep29
24	16⅜	Nat M&S (1g)	2	20	20	20	Sep26
34¼	26	Nat Oil (1.45g)	2	33	32¾	32¾	—¼
7⅜	4½	Nat P & L (.60)	1	4⅝	4½	4½	
68½	49	Nat Steel (3)	3	53¾	53¾	53¾	—¼
7⅞	4¼	Nat Supply	1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
68	41	N S 5½ pf (5½k)	1	64	64	64	Sep27
15⅛	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	3	13½	13½	13½	—¼
5	3	Nat Tea	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep29
10⅞	9	Natomas Co (1)	1	11	11	11	+⅜
9⅛	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep29
17	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	Sep25
45⅛	38	Newberry (2.40)	4	43	43	43	Sep27
31⅜	22¼	Newmont (1½g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+¼
11⅞	5⅝	Newport I (¼g)	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
27¾	20¾	Newpt NS(1.40g)	6	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
116	106⅛	Newp N S pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	+1
45	31½	NY Air Br (2g)	5	38¼	38	38	+½
15¼	11¼	NY Central RR	29	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
18¾	11¾	NY Chi & St L	1	15½	15½	15½	+¼
47¼	25	NY Chi&StL pf	3	42¾	42	42	—⅛
24¼	15½	NYC Omnibus(2	6	16¼	16	16	Sep29
8	4¼	NY Dock	6	7½	7½	7½	Sep17
16¾	8	NY Dock pf	3	16¼	16	16	
¼	⅛	NY NH & H	23	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅜	⅜	NY NH & H pf	6	¾	⅝	⅝	Sep29
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep19
35	24½	NY Shipbldg(1g)	30	31¼	30¾	30¾	+½
32¾	23⅝	Noblit-Spk 2¼g	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Sep25
215	188	Norf&West(10a)	1	199	199	199	+2
17⅜	12⅛	No Am Av (¾g)	3	15	15	15	+⅜
17⅜	12	No Am Co(1.26f)	31	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+¼
58¾	50⅛	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛	Sep29
57⅛	50¾	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	3	54¼	54¼	54¼	Sep26
8¼	5¾	Northern Pacific	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
113⅛	110	Nor St Pw pf(5)	3	112½	112½	112½	+¾
12¾	7½	Northwest Airl	2	12	12	12	+¾
2¾	1⅜	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep26
13¾	10¾	Norwich Ph .70g	1	11	11	11	Sep29
		O					
10	6¾	Ohio Oil (¼g)	29	9⅛	9	9	
23⅜	13¾	Oliver Farm(1g)	1	21⅛	20¾	20¾	+¼
10	4½	Omnibus	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
6⅛	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	5	5	5	Sep27
17⅜	14½	Otis Elevat(.60g)	7	16	15¾	15⅞	Sep29
10⅜	6½	Otis Steel	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k	6	57	56½	56½	+½
26¼	16	Out M&M (2¼g)	2	20	20	20	Sep19
50¾	38¾	Owen-Ill G 1½g	7	48	47¾	47¾	—¼
		P—Q					
12⅜	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep27
11¼	9	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	Sep29
28⅞	22¼	Pac G & E (2)	9	25	24¾	24⅞	—⅛
40	32½	Pac Lighting (3)	5	37	37	37	+⅛
19¾	11	Pac Mills	1	17½	17⅜	17½	Sep29
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (.60g)	4	3¾	3½	3½	Sep29
9¾	5½	Pac West Oil	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	Sep29
3⅜	2½	Packard Motor	48	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18¼	10	Pan-Am Airway	9	17¼	17	17¼	+⅜
10½	7⅛	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep18
1⅞	½	Panhandle P&R	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep29
37¼	27	Paraffine (1½)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Sep24
15⅞	10	Param Pic (.65g)	85	15	14⅝	14⅝	
113½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	7	109	108	109	+2
14¼	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	14	13½	13⅜	13½	+½
17	14¾	Park & Tilford	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep19
2	1½	Park UCM (.10g)	4	1½	1½	1½	
30⅝	25¼	Parke D (1.60g)	3	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
20⅜	17	Parker Rust (1a)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
1	¾	Parmelee Trans	9	¾	¾	¾	Sep25
14⅝	7½	Pathe Film(.30e)	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10¼	6⅜	Patino M (1.35g)	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
54¼	43¼	Pen & Ford (3)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep29
89¼	74¾	Penney(JC) (3)	3	87	87	87	+¼
3¾	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep25
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
52¾	34½	Penn-D pfA2½k	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	Sep20
17¼	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	Sep26
25⅛	22	Penn RR (1g)	16	22⅝	22½	22½	+¼
25	21	Peoples D (1.20g)	3	24¼	24	24	Sep25
54	36¾	People GL&C 5g	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Peoria & East	4	1½	1½	1½	Sep18
30¼	22	Pepsi-Cola (1g)	51	26	25⅜	25⅝	+½
11¼	7	Pere Marquette	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26	21	Pet Milk (1)	4	26½	26	26½	+⅝
7⅜	5½	Petrol Cp (.20a)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep29
7⅛	6	Pfeiffer (1)	2	6½	6½	6½	—½
35⅞	25⅝	Phelps D (1g)	9	30⅛	30	30	—½
47	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	*1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—½
12½	8½	Philco (¾g)	3	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+¼
89⅞	72¾	Philip Mor (3a)	4	88	88	88	
110½	105	Philip Mor pf 4½	1	109½	109½	109½	Sep29
9	4¾	Phillips-Jones	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep20
46	35⅝	Phillips Pet (2)	15	45½	45	45	—½
3½	2¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	3	3	3	Sep17
23½	15	Pillsbury (1)	8	18⅜	18	18⅜	+⅜
7¾	4¼	Pittsburgh Coal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep29
46½	30	Pittsburgh C pf	3	37	36	36	Sep25
8¾	5¾	Pitt C & I (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep25
15	9¾	Pitt Forg (¾g)	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
7⅛	4¾	Pitt S & B (.45g)	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
9⅝	6	Pitt Steel	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Sep25
1¾	⅞	Pittston Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17	14¼	Plym Oil (1.20)	6	15⅝	15½	15½	
21	16	Pond Crk (1½g)	1	18	18	18	
8⅜	5½	Poor & Co B	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13⅜	4½	Postal Tel pf	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Pressed Stl Car	2	9½	9½	9½	
13½	9½	Press Stl 1pf ½k	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep25
40¾	32¼	Press Stl 2pf 2½g	2	32½	32½	32½	Sep29
61½	50⅛	Proct & G (2a)	4	59¼	59	59	—½
29⅜	19½	Pub SvcNJ 1.65g	17	20	19½	19½	—⅛
137	118⅛	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	119	119	119	Sep29
123½	105⅞	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	105⅞	104⅞	104⅞	—1
110	96⅛	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	Sep25
117¼	114⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	Sep18
29¼	22½	Pullman (1a)	8	26	25⅞	25⅞	
10¾	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	35	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
104½	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	Sep25
95⅛	83⅞	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	
12⅜	9⅞	Purity Bak (¾g)	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Sep29
12¾	8¼	Quaker Oil 55g	1	11	11	11	Sep26
		R					
4⅞	3½	Radio Corp(.20g)	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
62½	48¾	Radio cv pf(3½)	4	57	56	56¾	+½
3¾	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
55¼	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Sep23
21¼	17¾	Raybest-M 1½g	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18½	11	Rayonier (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+⅝
29⅜	23¼	Rayonier pf (2)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Sep29
18½	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	—⅛
27¾	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	3	27	27	27	Sep29
24	21	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	23	23	23	Sep22
2⅝	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	4	2	2	2	Sep24
9⅞	6⅜	Reliable Strs(½)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep24
12½	9½	Reliance (.45g)	1	12	12	12	Sep22
10¼	7⅛	Reming R (.80a)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+¼
67¼	57¼	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	59	59	59	
2	¾	Reo Motors ct	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
22¾	16¾	Repub Stl (1½g)	19	19¼	19	19	
97	80¾	Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	81½	80¼	80¼	Sep26
11	7⅜	Rev Cop & Brass	5	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	2	23	23	23	+1
15⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅜
10⅜	6¼	Reynolds Spr ¼g	4	7	7	7	Sep25
34¼	28⅛	Rey Tob B (2)	10	32	31¾	31¾	—⅛
12⅛	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	7	10½	10½	10½	
9⅞	6	Ritter Dent (¼g)	1	9	9	9	Sep18
5⅜	4½	Roan Ant (.14g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep29
20⅛	14⅜	Ruberoid (½g)	2	19¼	19	19	Sep26
14¾	9¾	Rustless (.45g)	4	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅜
1	⅛	Rutland RR pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep26
		S					
47	35	Safeway Str (3)	2	44½	44⅜	44½	Sep29
39⅜	28⅜	St Joseph Ld 1½g	1	34	34	34	
¼	⅛	St L-San Fran	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep29
½	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep29
23	12⅜	Savage Arms ¾g	26	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	
17⅝	8½	Schenley (½g)	7	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
94½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	2	94¼	94	94	Sep27
39½	33¼	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	39	39	39	
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅜	Seaboard A L pf	3	½	½	½	Sep10
17	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	3	14¾	14½	14½	Sep29
3¾	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep26
78¾	67⅛	Sears Roebk(3a)	11	74⅝	74	74	+⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Servel Inc (1)	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
14⅝	10¼	Sharon Stl (¾g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep26
5⅝	3¼	Sharp & D(.20g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
58	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	57	57	57	Sep29
6⅞	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15⅝	10⅛	Shell Un O (.40g)	6	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
5	3⅞	Silver King .30g	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅝
21⅜	16½	Simmons (1g)	8	18	17½	17½	Sep29
2¼	1½	Simms Petrol	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep25
28½	23⅝	Simonds Stl 1.90g	4	26¾	26½	26½	Sep18
33⅝	18⅞	Skelly Oil (½g)	9	33⅜	33½	33½	+¼
25⅝	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	1	20	20	20	+¾
15	9	Smith & Cor 1¼g	1	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
17⅛	13⅝	Snider Pack (1)	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅜
10⅜	8¼	Socony-V (½g)	86	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	So A G&P (.20g)	1	2	2	2	—⅛
21	13	So P Rico S (.80g	8	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+½

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	11	So Greyh L(1½)	6	17	17	17	Sep26
28⅜	22⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	6	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
13½	10½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	8	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—¼
14¾	8	Southern Pacific	25	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
19⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	8	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
32	19½	Southern Ry pf	9	30¾	30	30⅛	+⅜
34½	23¼	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep25
2	1	Sparks Withing	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
6½	3	Spear & Co	1	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
22	17¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep29
39¾	29	Sperry Corp(1g)	7	25¾	25	25⅜	+⅝
38½	27½	Spicer Mfg(2¼g)	2	34	33	33	Sep26
6⅞	5	Spiegel Inc(.45g)	10	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
40¼	31¼	Square D (1½g)	1	39	39	39	+⅜
6⅝	5½	Stand B (.40a)	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
113½	108	Stand B pf (4½)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	Sep29
1¼	⅜	Stand Gas & El	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Stand Gas $4 pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep29
21¼	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	15	15	15	+¼
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+⅞
24⅝	17⅞	Stand O Cal 1a	31	23½	23½	23½	+⅜
34⅛	25⅛	Stand O Ind (1a)	18	32	31⅞	32	
45⅝	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	178	42¼	42	42⅛	+¼
48¼	34¼	Stand O Oh 1½a	17	41⅜	40¾	41⅛	+½
40	34	Starrett (3½g)	2	36½	36½	36½	Sep27
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	8	62	61¾	61¾	—¼
8¾	6⅜	Stewart-W (¼g)	8	6½	6½	6½	
5¾	3½	Stokeley Bros	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep29
8⅝	5½	Stone & W (½e)	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	11	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
60½	50	Sun Oil (1a)	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	Sep29
9	5½	Sunshine M (1)	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
21	15	Superheater (1)	9	17⅝	17½	17½	
2⅜	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
18¼	11½	Superior Steel	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep26
23¼	18⅛	Sutherland(1.20)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Sep25
5½	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep15
25	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	2	24	23¾	24	+⅜
24½	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	5	24	24	24	
5⅝	5⅜	Syming-G (1g)	21	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅜
7⅞	5½	Syming ww(1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7	5	Syming xw (1g)	32	5⅝	5½	5½	Sep29
		T					
5¾	3⅝	Talcott (.40g)	3	5	5	5	Sep29
3¾	2½	Telautogr (.10g)	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Sep29
9⅝	7⅜	Tenn Corp (¾g)	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	Sep29
14	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep27
44¾	34½	Texas Corp (2)	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	—¼
4⅛	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.10g)	4	3½	3	3	Sep29
39⅞	31½	Texas Gulf S (2)	12	37	36⅝	36¾	—¾
7¾	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
6⅜	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅜
10⅛	5½	Thatch Mfg	6	8⅛	8	8	Sep25
44½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep25
4⅜	2½	The Fair	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep29
5¼	4	Thermoid (.20g)	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+¼
4½	2½	Third Av Ry	3	3	3	3	
6	3½	Thompson (JR)	1	4	4	4	Sep25
34	25¾	Thompson(1¾g)	1	28½	28½	28½	
1¼	⅝	Thompson-Star	1	¾	¾	¾	
18	11½	Thompson-S pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep19
11¼	9⅜	Tide Wat A(.60a)	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
99¾	95¼	Tide W pf (4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep19
35¾	27½	Tim-Det A (3g)	18	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	
51¼	39	Timken R (2g)	9	44¾	44¼	44⅝	—⅜
5¼	4⅛	Transamer (½)	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
17¼	9⅛	Trans & West A	4	13	12¾	13	Sep29
10⅞	6⅞	Trans & Wil ¾g	4	9¼	9	9⅛	Sep25
2	1	Tri-Cont Corp	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅛	4	Truax-Traer ⅝g	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
11¼	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	A'g25
9⅝	5	Twenty C-Fox	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
22⅞	16½	Twenty C F pf	3	22	21	21	Sep25
1¾	1	Twin City Rap T	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep26
9⅛	6⅝	Twin C'cn(.70e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
		U					
37⅞	30	Underwood 2¼g	3	35¼	34¾	35	
12¾	9¾	Union B&P(½g)	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
79⅞	60	Union Car (3g)	25	77⅞	76¾	77¼	+¼
111	108½	Union E M 4½ pf	4	112¼	111⅝	111⅝	+⅝
16	12¼	Union O C (1)	1	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+⅜
85⅞	75⅛	Union Pac (6)	4	77¼	76½	76½	—¼
85¼	79	Union Pac pf (4)	1	79	79	79	Sep25
13½	11	Union Prem (1)	3	11½	11½	11½	
31	25⅝	Union T C (2)	5	28¾	28¾	28¾	Sep29
17⅛	9⅜	United Air Lines	10	13⅝	13½	13½	+¼
44⅝	34¼	Unit Airc (2g)	7	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+¼
14¾	11⅜	United Bis (¾g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
52	40⅞	United Carb (3)	2	50½	50¼	50¼	—¼
21⅛	16½	Unit-C F (1.20)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep22
1½	½	United Corp	20	½	½	½	
30⅛	18¾	Unit Corp pf	11	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
6½	2⅞	United Drug	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3⅜	1½	United Dy'wood	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep15
5⅜	3⅜	United Elec Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
42	33⅜	United E & F (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	—½
75	60	United Fruit (4)	4	74½	74	74	—¼
10½	6⅜	United Gas (.80)	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
117	105	United G pf (5)	2	108	107½	107½	Sep27
14½	8⅛	Unit M&M (¾g)	5	13½	13¼	13¼	
4⅜	2⅛	United Paperbd	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
4	2⅜	US & For Sec	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep24
93	84	US & For pf (6)	1	92¼	92	92¼	+½
13½	8½	US Freight (¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep29
69½	55	US Gypsum (2)	5	58⅜	57½	58½	+¾
9⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
33½	20	US Indust A (1a)	6	30¼	30	30¼	+⅜
4⅜	3	US Leather	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
10⅜	5¾	US Leather A	9	9¾	9½	9⅝	+¾
103	101½	US Lea ppf 10¼k	3	103	103	103	+3
31⅞	26⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	4	28¾	28½	28⅝	
34⅛	29¼	US Play Cd (2a)	2	32½	32	32	Sep16
26	18⅝	US Plywood 1.20	7	25¼	25	25	Sep29
2⅛	1½	US Real & Imp	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep27
28½	17⅛	US Rubber (½g)	28	25⅜	25⅜	25½	—⅜
103⅛	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	1	99	99	99	
65⅛	55½	US Smelt (4g)	2	60	60	60	—1
76½	69½	US Smelt pf(3½)	2	74¼	74¼	74¼	Sep23
70¾	49¾	US Steel (3g)	34	56⅛	55⅜	55⅜	+¼
130	111⅛	US Steel pf (7)	4	120⅜	119⅞	119⅞	—¼
33⅜	22⅛	US Tob (1.28)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	Sep23
1⅜	1	United Stockyd	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
1¼	⅝	UnitedStores A	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	Sep29
62	44¼	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	62	62	62	+½
16⅝	12	Univ-Cycl (.90g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep25
64	48	Univ Leaf T (4)	1	61	61	61	
		V—W					
¾	⅛	Vadsco Sales	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep29
15	11¾	Van Nor M T ¾g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep26
28	20¾	VanRaalte(1½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+½
34⅛	23	Vanadium (½g)	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
45	39½	Vick Chem (2a)	2	42	42	42	Sep29
27¼	20	Vic Ch W (.95g)	3	26½	26¼	26½	+½
2½	1½	Va-Caro Chem	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep27
28¾	19⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	24½	24½	24½	+¾
42	36⅞	Virginia Ry(2½)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	—¾
33½	31½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	32	31¾	31¾	Sep27
9	8⅞	Waldorf Sys (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22¼	17½	Walgreen (1.60)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
150⅝	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep29
36	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	3	33⅜	33	33⅜	+⅜
15¼	12¾	Walker pf h1)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
6⅛	[illegible]	Walworth Co	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
6⅜	3½	Ward Baking A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep26
1⅛	⅛	Ward Baking B	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep29
26¼	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	1	23	23	23	+½
5⅝	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	45	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
1⅛	½	Warren Bros	5	¾	¾	¾	
38	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	34	34	34	—1
24	18½	Wash G Lt (1½)	2	20	20	20	Sep29
16½	14	Waukesha M(1a)	1	15	15	15	Sep25
20¼	15⅛	Wayne Pump 2g	1	15	15	15	—½
4¼	2⅜	Webster Eisen	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep23
25½	16⅝	Wess O&S(2¼g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Sep29
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	70	70	70	Sep23
20⅞	15½	W Va P&P 1.80g	2	19	18¾	18¾	Sep25
106¾	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Sep25
29⅞	23½	West Auto (2)	2	26	25¾	25¾	—⅛
4⅜	2¾	West Maryland	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep29
9	6	West Mary 2pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep19
1⅛	⅛	West Pacific pf	1	½	½	½	Sep26
30⅞	18⅞	West Union (1g)	29	29¼	28⅜	29⅛	+⅜
24¼	17¾	Westing Air ¾g	4	20½	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
105	86	West E&M (3g)	7	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+⅛
34½	27½	West El I (2g)	3	31	30½	31	Sep26
36½	27¼	Westvaco (1.40)	3	34½	34½	34½	+1
38⅜	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Dec 2
30¾	21⅛	Wheel Stl (¾g)	2	27⅛	27	27⅛	+½
76	64	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Sep25
15⅞	10¼	White Dent .80g	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep17
17⅝	12½	White Mot (¾g)	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
8¼	4	White R'ck(.10g)	1	5⅝	5½	5½	
5⅜	3½	White Sew Ma	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
54⅛	41	White Sew M pf	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep19
26⅛	20½	White pr pf (2)	2	21¼	21	21	Sep26
2⅜	1⅝	Wilcox Oil	2	2	2	2	Sep26
2⅜	1½	Willys-Overland	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
5¼	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Sep25
7	4¼	Wilson & Co	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
77	65½	Wils'n $6 pf10½k	3	77	76½	76½	—¼
33½	25⅞	Woodward (¾g)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep25
34½	26⅛	Woolw'rth(1.60g)	22	30¾	30½	30½	+⅛
25¾	16½	Worth P & M	4	21	20½	20½	Sep26
75¾	58	W P M pr pf 4½	1	55	55	55	Sep25
73½	54¼	WPM p pf(4½)	2	70½	69¾	69¾	Sep17
70	62⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	67⅛	66	67⅛	+2⅛
		Y—Z					
22¼	17⅞	Yale & T (.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—¼
17¾	11⅝	Yel T & C (¾g)	8	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
12¼	9⅛	Young S&W (1g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
42⅛	30⅛	Young S&T (2g)	8	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
95	83	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	87	87	87	Sep24
18⅜	13¼	Youngs S D 1¼g	5	14	14	14	Sep29
15⅞	10⅛	Zenith Rad (1g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
2½	1⅜	Zonite Products	17	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅜
		RIGHTS Expire					
1⅜	1⅛	Dow Ch Oct 6	617	1⅜	1¼	1¼	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. §1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
20 2s 50-46 Mch	101.14	103.14	103.14
4 2¾s 60-55	111.4	111.2	111.2
1 2½s 58-56	104.27	104.27	104.27
31 3s 80	107	107	107

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	102	102	102
5 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	92	92	92
39 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78	78	78
6 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50 mo	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
25 Am&For Pos 2030	66¼	65¾	66¼
11 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102⅛	102¼
7 Am Int 5½s 49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 Am T&T 5½s 43	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Am T&T 3½s 66	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
19 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	109	109
17 Am T&T 3s 56	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	35	35	35
13 Ann Arbor 4s 95	62¼	61½	62¼
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
61 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108⅝	109
4 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	106	106	106
21 A C Line ctf 4s 52	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	68½	68⅜	68½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	31½	31½	31½
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	59⅛	59¼	59¼
7 B&O 95 st A	32	32	32
8 B&O 95 st C	36¼	35¾	36¼
19 B&O 96 st P	32¼	31¾	32
84 B&O cv 60 st	30⅛	29¾	30⅛
158 B&O cv 4s 48	57½	57¼	57½
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	49	48⅞	49
13 B&O S W 50 st	42	41	42
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Bened Ind Loan 2¼s50	100	100	100
2 Beth St 3½s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104½	104½	104½
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
196 Boston&Me 4½s 70	36½	35	36
10 Boston&Me 4½s 70	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
8 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93½	93¼	93¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	93½	93¼	93¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
61 Buf R&P 57 st	38	37½	37½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	57¾	57¾	57¾
8 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	77¾	78
2 Can Sou 5s 62	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55 Jly	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4¼s 55	107	107	107
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	105	105
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	105½	105½	105½
3 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Can Pac 4s perp	67	67	67
4 Celotex 4½s 57 ww	97½	97½	97½
24 Cen Pac 5s 60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
11 Cen R R NJ 5s 87	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
26 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	85½	85½	85½
4 Certain-teed 5½s 48	77½	77½	77½
1 ChesapkeOp&P 4½s50	106½	106½	106½
2 C & O 4½s 92	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 C&O rfg 5s 71 A	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	69	69	69
8 CB&Q 4s 89	78	77½	77½
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	93	93¼	93
19 ChiGW inc 4½s 2038	29½	29¼	29½
29 ChiGtWest 4s 88	34½	34	34½
66 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	64⅞	64½	64⅞
7 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	27½	27	27½
7 CM&SP 4½s 89E	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
16 Chi&NW 6½s 36	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	34¼	34	34¼
14 Chi&NW 6th 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
8 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	18	18	18
4 Chi & NW 4s '87	24	24	24
1 CRI & P 4½s-52 A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 CRI & P 4½s '60	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 CRI & P 4s '88	21¼	21¼	21¼
13 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12½	12½	12½
4 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	109	109
1 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	103	102⅞	103
6 Childs Co 5s '43	97½	97½	97½
19 CCC & St L 4½s '77	45	45	45
2 CCC & St L CW 4½s '91	50½	50½	50½
20 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	50	50	50
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	83¼	83¼	83¼
12 Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	63¾	63½	63½
127 Colo & So 4½s '80	105	104⅝	104¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	104	104
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
5 ComMwealth Ed 4½s58	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	111½	111½	111½
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106½	106½	106½
20 Con Rys 6s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	24	24	24
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	98	98	98
4 CuboNoRy5½s42rct	25¼	25	25¼
1 Cuba R R 5½s 46 rct	23	23	23
5 Cuba R R 6s 46	23½	23½	23½
10 Cuba R R 6s 46rct	25½	25½	25½
2 Cuba R R 5s 52 rct	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
31 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	98½	98½	98½
5 D & R G 4s 36	53	53	53
3 D & R G West 5s 78	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Det Ed 3s 70	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Det Edison 3¼s 70	107	107	107
3 Elgin Joliet&E 2¾s 70	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 El Paso&SW 5s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Erie rfg 5s 67	62	62	62
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	32	31⅞	31⅞
35 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	32	31⅞	31⅞
10 Erie 1st 4s 96	52	52	52
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	95½	95½	95½
20 Erie 4s 95 wi	60¾	60¾	60¾
20 Erie & Jer 6s 55	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Erie Jer 6s 55	85¾	85¾	85¾
14 HudsMan rfg 5s '57	43½	43½	43½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
30 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	104¼	103¼	104¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	39¾	39¾	39¾
21 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	40¾	40¼	40¾
9 Ill Cen 5s '55	42¾	42½	42½
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63a	49½	49	49¼
35 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44	43⅞	44
8 Indpls & Lou 4s '58	39¾	39½	39½
12 Inland Stl 3s '61	22½	22½	22½
4 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	106	106	106¼
30 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	101	100⅞	101
20 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	1¼	1¼	1¼
83 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	33¾	33½	33¾
6 Int Paper 6s '55	84½	84⅜	85
5 Int Paper 5s '47	105	104⅞	104⅞
49 Int T&T 4½s '52	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
42 Int T&T 5s '55	48	46½	47⅞
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	51¼	50	51¼
43 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	50¾	50¼	50¾
50 KCPt&Mem 4s 36	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11 KCPt&M 4s 36 ct	47	46	47
1 K C South 5s 50	45½	45	45½
2 K C Term 4s 60	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 Kippers Co 3½s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Lac Gas 3½s 60 D	84¼	84¼	84¼
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	83½	83¼	83½
1 L S&MS 3½s 97	98⅞	98½	98⅞
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	73½	73½	73½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	67¾	67¾	67¾
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	61	61	61
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48	48	48
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	48¾	48	49
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	34	34
6 Leh Va 4s 2003 st	30¼	30¼	30¼
4 Leh Val Term 5s 51	28	28¼	28¼
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 62	52	52	52
5 Loews 3½s 46	101	101	101
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	104	104	104
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Louisiana & Ark 5s 69	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	82½	81¼	82½
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Manati Sug 4s 57	85½	85½	85½
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	47½	47	47
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	97½	97½	97½
3 cKess & Rob 3½s 58	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 Mich Von Gas 4s 63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MilSparts&NW 4s 47	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 MSP&SSMarie 8s '38	23	23	23
6 MSP&SSM rfd 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11½	11½
27 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25¼	25¼	25¼
10 M-K-Tex 4s 5s 67	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
105 M-K-T 4½s 78	21¼	21	21¼
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31¼	30¾	31
16 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	20¾	20¼	20¾
25 Mo Pac 5s 2s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26½	26½	26½
24 Mo Pac 5s 75 F	26½	26¼	26½
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27	27	27
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27½	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26¾	26¼	26¾
3 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	24	23½	24
10 Mon'onnhele Ry 3¼s 66	10½	10½	10½
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	79	79	79
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41¼	41	41¼
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36½	36½	36½
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	39¾	39¾
51 Nat Dairy 4½s 60	66½	66½	66½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105¾	105½	105¾
3 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	104½	104½	104½
22 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 NO Tex&M 5s 56 C ct	40	40	40
25 NYC rfg 5s 2003	38	38	38
89 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56	55¾	55¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	50¼	50	50
12 NYC 1st 4s 46	56¾	56¾	56¾
7 NYC cv 3½s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
11 NYC&HR 3½s 97	55	54¾	55
8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	78¾	78¼	78¾
28 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	69½	68¼	69½
8 NY Ch&StL 5s 74	59¾	59	59¾
4 NY Connect 3½s 65	94½	94½	94½
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 NY GE1&P 5s 48	63¾	63¼	63¾
1 NY GE1&P 5s 49	122½	122½	122½
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	115¼	115¼	115¼
35 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	56	56	56
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27¾	27	27¾
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	26½	26¼	26½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	61¼	61¼	61¼
24 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	24	24	24
1 NY O Ter rfg 4s 92	24	24	24
5 NY Trap R 4s 46	61¼	61¼	61¼
8 NY Trap R 4s 46 st	95	95	95
40 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	98½	98¼	98¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	35	35	35
3 Norf & W 4s 96	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	127¾	127¾	127¾
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	62¼	62¼	62½
21 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52	52½
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅞	51½	51⅞
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	70½	69½	70½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	40¼	40	40¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107½	107½	107½
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	104	104	104
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	109	109	109
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106	106	106
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111	111	111
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	85	85	85
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	54½	54½	54½
10 Pen RR 4½s 60	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¼	105¼	105¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	92	91⅞	92
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	101	100¾	101
1 Pen RR 4s 48	101	100⅞	101
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	112¼	112	112¼
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	71½	71¼	71½
18 Phila Co 4½s 61	63	62¾	63
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	107½	107½	107½
6 Ph Rad C&I cv 6s 49	111	110½	110½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	6¾	6¾	6¾
20 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 PCC&SL 5s 75 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 PCC&SL 4½s 77	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	103	103	103
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	64½	64	64
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	85⅞	85½	85⅞
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	95½	95½	95½
1 Ready 4½s 97 A	104½	104½	104½
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	78¾	78¾	78¾
8 Republic Steel 5½s 54	68	67¾	68
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	105½	105½	105½
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104¾	104½	104½
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	43	43	43
17 StLIM&S 4s&R&G 33	15¾	15¼	15½
3 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	70	69½	70
65 St L S F 5s 50 B	39½	39½	39½
4 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15	15	15
193 St L S F 4½s 78	14½	14½	14½
	15¾	15¾	15¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
77 St L SF 4s 60 A	15¼	14¼	15¼
11 St LSW rfg 5s 96	18⅞	18	18⅞
1 SP&SC ShLA½s41	8½	8½	8½
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
28 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Seas-AllPla 6s 35A ct	4	4	4
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98⅜	98⅜
7 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107	107	107
35 Sou Pac 3½s 68	50¼	50	50¼
43 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49½	48¾	49½
66 So Pac 4½s 69	49½	49¼	49½
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62½	62¼	62¼
5 So Pac clt 4s 49	46½	46	46⅜
72 So Pac 3¾s 46	71¼	70½	71⅛
44 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50¼	50¼	50¼
7 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	27	27	27
5 South Ry 6½s 56	75¼	75	75¼
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	79	78½	79
30 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91	91½
13 South Ry gen 5s 56	61	61	61
6 So Ry St L 51	80	80	80
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110½	119½	110½
9 Spokane Int 5s 55	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	106½	106½	106½
2 Tex & N Orl 5s 43	95½	95½	95½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	63½	63¼	63½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	63½	63½	63½
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 T St L & W 4s 50	78½	78½	78½
1 Un El Mo 3½s 71	111½	111½	111½
9 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106½	106½	106½
11 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	107½	107½	107½
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	90⅞	90¼	90¼
1 Vandalia 4s A 55	110½	110½	110½
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
84 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	20¾	20¾	20¾
56 Wabash 1st 5s 39	70¾	70½	70¾
95 Wabash 2d5s 39	28¾	28	28½
70 Wabash 5s 80 D	20	20	20
1 Wabash Pac 3½s 41	20½	20⅛	20⅛
102 Wabash 5s 76 E	20¼	19⅞	20
24 Wabash 4½s 78C	19½	19⅛	19½
1 Walker H 4¼s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Walworth 4s 55	84½	84½	84½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	79	78¾	78¾
10 West Pen P 5s 63E	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 West Pen 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	43½	43½
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	125½	125½	125½
7 Westch Lt 5s 50	90½	90½	90½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	25¼	25¼	25¼
39 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28¾	28	28½
2 Western Un 5s 51	20	20	20
20 Western Un 5s 60	20½	20½	20½
3 Western Un 4½s 50	20¼	20¼	20¼
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	79½	79½	79½
7 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¼	106	106
3 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	104	104	104
2 Wis Cen 4s 49	40½	40½	40½
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102¼	102½
25 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100½	100½	100½
1 Agr M BK Col 4s 47	38½	38½	38½
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69	69	69
38 Argentine 4½s 71	76	75¼	76
1 Australia 5s 57	74	74	74
2 Australia 4½s 56	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Belgium 6s 53	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Buen A 4¾s 77	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Canada 4s 52	102	101⅞	101⅞
9 Canada 4¼s 61	106	106	106
6 Canada 3¼s 61	98½	98½	98½
28 Canada 3s 68	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Canada 3s 67	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 Canada 2¾s 45	99	99	99
4 ChileMtgBk6s82asd	13¾	13¼	13¾
4 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14	13¼	13¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	39½	39½	39½
1 Colomb 3s 70	31¾	31¾	31¾
3 Cuba 5s (1914)49A	102½	102½	102½
63 Cuba 4½s 77	70	69½	70
6 Denmark 6s 42	69	69	69
1 Ger Gen 7s 45	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Ger Gov 7s 49	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Mex 6s asd 33	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 N Sou Wales 5s 57	75	75	75
4 Panama 3½s 94 A st	63¾	63¾	63¾
11 Peru 2nd 6s 61	8¼	8	8¼
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Queensld 6s 47	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¼	11¼	11¼
13 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Tokyo Kl Lt 6s 53	42	41¼	41¼
14 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s79	51	50¾	50¾
Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, $1,190,000; previous day, $6,570,000; $5,609,000; year ago, 9,176,000; two years ago, 8,177,400. Jan. 1, to date, 1,586,048,050; year ago, 1,189,005,800; two years ago, 1,565,611,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Sept. 30

	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling:			
Cables†	14.03¾	14.03¾	14.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2325	4
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2355	.2355	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2357x	.2357x	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.8606
Hong Kong—dol	.2533	.2533	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil. Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8888	.8888	1.8931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅞	8½
American Hardware Co	22	24½
American Manufacturing	26½	28½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5⅛	6⅝
*Amoskeag Company	24	..
*Amoskeag Company pf	73½	..
Appleton Company pf	27	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	110
Applied Arts Corp	2⅛	3⅛
Arlington Mills	42	45
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3½
Automobile Banking 1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	25¾	27¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅞	8⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin 5 pf	67½	72½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	..
Boston Wharf Company	14¾	16¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	30¾	35¾
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	5
Brinks Inc	78	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¼	5⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39½	39½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	29
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	105	..
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
Draper Corporation	70	75
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14	16
Eastern Corporation	5⅛	6½
Eastern Corporation pf	28¾	28½
Exolon Co	20	20
Family Loan Society Inc	20½	20⅞
Family Loan Society pf A	20¼	19⅞
Franklin Process	19½	19¼
Fruit of the Loom	102¼	102¾
General Fire Extinguisher	84½	84½
General Machinery	96½	96½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	79

Partial Text of Speech By Churchill to Commons

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Following is a partial text of the address made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the House of Commons today:

The House will remember that in June last I deprecated making too frequent expositions of Government policy and reviews of war positions by the Ministers. . . .

For seven months Hitler has said nothing about his war plans. What he blurted out in January and February certainly proved helpful to us.

"In the spring," he said, "our submarine warfare will begin in earnest. . . . In March or April naval warfare will start such as the enemy never expected."

Countermeasures Succeed

We were therefore led to expect a crescendo of attacks on our lifeline of supply by U-boats and long range aircraft.

Other countermeasures which were undertaken in good time on the largest scale proved very successful. . . .

Apart from anything which may happen this afternoon, losses by enemy action of British, Allied, and neutral merchant ships during the quarter of July, August and September have been only one-third of those losses during the quarter of April, May, and June.

During the same period our slaughter of enemy shipping—German and Italian—has been increasing by leaps and bounds.

It is about one and a half times what it was in the previous three months. . . .

Very few important ships carrying munitions have been lost on the way.

Food Reserves Grow

Our reserves of food stand higher than at the outbreak of the war—far higher than a year or 18 months ago. . . .

There will be better Christmas dinners than last year and more justification behind the dinners.

It seems likely now that we shall bring in several million tons more than the import total which I mentioned in private to the House earlier in the year, which total was itself sufficient to keep us going.

We are now within a measurable distance of an immense flood of American new building which together with our own construction we look to carry us through 1942 and on progressively to the end of the war.

Threat of U-Boats

We must expect enemy U-boat warfare to continue with larger numbers of U-boats supported by aircraft.

The U-boats will be beaten by a corresponding intensification of our own measures and also by assistance we are receiving in an increasing degree from other quarters.

We must not relax, but the facts I have stated must be regarded as not unsatisfactory. They are most stultifying to Hitler. . . .

The fact that at every stage we have to consider the interest of our Russian ally and the wish and action of the United States makes it more necessary and imperative that I and my colleagues should be particularly careful about any pronouncements, explanations or forecasts. . . .

Climb from the Pit

In the climb from a pit of peril onto a fairly broad plateau we can see before us the difficult and dangerous onward path we must tread, but we can see a parallel movement of the convergence of the two mighty Nations I have mentioned, Russia and the United States.

We feel around us an upsurge of the enslaved Nations of Europe, . . .

I cannot attempt to discuss at the present time questions of future strategy. They are discussed every day in the newspapers, but I do not think the Government ought to take any part just now in debates.

Take the question whether we should invade the continent of Europe in order to relieve some of the weight on Russia. I should be guilty of no indiscretion if I admitted that these questions have several times occurred to those responsible for the conduct of the war.

What of Hitler's Plans?

Hitler has told us nothing since his speech in February. We are in complete ignorance of what he is going to do.

We don't know how far he will attempt to penetrate the vast lands of Soviet Russia in the face of the valiant Russian defenses, or whether he will decide to stand on the defensive and exploit the territory of immense value which he has conquered.

We do not know whether he will turn a portion of his vast Army southwards towards the Valley of the Nile, or if he will make his way through Spain into Northwest Africa, or whether, using the great continental railways of Europe and an immense chain of airfields, he will shift his weight and assemble an army for an intensive invasion of the British Islands.

It will certainly be in his power while standing on the defensive in the East to undertake all three of these hazardous enterprises on a great scale.

Nazi Air Strength

His only shortage is in the air. That is a very serious shortage, but for the rest he still retains the initiative and we have not had the force to take it from him. He has the divisions and weapons on the mainland of Europe. He has ample means of transportation.

If he does not tell us his plans, I don't see why we should tell him ours. I can assure the House we are studying and pondering over these dangerous possibilities, and how best to dispose of our resources to meet them. . . .

There is, however, one matter on which I may speak a little more freely, namely the material assistance in the way of munitions and supplies we are giving Russia.

Supplies on the Way

The British and United States missions are now in conference with the chiefs of the Soviet in Moscow. The interval which has passed since President Roosevelt and I sent our message from the Atlantic to Stalin has been used in ceaseless activity on both sides of the ocean. The whole ground has been surveyed in the light of new events and many important supplies already have been dispatched.

Our representatives and our American colleagues have gone to Moscow with a clear and full knowledge of what we are able to give Russia month by month from now onwards.

The Soviet Government has a right to know what monthly quotas of weapons and supplies we can send them and they can count upon. . . .

I must say at once that in order to enable Russia to remain indefinitely in the field as a first-class war-making power, sacrifices of a most serious kind and a most extreme effort will have to be made by the British people, and enormous new installations or conversions from the existing plants will have to be set up in the United States.

Transportation Limits

We have just had a symbolic tank week for Russia. . . . It is not only tanks. We have to send precious aircraft, aluminium, copper, rubber, oil and many other materials vital to modern war, large quantities of which already have gone. It may be that transportation, rather than willingness or ability to give, will prove in the end the limiting factor.

All this now is being discussed by our representatives and the American representatives in Moscow with Stalin. . . .

In some respects the problems we now have to face are similar to those which rent our hearts last year, when we had to refuse to send away from this country for helping France the last remaining squadrons of fighter aircraft on which our whole future position depended, or again when we rightly judged Hitler's unpreparedness for invasion in the summer of 1940 and took the plunge of sending so many of our trained troops around the cape to the Nile Valley in order to destroy the Italian Army in Libya and Abyssinia.

If it is now thought we solved those problems correctly, we should hope there may be grounds for confidence that in these new problems His Majesty's Government and professional advisors will not err either in the direction of improvidence or want of courage. . . .

We have never had and never shall have an Army comparable in numbers to the armies of the continent. At the outbreak of the war our Army was insignificant as a factor in the conflict, but with very great care and toil and time we have now created a medium-size but very good army. . . .

It has not had the repeated successful experiences of the German Army, which are a formidable source of strength, but nevertheless a finely-tempered weapon has been forged.

Praise for Army

It is upon that weapon, supported by nearly 2,000,000 armed and uniformed Home Guards, that we rely to destroy or hurl into the sea the invader should he succeed making a number of successive and simultaneous lodgments on our shores.

When I learn about the absolutely indescribable atrocities which the German police and troops have committed on the Russian population in the rear of the armored vehicles, the responsibility of His Majesty's Government to maintain at home a now high-class force to beat down and annihilate any lodgments from the sea or air comes to me in a significantly ugly and impressive form. . . .

We ought to try to profit from well-informed criticism, whether friendly or spiteful. But there is one charge sometimes put forward which is, I think, a little unfair.

Defends Government

I mean the insinuation that we are a weak, timid and lethargic Government usually asleep and that in our waking hours always have held back by excessive scruples and inhibitions, too feeble to act with vehemence and severity which these violent times require.

People ask why don't you bomb Rome? Did you not say you would bomb Rome if Cairo was bombed? What is the answer?

One answer is that Cairo has not yet been bombed. Only military positions in the outskirts have been bombed. But of course we have the same right to bomb Rome as the Italians had to bomb London last year when they thought we were going to collapse, and we shouldn't hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful.

Then there is the case of Persia. I see complaints that we acted feebly and hesitatingly in Persia. This surprised me very much. I do not know any job that has been better done.

Action in Persia

With hardly any loss of life and with surprising rapidity in close concert with our Russian allies, we rooted out malignant elements in Teheran, we chased the dictator into exile and installed a constitutional sovereign pledged to a whole catalogue of long-delayed and sorely-needed reforms and reparations.

We hope soon to present a new and loyal alliance made by Britain and Russia with the ancient Persian State and people which will ratify the somewhat abrupt steps we were forced to take and will associate the Persian peoples with us not only in their liberation but in the future movement of the war.

He must indeed be a captious critic who can find a pretext to make a quarrel out of that. . . . It ill deserves the treatment it received from our natural professional crabs.

Let me repeat, I cannot give the House any flattering hopes, still less any guarantee the future will be bright or easy. On the contrary, even the coming winter affords no assurance, as the Russian Ambassador has candidly and shrewdly pointed out, that German pressure on Russia will be relaxed, or that, the coming winter gives any assurance the danger of invasion will be entirely lifted from these islands. . . .

We must certainly expect that in the spring very heavy fighting, much heavier than any we have yet experienced in this war, will develop in the East, and also the menace to these Islands from invasion will present itself in very sharp form. . . .

Old Standbys of Radio Return With New Twists to Programs

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the standbys of radio entertainment have about returned to the air for the winter season, or about to return. There are a few new twists in the acts and even a few more jokes that the discerning listener may note.

These new turns in acts—features dropped or added here, a new orchestra leader there—are usually inspired by that index that rules radiocasting—the Crosley. The Co-operative Analysis of Broadcasting, to give it its solemn title, grades radio programs in order of popularity and on it the industry moves. Contracts are signed, lapsed, performers come and go, all on account of the Crosley. When you hear a comedian hope for a "better Crosley" it is this index to which he refers.

McCarthy Popularity Yields

The Crosley can inspire a shake-up in even the top radio programs. When you're on top its hard to stay there. Take that favorite, Charlie McCarthy. At the end of last season he found himself yielding in popularity to both "Fibber McGee" and Jack Benny as the season drew to a close. As a result, this season we find Abbott and Costello, and guest artists, buttressing the McCarthy show as well. The Abbott-Costello line of zany chatter, furthermore, is not built into the show as it was in the past. They are heard separately.

Besides these top comedians, whom the movies have taken up with gusto, the program backers brought Judy Garland as a guest star one week, followed by W. C. Fields. Around Mr. Fields himself a show could be and has been built in the past. Mr. Fields, however, comes high, even to large program budgets, and his propensities for "purple" asides have had his sponsors in a perpetual mental perspiration. For music the program now boasts an orchestra led by that superlative leader and arranger, Ray Noble. The McCarthy half hour seems crowded at present. Even Mr. Noble has comedy possibilities, as Burns and Allen found out, yet he has very little opportunity in the present setup. Time will tell whether this program expenditure is justified.

Ben Bernie Again

Ben Bernie, the "Ole Maestro," is now appearing in the five-a-week quarter-hour setup similar to the one that Fred Waring has long been heard in. Ben talks, sings and introduces a lot of music and before one realizes it the program is over. Perhaps the brief appearance is the thing that will aid Ben, who has a tendency to become tiresome in a longer program.

Most noticeable in the Bob Hope show which premiered last week was the absence of "Brenda and Cobina," the wacky feminine team who garnered a great many laughs for the program—perhaps too many to suit Mr. Hope. They may be heard later, however, when the program returns to Hollywood. Jerry "Professor" Colonna is with the program again bringing his well-timed comedy into the half hour. Missing is announcer "Bill" Goodwin, who will be heard in a comedy role on the new Burns and Allen program. Skinnay Ennis still leads the Hope music with Frances Langford as permanent soloist.

Fred Allen Offers Contest

Fred Allen is introducing tomorrow on the winter premiere of his program a brand new feature offering the "most talented individual" from some university campus. The winner will get $200 and a trip to New York to appear on Fred's program. Each campus guest will be selected by students at his college and will do a ten-minute turn with Fred after Kenny Baker has introduced the collegian by singing his alma mater song.

When Burns and Allen return to the NBC-Red network next Tuesday at 9 p. m., eastern time, they will have Paul Whiteman and his new orchestra for musical support, as well as Bill Goodwin and Ben Gage in comedy roles.

Bob Burns, who is now a network star in his own right as the "Arkansas Traveler," appears in a role he has done on the screen—a "down-to-earth" character who visits a different community each week untangling a peck of trouble.

"Cavalcade of America," which formerly dramatized episodes from American history, has gone contemporary with a musical dramatization each week based on some current problem in the Nation.

Orson Welles produced one of the big program surprises by offering a half hour which sounds very "catch as catch can"—put together at the moment. So far he has stressed drama although listeners have been warned to expect anything—excepting another "invasion" from Mars.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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European Local Classified

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Army Halted

(Associated Press)

Rio Grande City, Texas

Border brush grew so high about Fort Ringgold that army officials ordered it cleared.

Soon the clearing squad returned.

Then the clearing order was rescinded.

Some 2,000 whitewing doves were nesting in the brush.

"Leave it alone," officers ordered, "until their nesting is over."

Daily Anecdote

Just One Fault

The late German Kaiser enjoyed designing ships, an art in which he considered himself extremely proficient. Once, during a visit to Italy he confided to the Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Brin, the fact that he had just completed the plan of a most wonderful battleship, and asked if he might send it to the Italian for examination.

A few weeks later the plan was received, studied, and returned with the following letter:

"The ship which your Majesty has designed would be the mightiest, the most terrible, and also the loveliest battleship ever seen. It would have a speed which has not yet been attained, its armor would surpass anything now afloat, its mast would be the highest in the world; its guns would outrange any others. And the inner appointments are so well arranged that for the whole crew, from captain down to the cabin boy, it would be a real pleasure to sail on her. This wonderful vessel has but one fault; it she were put in the water she would sink like a lump of lead."

Where Would You Find—

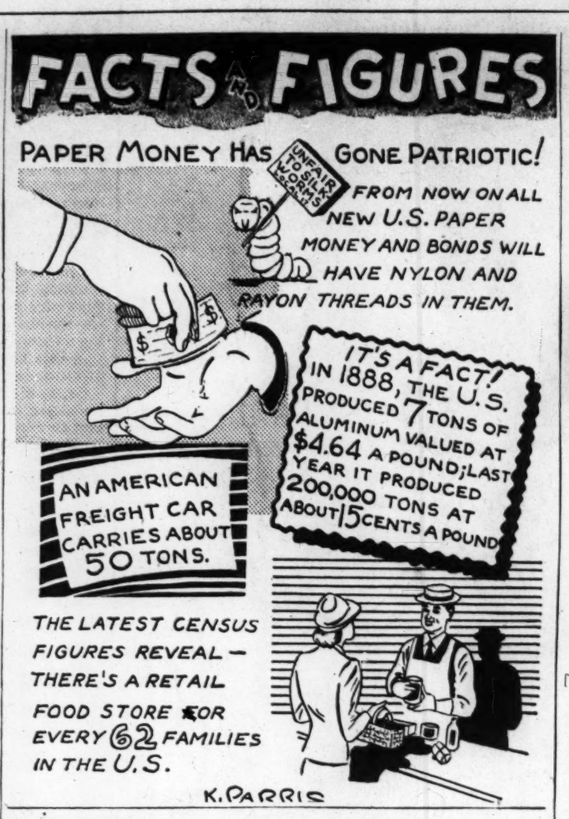
(Answers)

1. Rhode Island.
2. One of the main canals of the German port city of Hamburg.
3. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
4. It was opened by Mayor La Guardia at La Guardia Field, New York, on Sept. 8, 1941.
5. It is worn on the shoulder of a second lieutenant in the United States Army.
6. Maryland.
7. The British name for a chain store.
8. It is an aromatic spice made from the covering of the nutmeg seed.
9. A peninsula in Archangel Government, U. S. S. R.
10. The Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Useless

Budgets list important things
And that's why budgets I condemn;
My money's always spent and gone
Before I get around to them.
—Evantha Caldwell

FACTS AND FIGURES

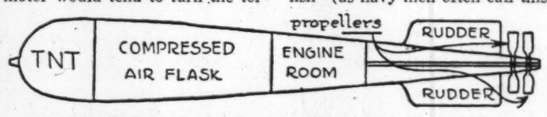


Did You Ever Wonder

Why Torpedoes Have Two Propellers?

At first thought it might seem that, since boats of various kinds may be driven on their courses by a single propeller, one set of blades should suffice to propel a torpedo.

Curiously enough, however, if we should take a sleek, fish-shaped torpedo and attempt to drive it to its goal with a single propeller, the motor would tend to turn the torpedo, and the propeller would practically stand still.



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF A TORPEDO

The reason for this strange result is that in physics we find that one body never exerts a force upon another body without the second reacting against the first.

The action of the motor of the torpedo which tries to turn the propeller involves an equal reaction on the torpedo in which the motor is housed and tends to rotate the torpedo. Since the smooth sides of the streamlined torpedo offer less resistance to the turning action than do the propeller blades, it would be the torpedo itself, rather than the propeller, that would whirl busily under the impulse of the motor and no forward motion would result.

To overcome this difficulty, the torpedo is provided with two propellers, which rotate in opposite directions. The reaction set up by the rotation of one, tending to spin the torpedo to the right, is balanced and canceled by the reaction to the opposite rotation of the other, tending to spin the torpedo to the left, with the result that the "fish" (as navy men often call this instrument of war) remains on an even keel and is driven swiftly through the water to its goal.

Modern torpedoes may be as much as 20 feet or more long, carry 500 pounds of TNT, have a range up to 8,000 yards, and travel at speed around 40 miles an hour. The motive power that spins the twin propellers is supplied by a strong steel flask of air under a pressure of some 2,500 pounds per square inch.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

THE BEST reformers the world has ever seen are those who commence on themselves.—SHAW.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

Answer to a Question

A reader asks this question: "Is it ever in order for the chair to refuse to put the question?"

One of the duties of a presiding officer is to present to the house such matters as may properly come before it, to assist and encourage a full and frank discussion of the matter and then to put the question to the house for its acceptance or rejection.

Sometimes a motion is of such a nature that the chair thinks it should not come before the meeting. In such a case the chair will declare the motion out of order. The house may overrule this decision. If it does not, the chair does not even state the motion.

But if a motion is in order and has been correctly made, seconded and stated, and opportunity has been allowed for debate, the chair has no choice—he must put the question. To refuse is to disqualify him for his office. If it becomes apparent that he will not put the question, the house is not helpless; any member may rise to a point of order, thus: "Mister Chairman, I rise to a point of order." The chair says, "State your point of order." Member: "General parliamentary law requires that the chair put the question to the house."

It does not affect the legality of a vote who puts the question and the member can at once call for the affirmative vote and then the negative vote and announce the result. The secretary records the vote.

Such a situation seldom arises, but it has happened and this is the correct manner to deal with it.

Question: An inquirer from the South asks about seconding motions.

Answer: If a motion is not promptly seconded, the chair should say, "Is there a second?" He should not entertain a second motion until it is perfectly clear that the first one will not receive a second.

It is correct to rise when seconding a motion; it is courteous to do so, but failure to rise does not invalidate the legality of the transaction.

This subject will be treated at length in a forthcoming article.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

The Amusing Things We Say

It's an Ill Wind That Blows No One Good

Perhaps, you too, have used many familiar old expressions without realizing just why in this day and age we should still be saying: **It's an ill wind that blows no one good.** Most authorities agree that this phrase originated in Cornwall. The Cornish coast is considered one of the most dangerous in all England and consequently many marine disasters occurred there. As a result of storms that piled up boats on the Cornish Coast, people of all classes in Cornwall regarded the plunder of such wrecks as a sort of birthright. Whenever the wind blew hard and a storm appeared to be brewing, thousands of Cornish residents flocked to the shore to watch for a possible prey. Should a stranger have remarked to one of them that a strong wind was blowing up, he was invariably told, "It's an ill wind that blows Cornwall no luck." From this stock answer is said to have originated the expression, "It's an ill wind that blows no one good."

Monitor Camera Club from John B. Sloggett, Sharon, Mass.

Pumice Mine in the Mediterranean

One of the few pumice mines in the world photographed on the Lipari Islands. Pumice is a substance ejected from volcanoes, is of a fibrous structure, and is used principally for polishing wood and metals.

A Verse for Today . . .

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases.—Ps. 103: 2, 3.

Where Would You Find—

1. The state settled by Roger Williams?
2. Alster Fleeten?
3. The University of Alberta?
4. The world's first airport banking office?
5. The military insignia of one gold bar?
6. The state of which Herbert R. O'Connor is Governor?
7. A multiple shop?
8. The source of mace?
9. Kola Peninsula?
10. The C. W. A. A. F.?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

September 25, 1941
THE DODGERS WIN!
And all their pards
Just KNEW it wasn't
In the Cards!

Told by the RAF

The RAF is chuckling over this story of a sentry on an aerodrome somewhere in Britain. "Halt," he challenged. "Who goes there?"

"Foe," was the answer.

"Don't be silly!" said the sentry. "Go on in."

"But I am a foe. I'm a German airman. I've been shot down and bailed out."

"Gosh!" exclaimed the sentry. "You wait here till I find out what to do with you."—Answers.

Time and Space

The housekeeper boiled eggs very well by her master's watch; but one day he could not lend it to her because it was being repaired. Therefore she took the time from the kitchen clock, and the eggs came out far from done.

"Why didn't you take the three minutes from the clock, as you do from the watch, Mary?"

"Well, sir," replied Mary, "I thought that would be too much; as the hands are so much larger."

Difference of Opinion

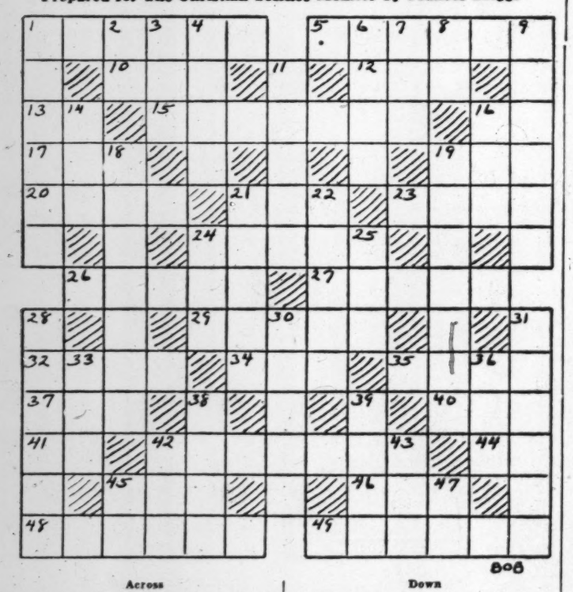
"Waiter, take this soup away, it has no flavor."

"I don't understand, sir; another customer said it tasted like dishwater."

"How's my credit, boss? I just sold myself this one!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who said: "Variety's the very spice of life"?
5—What was first name of author of a famous diary?
10—What fairy queen is described in "Romeo and Juliet"?
12—Encountered.
13—Where was John Caldwell Calhoun born (abbr.)?
15—Who was noted for his wisdom?
16—Upon.
17—Some like pease porridge in what?
19—To offer.
20—Inspires with awe.
21—What is a snake of tropical America?
23—What game is played by mounted men?
24—What fictional hero lives on Catfish Row?
26—Who is the "orphant" of Riley's poem?
27—Wants.
29—Color of verdure generally.
32—Richard Lovelace was what?
34—Streets (abbr.).
35—What is one fourth of a pint?
37—What bird is said to be wise?
40—Born.
41—What is second note of scale?
42—What is a church tower?
44—What is symbol for gallium?
45—Male descendant.
46—Vase.
48—What is the Christian Sabbath?
49—What is a chaplet for a victor?

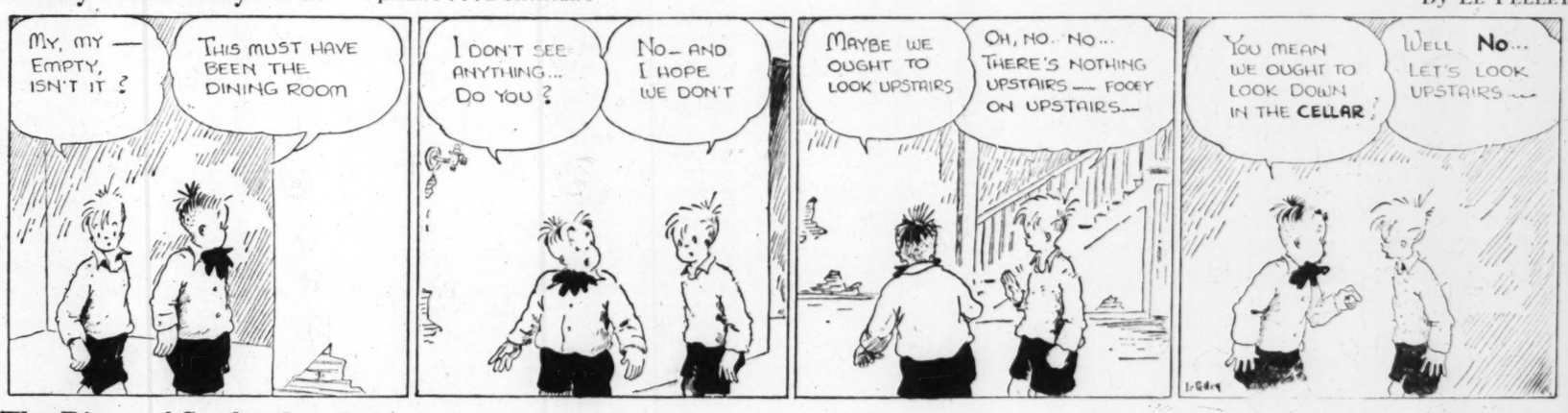
Down

1—Who is one of rangers in "Der Freischutz"?
2—What was first name of 1 Across (abbr.)?
3—Dance step.
4—Black.
6—Who is god of love in "Orpheus and Eurydice"?
7—Adult males.
8—What was first syllable in Guido's system of solmization?
9—Where is Charing Cross?
11—What is a source of mechanical power?
14—High jump of what animal made little dog laugh?
16—Lubricant.
18—Who illustrated "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?
19—College at Brunswick, Maine, is named for whom?
21—Who are South Africans of Dutch or Huguenot descent?
22—Who was David Copperfield's second wife?
24—Young swine is what?
25—What is monetary unit of Japan?
28—Ring Lardner was famous as writer about what?
30—Who is one of Barrymores?
31—What is used to whiten?
33—To be indebted to.
36—Limb.
38—What is a volcano of Sicily?
39—What is a smear or stain which obscures without effacing?
42—Turf.
43—Before.
45—Symbol for tin is what?
47—North America (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

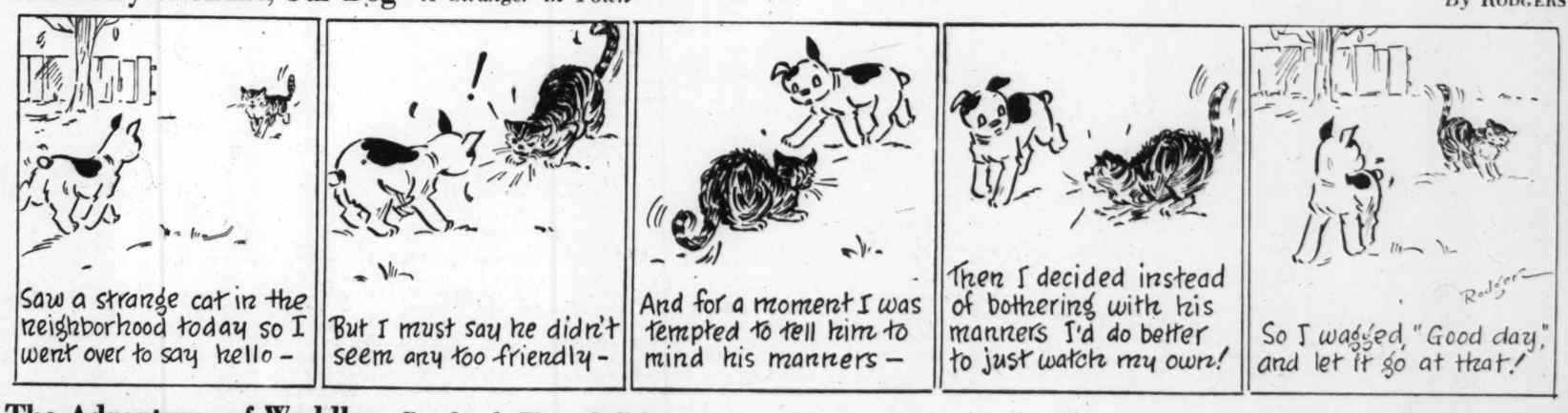
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Upstairs . . . Downstairs*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Stranger in Town*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*For Joe It Was a Lullaby*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Unbeaten Czech

It seems amusing, on first thought—the notion that one might step aboard a New York subway train and find all passengers engaged in reading Milton and Shakespeare instead of the morning paper. But if it were a fact instead of a notion it would not be amusing.

The observer of this strange sight would sense immediately that something unfathomable was happening here. He would realize that these New Yorkers were nearly all strangers to one another, with a thousand different tastes and interests. Why this sudden communion in the classics? Why this silent, sullen, pseudo-studious crowd where one expected chatter about the Brooklyn Dodgers' chances of winning the World Series, a genial sharing of big headlines among the strap-hangers, and the crackle of newspapers being folded and turned?

But if one were a Nazi in a land that had been annexed to the Third Reich, and had been riding on such a streetcar through Prague, the situation would not merely lack humor; it would be surcharged with the sinister. It would say that not all the trickery and cruelty of secret police had been able to find the underground stream of communication among those resisting the Nazi "new order." And this has actually happened in the land of the Czechs.

Despite all precautions of the overlords, something unseen, yet indomitable, is moving through Czechoslovakia like air through prison bars, is writing between the lines of official proclamations, is fighting as a concealed enemy with secret weapons.

This is the sort of atmosphere the Nazis have been breathing in Bohemia and Moravia. No wonder Baron von Neurath has not prospered there. Little news has seeped through Berlin from the land of Masaryk. It has indeed become a "distant country of which we know little." But what sort of emotion, of determination, of courage and perseverance have been generating in the friction between Czechs and Nazis may now be judged from the explosion that has burst through the Berlin censorship.

Berlin has been forced to decree a state of emergency in six sections of the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate. It has ordered the arrest of the Premier of the Czech Government on charges of preparation for high treason. It has sent Reinhard Heydrich, whom the secret Czech radio station describes as "the bloodiest" of Nazis, to bolster Nazi authority in the area. One of Heydrich's first acts has been to order the execution of twenty-four Czechs, among them three Generals.

These are spectacular developments. They do not prove the Berlin reports that open revolt was brewing. In fact, the Czech radio station warned the people against allowing Heydrich's brutal regime to provoke them to revolt, which would give the Nazis an excuse to "drive all Czechs to their knees." But what has happened does give credence to reports of large-scale sabotage—of explosions in factories, of slow-down campaigns that have an effect no less real than that of RAF bombs on German-controlled munitions works, of troop-train wrecks, and of an extensive if elusive organization of resistance to Nazi rule.

It is ironical how near to the anniversary of the Munich pact has come the news of an undivided Czech community fighting for its freedom in war which sacrifice of its statehood to the Nazi Moloch could not avert. In the strangest of strange wars, the unimagined still comes to pass. It must come with a troubling strangeness as does the power of truth and courage to those who have allied themselves with deceit and terror.

Why a County Sheriff?

Many improvements have been made at the Charles Street Jail in Boston by the present Sheriff, Frederick R. Sullivan. The place has been repainted to make it brighter. Guards have been given more attractive uniforms. Supplies are now being purchased through the city's centralized purchasing system, at a considerable saving under the old independent way.

But the office of Sheriff still remains basically the same outdated, absurdly placed institution that it has been ever since Boston grew up in the middle of the nineteenth century. The Sheriff still is popularly elected, ruling a tiny principality of his own, with almost unlimited powers and perquisites, but no more responsibilities than the average city or State department head.

With the return of the fugitive ex-Sheriff John F. Dowd to Boston today for trial on charges of selling jobs to employees while he was Sheriff in 1938-39, attention will be focused on the administration of the jail—one of the chief duties of the Sheriff.

The need is for a basic alteration of the county governmental structure to tie its activities in with related city and State functions—in effect, bringing these antiquated county offices abreast of the rest of the State and local government. Instead of reforming the Sheriff's office, this would virtually abolish it. Careful studies by groups such as the Boston Municipal Research Bureau have shown that the Sheriff's duties could be more efficiently performed by civil service employees appointed by existing officials. Public opinion should be mobilized behind fundamental reform.

A Cake's a Cake

Stamps, parcel post, wrong addresses, registered letters, insured mail, money orders, post-office boxes—put them all together and they don't spell cake the way Mother used to bake it. Nevertheless, Guy M. Davis, postal clerk, has taken five first prizes with his cakes at the Los Angeles County Fair.

Mr. Davis's achievement, it turns out, is the result of having one of those inspiring sisters-in-law who are just certain a mere man could never bake a cake. Constant remarks to this effect seem to have roused the chef in Mr. Davis, always, no doubt, disciplined by the United States Post Office's professional training.

A cake, to meet the consequent specifications, would have to be as sound as a defense savings stamp and as pretty as a Christmas package; it would have to be light enough to travel by air mail but nutritious enough to please the folk along the R. F. D. routes—and of course it should go right to the spot with all the dispatch of a "special delivery."

If he goes in for fancy frosting, Mr. Davis no doubt inscribes a little postscript on each prize-winning cake just to remind sisters-in-law that though a man's only a man, he may bake a cake for a' that.

Nominated for Deportation

It is early yet for even those who would like to do so, to say "Good-by, Mr. Bridges." But the finding by Judge Charles Brown Sears that Harry Bridges, West Coast longshoremen's leader, was affiliated with the Communist Party as recently as 1937 raises a definite prospect that ultimately, after perhaps two or three years of appeals, he may be deported in accordance with the judge's recommendation.

Two changes in the situation have taken place since Dean James M. Landis in 1939 reported an absence of grounds for deporting Bridges. In the first place, the law has been changed; whereas Landis would have had to find that the alien was currently a member of the Communist Party, the statute now provides that past affiliation shall be sufficient. Second, the Government appears to have presented a more conclusive body of evidence this time.

Any sympathy Mr. Bridges may have with the purpose of Moscow is less likely than formerly to manifest itself in strikes that would hamper defense. But the antipathy between Communism and the American system of free enterprise is as deep as ever, and a strong argument can be made that Bridges and others of his persuasion have damaged the cause of the American workingman by mixing up political designs with trade-union activities, calling walkouts where co-operation would have succeeded better, and organizing networks of unions more as part of a "class struggle" than as bargaining agencies.

For these reasons the eventual deportation of Bridges probably would have a quieting effect on West Coast labor relations, though some feel that the scramble to succeed him would be chaotic and they desire to avoid his being set up as a martyr. On this last score, Judge Sears explicitly says the investigation has not been one of "trade-union practices or the merits or defects of trade unionism"; hence there is no point in critics' calling his finding of fact "a slap at unionism." If any one point emerges clearly from the total proceedings, it will be that Harry Bridges has received fair and considerate treatment from the American administrative and judicial processes.

Our Readers Say—

Movie "Propaganda" for War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No recent development promises our isolationist brethren in the Congress as much success in the achievement of unpopular objectives, as the Senatorial investigation of propaganda for war in the motion pictures.

Had these profound students of propaganda come to New York City for some preliminary study of the question, they would, of course, not achieve as easy a notoriety as that which falls to them by "opening cold" at Washington, but they would have had the splendid opportunity of studying many delightful examples of propaganda in the films, "Victory in the West," "Blitzkrieg in Poland," charming documentary scenes of the Nazi war machine's destructive ability in the Soviet Union, and a number of minor accomplishments of Dr. Goebbels's skill. With such background, Senator Nye's warning to the Jewish people "to avoid fanning race hatred" (sic) would probably never have been made.

But with many other committees, this Senatorial "double talk" reveals more than it tells. The pictures listed by the committee for special attention can be considered as propaganda. They are propaganda for a more intense effort to make America strong. They tell, far more eloquently than has otherwise been possible, why America must be strong. The code of ethics and morality they exemplify as desirable, is nothing but American and Christian. They may possibly be construed as anti-isolationism (and this only with much rationalization), but this attitude is also the majority opinion of the country, and certainly not blasphemous. Do our isolationist Senators wish to destroy the effectiveness of this powerful unifying medium because it opposes the "New Order"? Or because it unites America at this critical hour in a common morality and ethics? Are they undertaking a smear campaign for other reasons? Senator Nye could well have answered Senator McFarland's question regarding the purpose of the investigation, with much more pertinent information than he gave in his statement.

Would that Senators Nye, Wheeler, Clark, et al., cease to act as if they were being martyred by those American people who oppose their isolationism. Would that they cease fearing a mass conspiracy against their rights and prerogatives. Would that they display the same high regard for the feelings of others, that they seem to desire so strongly for themselves.

BERNHARD A. SACHS

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pitfalls—Historical Comparisons

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was only natural, when Germany launched her assault on Russia last June, that the press and radio commentators should compare the circumstances with the classic Napoleonic retreat from Moscow. What was unnatural was that so many of them expected the same result to accrue. For even in the unlikely event of such a thing happening, the wishful thought was so unoriginal that none of them would have received any credit for it.

Now an imaginative thinker, one who eschews the views of the majority (which is practically always wrong, since it is only the minority that thinks at all), would have regarded the Russian-Prussian imbroglio in quite a different light. He might, for example, have put the Russians in the position of Napoleon's Grand Army this time! In short, he might simply have reversed the picture instead of pursuing the obvious line. By so doing his outcries in the public prints would not only have attracted more attention and have earned him the tribute of being original and thought-provoking—but, he would probably have been nearer the truth!

History does, of course, repeat itself, though not usually when we want it to.

New Castle, N. H. JACK BARRETT

"Most Constant Friend"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading your editorial, "Most Constant Friend," I wondered why it wouldn't be altogether fitting and proper for our Halls of Fame to have Rovers and Brunos and Dinahs and Patsies sitting right beside their distinguished masters and mistresses? Or even in niches of their very own!

Referring to the point of your editorial expression, "You can tell him (a dog) anything," I submit the words of the little Miss who lives a few doors away from "Mike."

"Is Mike home?"

"No, but he's around somewhere."

"Well, when he comes back, will you tell him we're over at Sissy's or Bobby's?"

Hinsdale, Ill. ASA C. PHELPS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Saboteur

Down the Middle of the Road

The Importance of Russia

By Erwin D. Canham

Even as the Anglo-American mission begins its talks in Moscow, the importance of Russia to all of us in the United States, not to mention embattled Britain, can easily be obscured, and scarcely overestimated. The Soviet forces are today in severe difficulties. Large territories have been lost, armies have apparently been cut to pieces, casualties are immense, losses of equipment huge, and much valuable industrial potential has been sacrificed. Germany and its allies have suffered too, and if the Soviet armies are able to maintain a fighting front and supply it with outside aid, then Nazidom's ultimate downfall may come in the East. But the outlook is far from rosy. It will certainly be grim and ominous unless the American people, quite as much as the British, realize more fully the value and need of Russia.

Suppose Russia falls out of the war, or is driven out. How much will the dreadful struggle with Hitler be prolonged? How much greater will his striking power be over the British Isles and on the Atlantic? How much bolder will Japan become? Uncertainty about Russia today immobilizes Japan. If Russia falls, Japan will surely spring into action and the challenge to American security will be unmistakable. With Russia out of the war, the outlook for the free nations would be extremely discouraging, for Russia furnishes the equivalent and perhaps much more than the equivalent of an allied expeditionary force on continental soil.

* * *

It is very difficult for Americans to think of Russia as an ally. Yet we, too, having vowed ourselves to the destruction of Nazidom whether by direct belligerency or not, must regard any force ranged on the same side as an ally. You do not necessarily have to like your allies in a crisis like this, or agree with all of their objectives. Yet when they are as invaluable as Russia is to the democracies today, it is imperative to do everything you can to keep them on their feet.

Of course, it is well to remember that Russia fights for Russia alone. It is because Hitler turned on his temporary ally that Russia is now at war. At Stalin's bidding the organized Communists around the world did everything they were asked to do to aid the Nazis during the period of the Moscow-Berlin alliance. French Communists, who had been unwilling to run factories efficiently to save France, ran them diligently for the Nazis. Ony when the Nazis attacked Russia did French Communists begin sabotage. Communists in the United States fomented defense strikes, picketed the White House, and played the isolation game with intensity. Only when Russia was attacked did they revert to their earlier anti-Nazi position.

Under such circumstances, it is natural that we all are wary toward the Bear. We are disturbed at what Communism may do on the continent of Europe if Hitler finally falls. But that is a problem that must be handled when it occurs. Now the problem is to defeat Naziism.

* * *

Russia's fight is today in our defense. This fact cannot be too often repeated. It would not be in our interest to see Russia defeated by Germany. That sort of thinking among Hitler's victims has aided him from the start, and it is being assiduously fomented by his agents today. Nor is it reasonable to assume that the Nazis are being worn to pieces by the Russians, hence that we can stand aside and view with relish the mutual destruction of these two totalitarians. It doesn't seem to be happening that way. It is time to realize that all of Hitler's enemies must make common cause.

We need not lose sight of the fact that Stalinism rampant in the world would be a grave danger. But it is not Stalinism which threatens the strongholds of freedom—and of a free Atlantic—in the British Isles. It is not Stalinism that offers Japan a free hand in Asia and the Pacific.

Lest it seem unnecessary to emphasize again these obvious points, one need only observe the glee of some Americans that Hitler and Stalin are so severely damaging one another, or the taunts of isolationists at alliance with "Bloody Joe." It isn't a pleasant alliance. Of course we have to watch our step. Obviously we don't condone a single bad thing in the Russian dictatorship. But to throw aside or permit to fail this invaluable ally would be cosmic folly. American aid to Russia is strictly and simply American aid to America—aid which will keep the forces of aggression out of this continent and help preserve freedom in the world. How freedom will be brought to Russia is another probem.

The Wide Horizon

"After Defense—What?"

By Robert R. Muller

It was Professor Merriam of Chicago University who remarked that the chief difference between the red man's use of the North American Continent and the white man's was that the palefaces knew about research and utilized it.

Research has a broad definition. It can mean patient men with pencils and pads counting traffic passing a given corner, to determine whether the location warrants an ice-cream stand. It can mean a chemist boiling up sows' ears to make a glue that he can spin into filaments and weave into a purse, to contradict the old adage.

Or, on the grand scale, it can mean a nation reviewing its resources and considering how best to focus its powers in averting the economic chaos that historically follows a major war.

There comes to hand a booklet bearing on just such a grand scale. In New England it is distributed by Victor Cutter, regional chairman of the National Resources Planning Board. Doubtless it is being sent out by the various regional chairmen in other parts of the United States.

It is titled "After Defense—What?"

* * *

As part of the answer to an intangible that bears heavily on a generally neglected phase of national morale, the booklet is timely. The morale problem of the American businessman hasn't been dramatized; so not much has been done. And the businessman does have his problems.

He can rush into defense production now, bid for contracts, change his machinery, retrain his workers and otherwise extend himself for patriotism—and profits (which judging by the stock market look none too big to Wall Street); or he can shun the dislocation implied by defense work and concentrate on peacetime production—until the Priorities Board cuts off his raw materials.

The businessman can even steer a middle course, taking on a portion of defense work while continuing his regular line.

However, regardless of the alternative he chooses (or that is chosen for him by events), he is still left with the disturbing stark question "After Defense—What?"

It does no good to ignore this, to discount its importance, or its effect. That it is a present and vivid fact can be ascertained at any service club luncheon, any trade association meeting, any manufacturers' group convention.

Ten years of depression have made American producers a little wary. They are apprehensive of another debacle following this defense effort. This apprehension takes the edge off the enthusiasm for the present job, or at least tends in that direction in many cases. It takes the lift, the buoyancy, out of the contracts dropping like snow over the Nation's industry.

It is this apprehension that is attacked in the Resources Board booklet.

* * *

The attack is not spectacularly effective, but, for the conservative audience it should reach, it is probably realistic. Taking the year 1944 to illustrate the problem, the Board estimates that by that time we will have approximately 23,000,000 men and women engaged in war industries, and about 3,500,000 in the armed services. This means that the war's end will leave us with the necessity for transferring some 26,000,000 men back to peacetime pursuits.

Plainly, the necessity is to have jobs waiting for as many of these men as possible.

That means research on the grand scale.

If it takes a mighty effort to arm, let us give no less energy to disarm, is the appeal of the Resources Board. Let plans be made for orderly demobilization, with perhaps dismissal allowances to tide Army and Navy men over the readjustment period. Let the question of lessening the shock of cancellation of defense contracts be considered. Let public works be planned. Above all, let business, private enterprise, again demonstrate its utility in developing new products and stimulating demand for them in the fashion that so largely built America. Instead of moping, spend 2 and 3 per cent of your defense earnings on sound research for new ideas that will serve after defense. Such is the appeal of the resources group.

It is a sound appeal. If the problem of post-defense employment is seen as a major national problem, calling for the same sort of drive and co-operation as defense itself; if the opportunity is recognized for improving the education, the housing, the transportation, the food, in short, the living of all Americans by properly directing our energies; it will be approached in the positive way that Americans understand, and the upsurge will be epochal.

Even today, it is worth pondering.

The Bookshelf

Big Business and Defense

Among the many books which inevitably will deal with the mistakes of America's first year of defense effort, I. F. Stone's BUSINESS AS USUAL (New York: Modern Age Books. $2) has the merit of being the first and of succinctly stating current Washington criticism of the National Defense Advisory Commission, the Office of Production Management, and their personnel.

Interestingly written and easily read, the book is a strong statement for one side of the case—that side which believes that the dollar-a-year men in charge of defense production have been oversolicitous in seeing that Big Business went through the present crisis as painlessly as possible, even if this meant fewer guns, ships, and planes.

As a stanch supporter of President Roosevelt, Mr. Stone attributes a good portion of the defense lag to Mr. Knudsen's background as an automobile magnate but doesn't go into the at least debatable question of whether Mr. Knudsen might not have done a better job had the President given him more real power to make and enforce unpopular decisions. To many persons in Washington, it has seemed up to the White House to set the pace for the OPM.

Sharp criticisms are leveled at the Aluminum Company of America and at Edward R. Stettinius, until recently in charge of the OPM's raw material procurement division. Mr. Stone alleges that the Aluminum Company, which has had an airtight monopoly in the United States since early in this century, has not only fought against further expansion of its own facilities but has made every effort to prevent competitors from entering the field, regardless of the Nation's present desperate need for aluminum.

Mr. Stettinius is pictured as issuing one reassuring statement after another on the state of America's raw materials reserve, while it now develops that dangerous shortages were apparent as long ago as April. Unfortunately, the OPM is still making the same reassuring statements.

In some instances Mr. Stone has blamed the OPM for mistakes which are patently traceable to other sources. Among these are the consistent failure of the Administration to recognize the size of the production job ahead of the country and the failure of the War Department to "get tough" with manufacturers who thought that it was possible to graft defense production onto civilian production with no curtailment of the latter.

As a textbook as to how Washington and Big Business work and shouldn't work, "Business as Usual" has a place in the library of everybody who is making an effort to follow the country's progress at this desperate juncture in its history. It should be read, however, with the reservation that while Mr. Stone has uncovered much inefficiency and much wasted motion, he has not always uncovered the full reasons back of them.

J. G. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remaining Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.